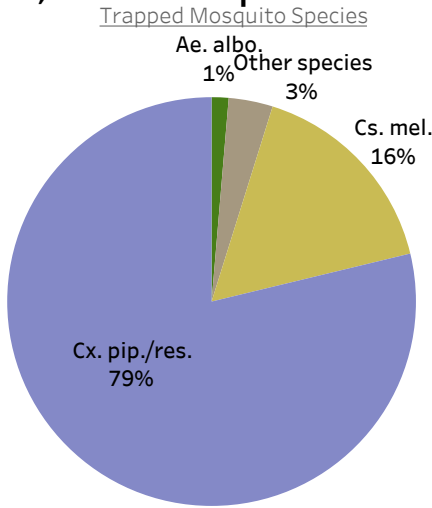


Surveillance of mosquitoes that transmit disease allows public health officials to identify high risk situations and target interventions when mosquito populations or infection rates are higher than expected. Mosquitoes are trapped, identified, and pooled into groups of ~50 mosquitoes of a single species and tested for West Nile Virus (WNV) or Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE).

The VDH Monthly Mosquito Activity Report describes routine mosquito surveillance conducted by local mosquito control jurisdictions and the state public health laboratory in Virginia, as compiled and reported by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

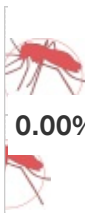
63,715 mosquitoes trapped in 1,811 pools from May 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019



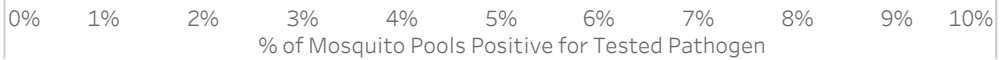
- **Culex pipiens [Cx. pip.]**, the Northern house mosquito, is the primary vector of WNV in VA. It is often grouped together with Culex restuans [Cx. res.].
- **Culiseta melanura [Cs. mel.]**, the black tailed mosquito, is the primary vector of EEE in VA.
- **Aedes albopictus [Ae. albo.]**, the Asian tiger mosquito, is known to transmit WNV as well as Chikungunya, Dengue, Zika virus, La Crosse virus, and other viruses.
- Other trapped mosquitoes include Culex salinarius, Culex erraticus, and Aedes japonicus.

Testing Results*^

0.36% of mosquito pools were WNV positive



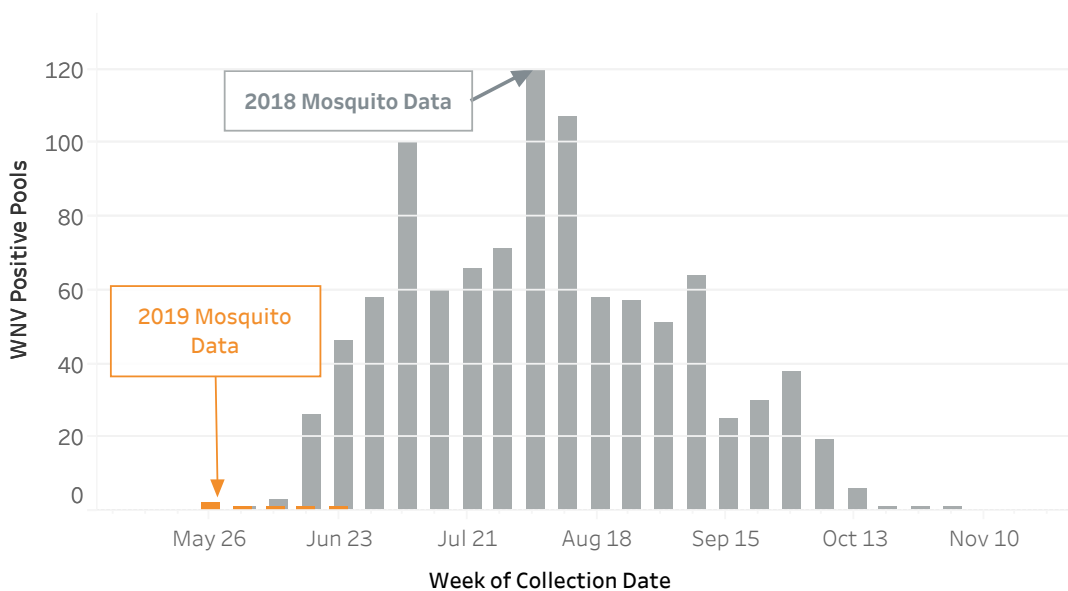
0.00% of the mosquito pools were EEE positive



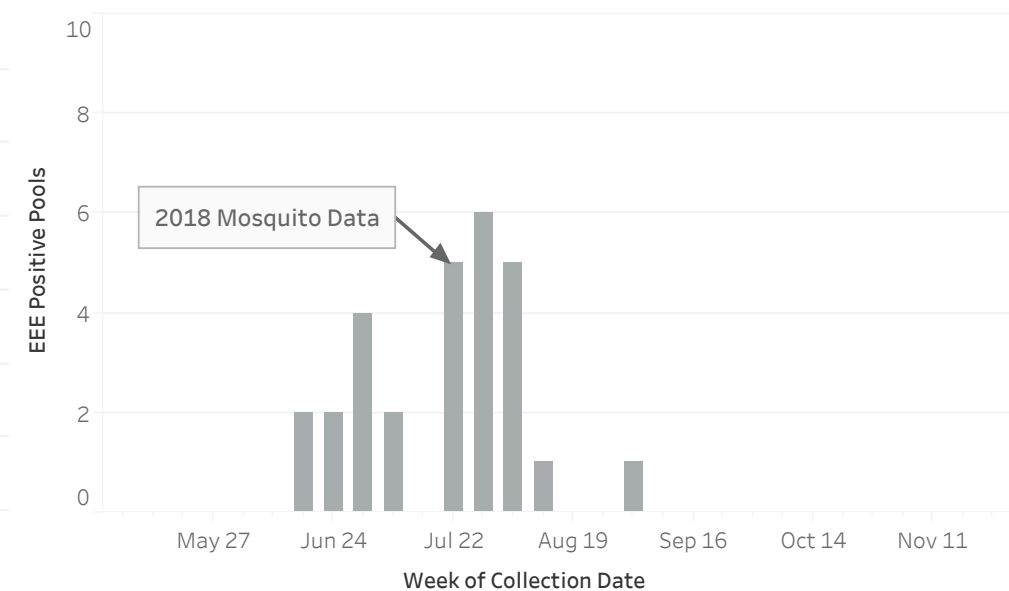
*Pools may be tested for both WNV and EEE.

^A mosquito pool is a group of ~50 mosquitoes of a single species. A positive pool indicates at least one mosquito in the pool was infected with the pathogen.

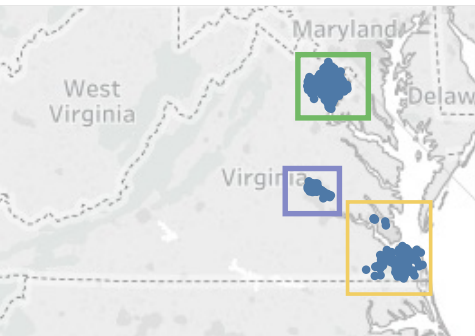
West Nile Virus Positive Mosquito Pools



Eastern Equine Encephalitis Positive Mosquito Pools



In Virginia, there are **10 active mosquito control** jurisdictions that trap and test mosquitoes.



There have been **63,715** mosquitoes trapped and tested in **1,811** pools during 2019 surveillance season.

