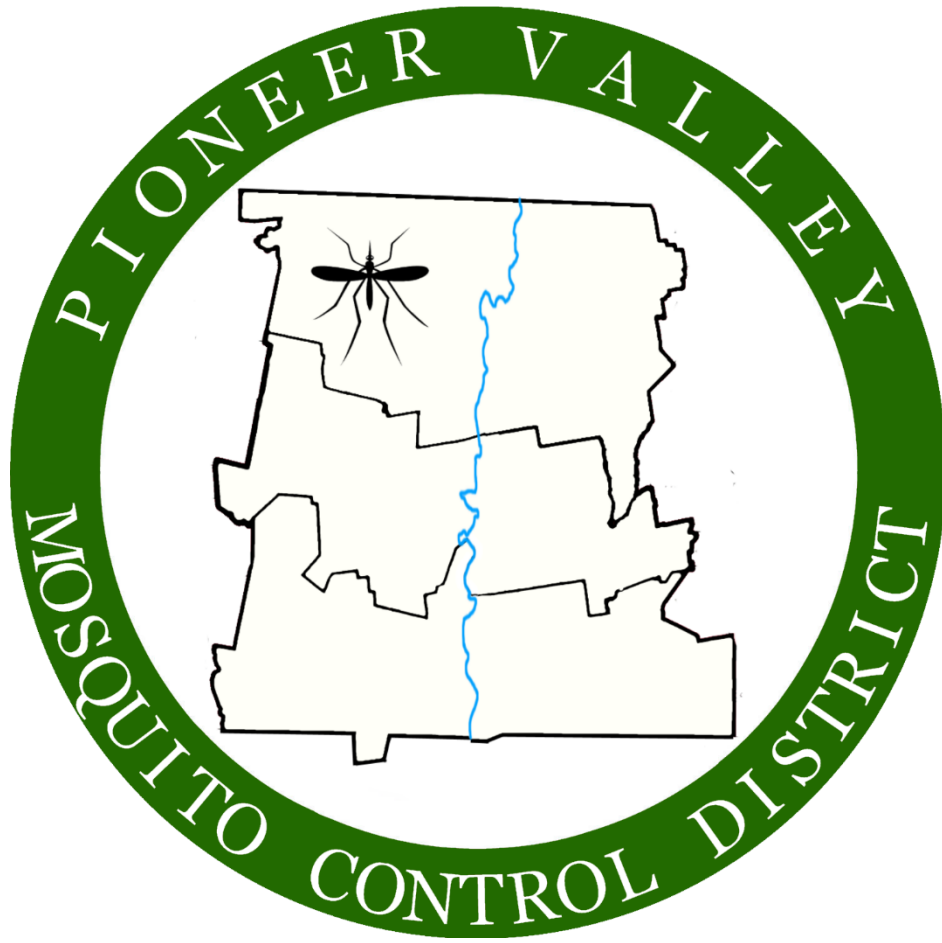


Pioneer Valley Mosquito Control District



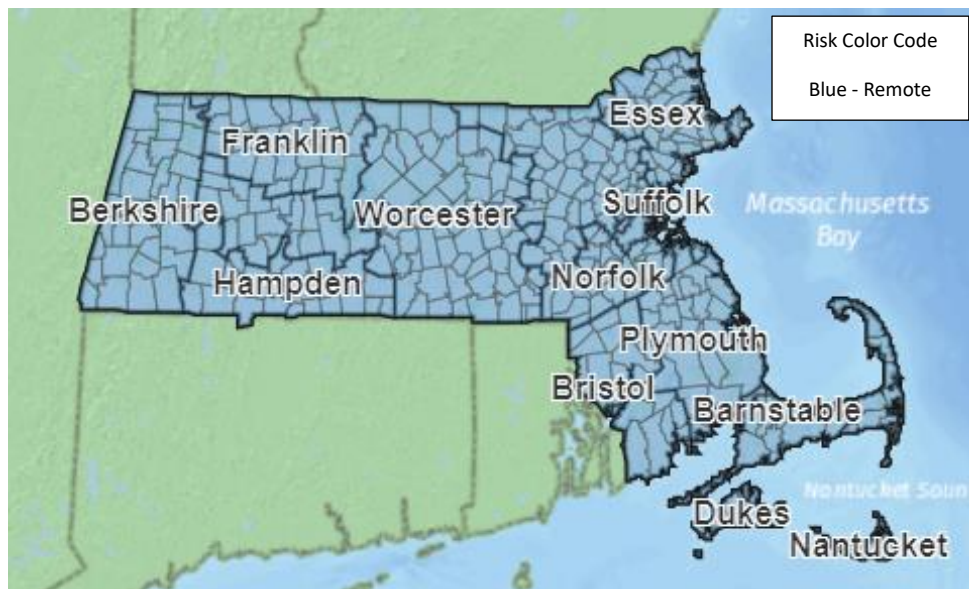
2021 Mosquito Surveillance Season Report

Hadley

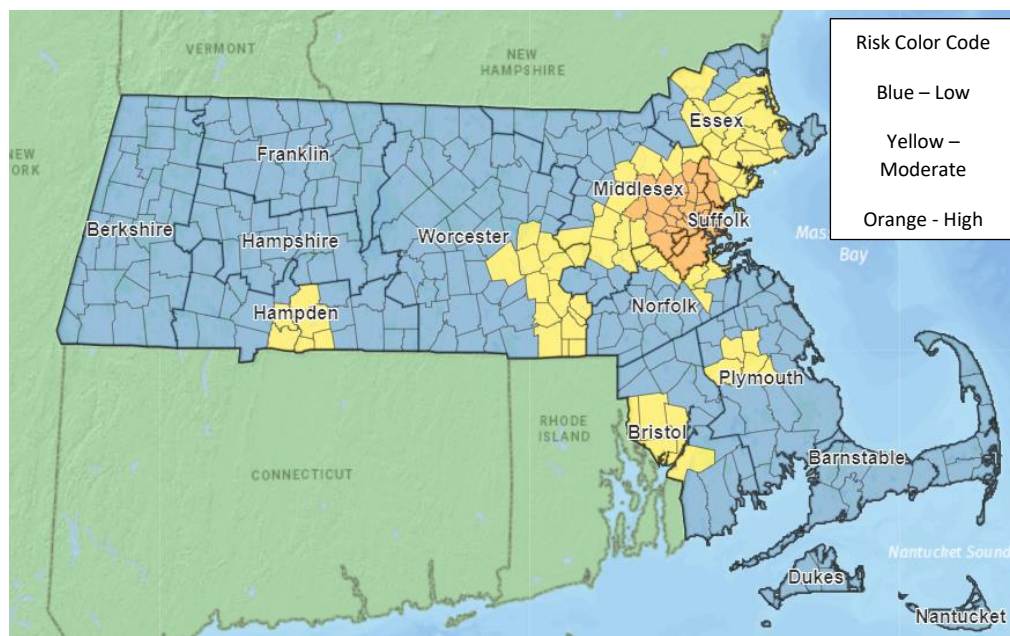
- **Summary**

- The 2021 mosquito surveillance began the first week of June and concluded the first week of October. The DPH Testing Laboratory closed for the season on October 1st 2021.
- The 2021 mosquito surveillance season was characterized by a moderate West Nile Virus outbreak statewide. See the statistics section for statewide results.
- **In the Pioneer Valley, WNV was detected in Agawam, Hampden, Springfield, Hadley, Palmer, Leyden, Granville, South Hadley, and East Longmeadow.**
- There were no EEE positive mosquitoes detected statewide in the 2021 surveillance season. Additionally, there were no confirmed human or animal cases.
- **There was one detection of West Nile Virus in a mosquito in Hadley in 2021.** DPH assessed that the risk for West Nile Virus transmission remained low for Hadley in 2021. EEE risk remained remote.

**2021 EEE
Risk Map**



**2020 WNV
Risk Map**



- **Statewide Results**

- According to MDPH statistics:
 - There were 144 mosquito samples positive for WNV.
 - There were 8 confirmed human cases of WNV statewide.
 - No human cases were in the Pioneer Valley.
 - There was one confirmed animal case of WNV statewide.
 - **The PVMCD had 369 mosquito samples tested in 2021.**
 - **In the Pioneer Valley, 9 towns had positive WNV detections.**

- **2022 Season Outlook**

- For the 2022 surveillance season, a EEE outbreak is unlikely. Past patterns show EEE outbreaks occurring in 2-3 year spans. EEE was prevalent in 2019 and 2020, but undetected in 2021. The lack of EEE in 2021 points to next season having little to no EEE. However, with very favorable conditions for EEE spreading mosquitos, the possibility does exist, particularly if the winter of 2021-2022 is mild and wet.
- The prospect of a 2022 surveillance season with high WNV spread is more likely, especially if winter conditions are mild. Although WNV tends to spread and thrive in hot and dry summers, the widespread presence of it statewide in 2021 gives it the potential to pick right back up next summer.

- **Hadley Weekly Results**

(Legend on last page)

Date	Location	Trap Type	Results (Species - Pool Size)	Submitted for Testing	Results
6/9 - 6/10	Venture Way	CDC	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
6/16 - 6/17	Westgate Center Drive	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 25	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
	Venture Way	CDC	Coquillettidia perturbans - 25	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
6/23 - 6/24	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 41	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
	Mt. Warner Road	CDC	Coquillettidia perturbans - 41	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
6/30 - 7/1	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Culex salinarius - 22	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
	Reservoir Road	CDC	Culex salinarius - 22	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
7/7 - 7/8	Westgate Center Drive	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
	Venture Way	CDC	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
7/14 - 7/15	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 49	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 49	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Aedes vexans - 7	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Aedes vexans - 7	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Ochlerotatus canadensis - 6	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Ochlerotatus canadensis - 6	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
7/21 - 7/22	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Culex salinarius - 50	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 50	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 38	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 38	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 6	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 6	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
7/28 - 7/29	Westgate Center Drive	Gravid	Culex pipiens/restuans complex - 15	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Culex pipiens/restuans complex - 15	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 35	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 35	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 50	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 50	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 48	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
8/4 - 8/5	Venture Way	CDC	Culex salinarius - 48	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Culex salinarius - 39	Submitted for WNV Testing	Positive
			Culex salinarius - 39 (+)	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 13	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 13	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Ochlerotatus canadensis - 17	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
8/11 - 8/12	Reservoir Road	CDC	Ochlerotatus canadensis - 17	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
8/18 - 8/19	Hockanum Road	CDC	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
	Venture Way	Gravid	Culex pipiens/restuans complex - 8	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Culex pipiens/restuans complex - 8	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 5	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
8/25 - 8/26	Reservoir Road	CDC	Coquillettidia perturbans - 5	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Coquillettidia perturbans - 7	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
	Westgate Center Drive	Gravid	Coquillettidia perturbans - 7	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
	Reservoir Road	CDC	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
9/1 - 9/2	Westgate Center Drive	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Aedes vexans - 43	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Aedes vexans - 43	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
			Culex salinarius - 8	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
9/8 - 9/9	Venture Way	CDC	Culex salinarius - 8	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
			Aedes vexans - 43	Submitted for WNV Testing	Negative
			Aedes vexans - 43	Submitted for EEE Testing	Negative
9/15 - 9/16	Reservoir Road	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
	Venture Way	CDC	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
9/22 - 9/23	Venture Way	Gravid	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
	Reservoir Road	CDC	Target species not captured - Pool size under 5 specimen	Not Submitted for Testing	NA
End of Season					

Note: DPH conducted their final day of mosquito testing on 10/1/2021.

Target Species and FAQs

<u>Species Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Coquilleltidia perturbans	While one of the most common species of mosquito in Massachusetts, it poses a threat for its noted ability to carry and spread the EEE virus to mammals. This species is often inclined to bite humans because since it prefers mammals which can lead to serious infections of EEE.
Culex pipiens/restuans complex	These two species of mosquito are also an extremely common mosquito, notable for its tendency to carry and spread West Nile Virus to humans. Culex mosquitoes are very versatile and can lay eggs in both natural habitats and artificial containers containing stagnant waters in more urban areas. Any mosquito with "Culex" in the name is a main suspect for WNV.
Ochlerotatus canadensis	Another common mosquito in Massachusetts, the Ochlerotatus canadensis mosquito is capable of spreading both EEE and West Nile Virus to humans, and resulting, they are species of interest in our collections and DPH testing.
Culiseta melanura	This mosquito is an important factor in the EEE cycle during an outbreak. Although melanura is a bird biting species, it spreads the EEE virus between birds where they act as a reservoir for other mosquitoes to bite and potentially spread the virus to humans. Therefore, DPH usually opts to test melanura as they can be a good indicator of EEE in our environment.
<i>Other Species</i>	All other species captured are considered species of minimal concern usually because they do not tend to carry virus, they do not bite humans, etc.
<u>Frequently Asked Questions</u>	
Why don't all samples get submitted for testing?	Samples are usually only submitted if the pools (batches) of mosquitoes are made up of the species listed above, since they are our target species. Additionally, pools must be in sufficient numbers to be accepted for testing - usually 5+ mosquitoes.
What are the exact locations of the trap sites?	The exact locations of the trap sites are typically not disclosed and the locations provided are a close approximation.
What causes a trap malfunction?	In the case of a trap malfunction, a mosquito trap has failed overnight due to a wiring issue, part malfunction, etc and does not catch. Since they are exposed to the elements on a weekly basis, frequent maintenance is required but sometimes malfunctions occur.
What is a "no collection recorded"?	A "no collection recorded" means no mosquitoes were collected from a trap deployment. Usually this is caused by other insects outcompeting mosquitoes for the bait as well as unfavorable weather conditions. It tends to be more common in the early and late portions of the surveillance season.
What is a Gravid trap?	A gravid trap is one of the two main traps used by the PVMCD. It is used to catch mosquitoes that are attempting to lay eggs in its container base. This trap proves to be popular with container breeders and species capable of carrying West Nile Virus, making it useful in urban environments where container breeding mosquitoes are often found. Gravids are also effective in wetlands where natural habitat breeding mosquitos search for stagnant water to lay eggs.
What is a CDC trap?	A CDC trap is the second main trap used by the PVMCD. It is used to capture mosquitoes looking to bite and feed on an animal's blood. This trap is very effective at capturing mosquitoes across all types of species, because the trap is baited with carbon dioxide to simulate the exhalation of an animal or a human. Mosquitoes are very attracted to this carbon dioxide as they mistake it for a potential meal. These traps are often deployed in woodland environments adjacent to human occupied areas to catch mosquitoes that are searching for a blood meal that may be carrying EEE or WNV.

For any questions or comments, please contact us!

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