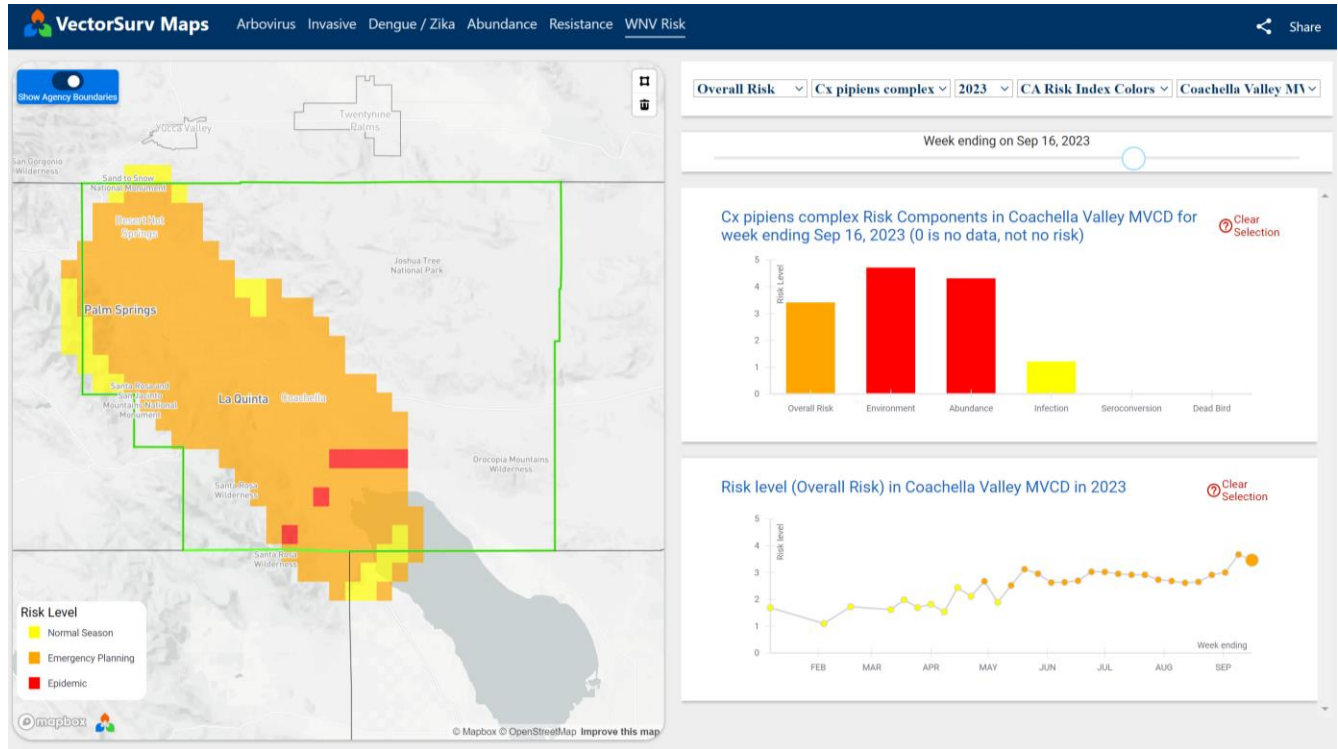
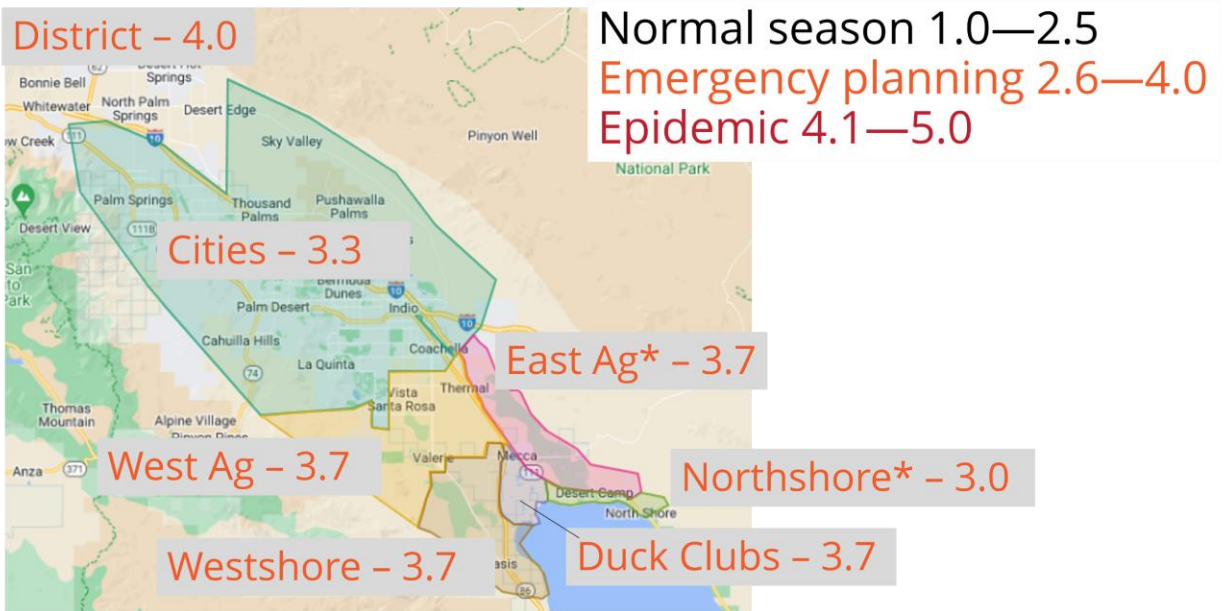


West Nile Virus Risk Assessment

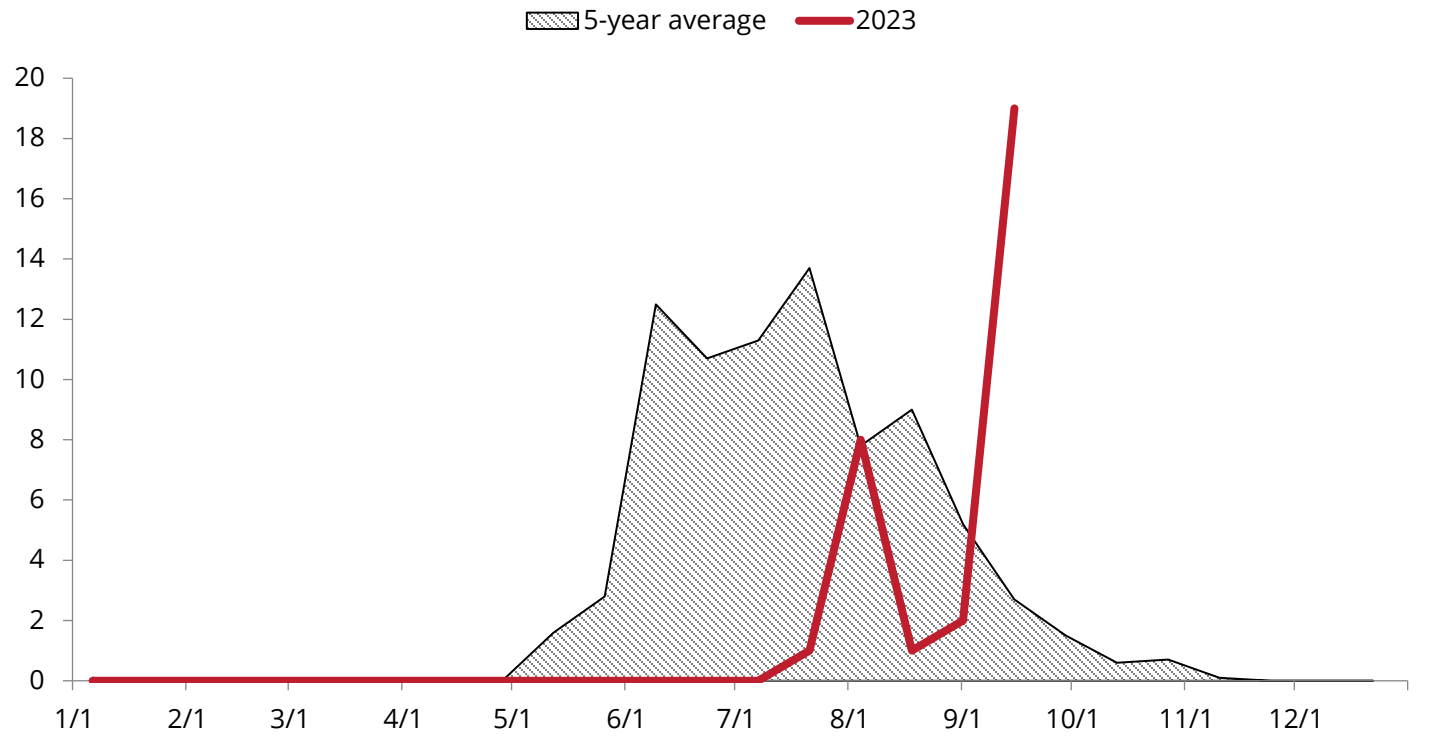


St. Louis Encephalitis Virus Risk Assessment

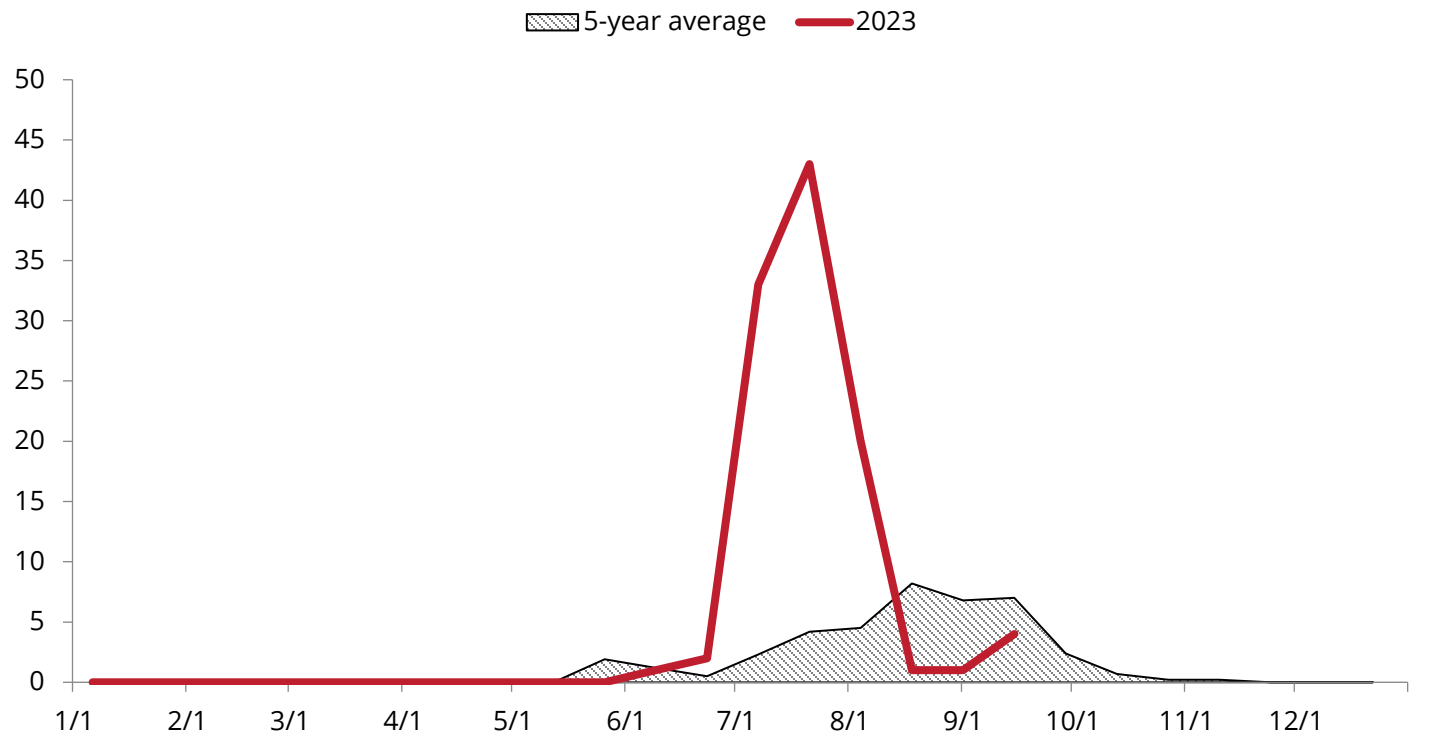


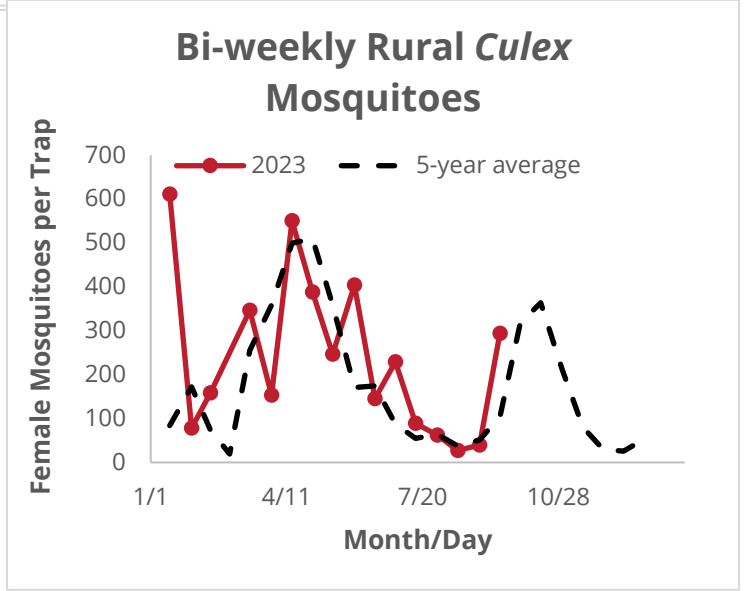
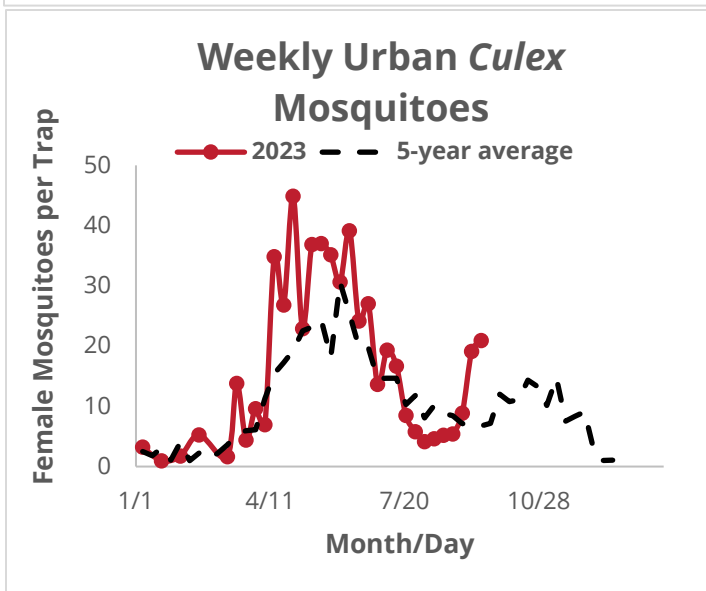
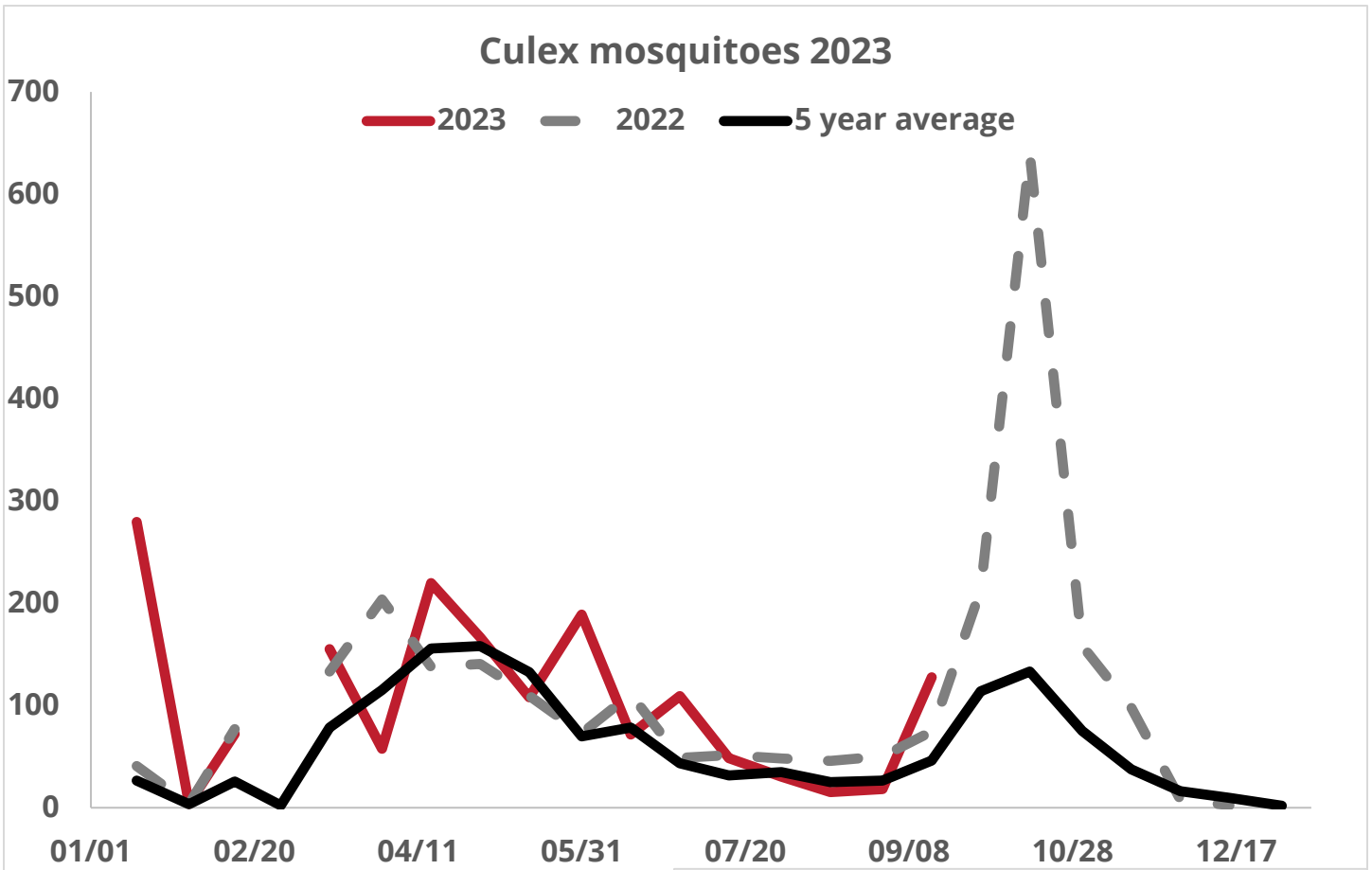
Risk Assessments courtesy of VectorSurf.org. Mosquito abundance, environmental factors (temperature and rainfall), number of infected mosquito samples, number of dead birds, and number of human cases are scored and averaged by region.

West Nile virus mosquito samples



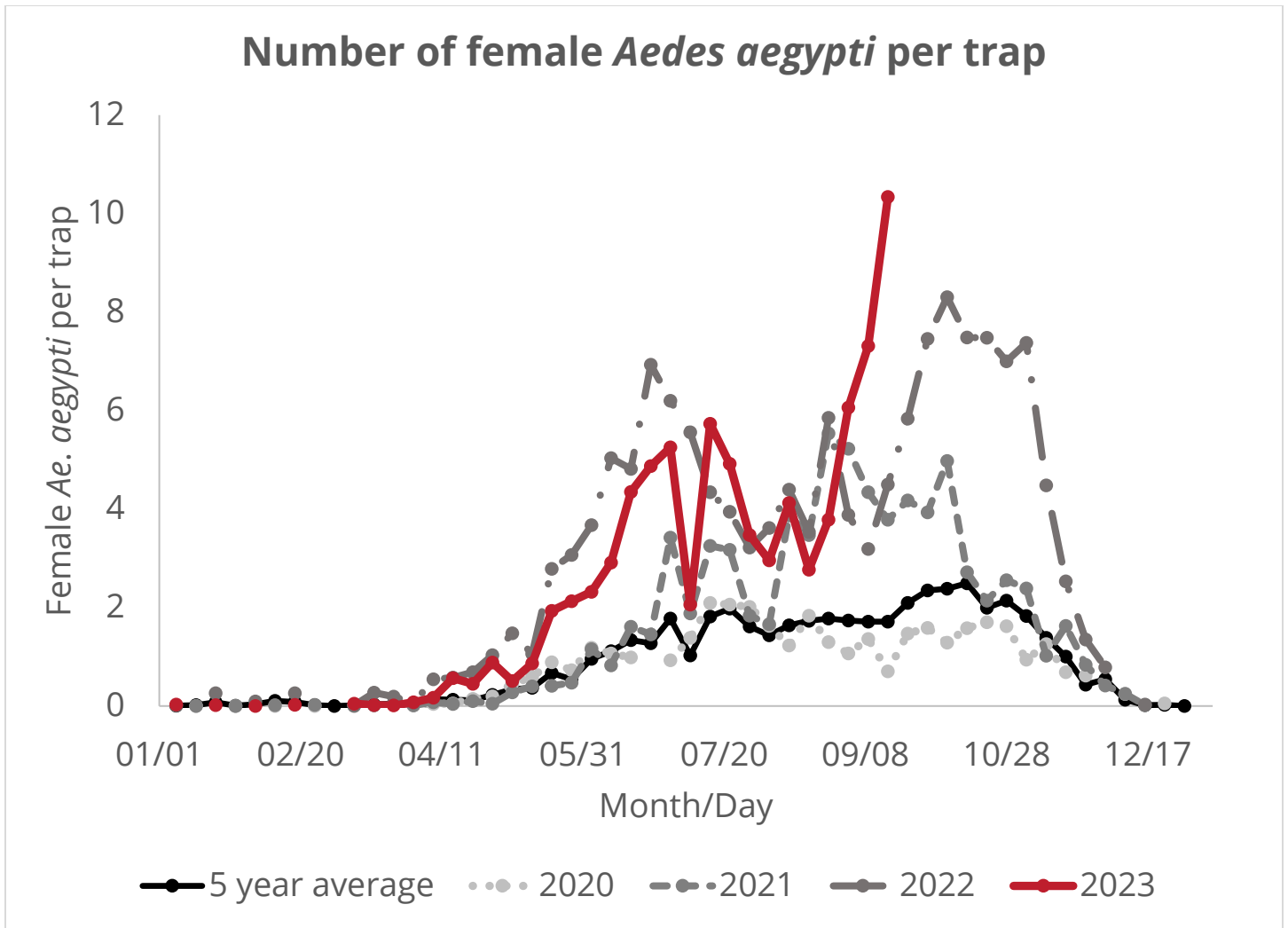
St. Louis Encephalitis virus samples





Abundance of CO₂ and gravid traps for female *Culex* mosquitoes (vectors of WNV and SLEV). District-wide numbers are higher than the 5-year average for the first half of September (127 mosquitoes per trap). Rural mosquito traps are about three times the 5-year average for the first half of September (294 mosquitoes per trap). Urban traps this week are 2.5 times the 5-year average (20 mosquitoes per trap; excludes Bubbling Wells).

*District-wide and rural are on 1/2 month; Urban are weekly comparisons



Five-year average includes 2018-2022. This includes years when mosquito detections were lower (2018). 2019 and 2020 included increased detections including new cities and communities.

This week's average was approximately 10 mosquitoes per trap; last year's was approximately 4.5 mosquitoes per trap.