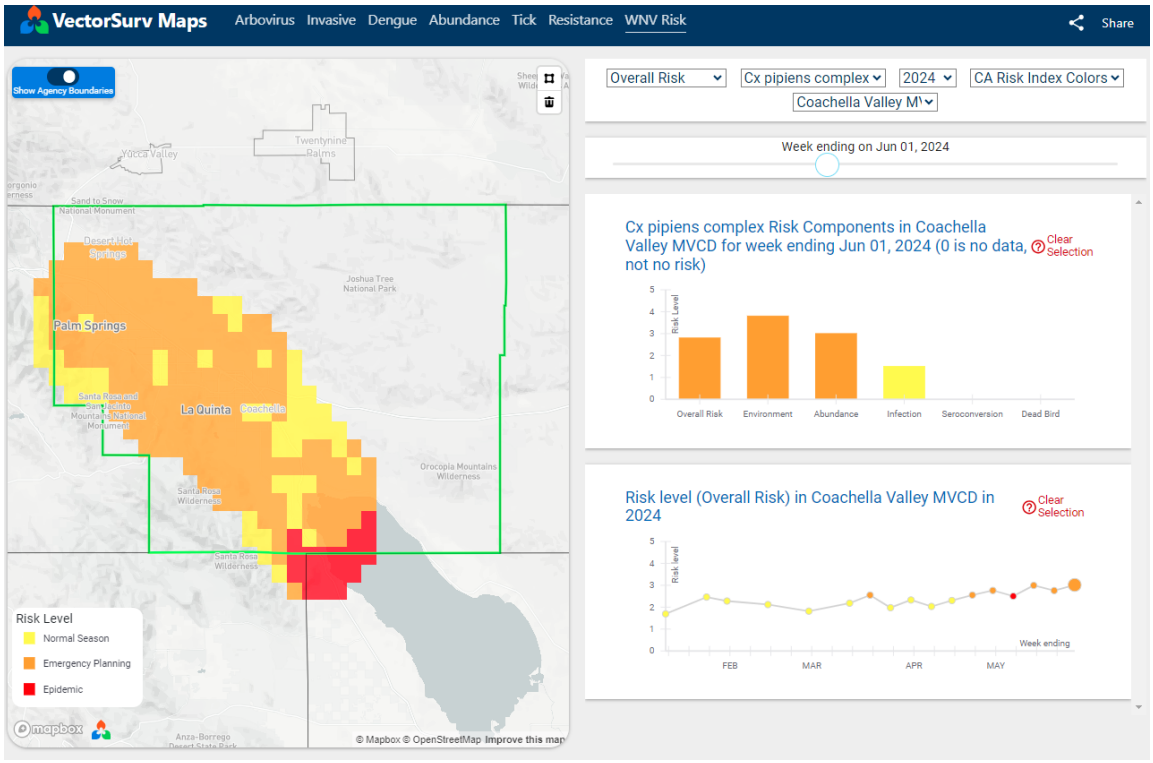
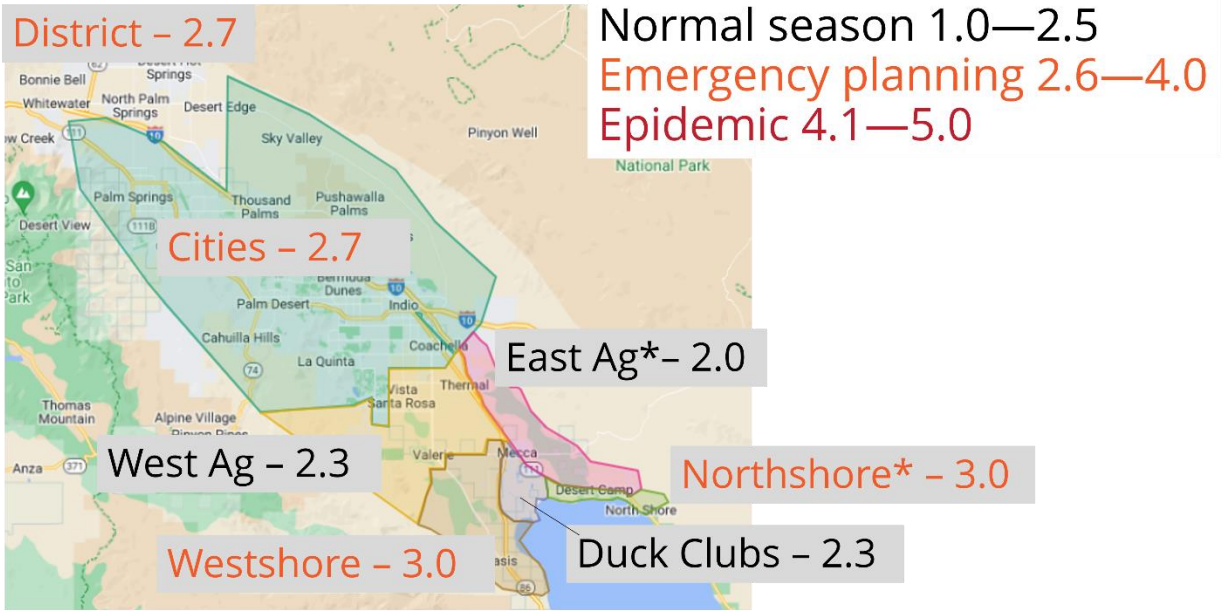
3 June 2024

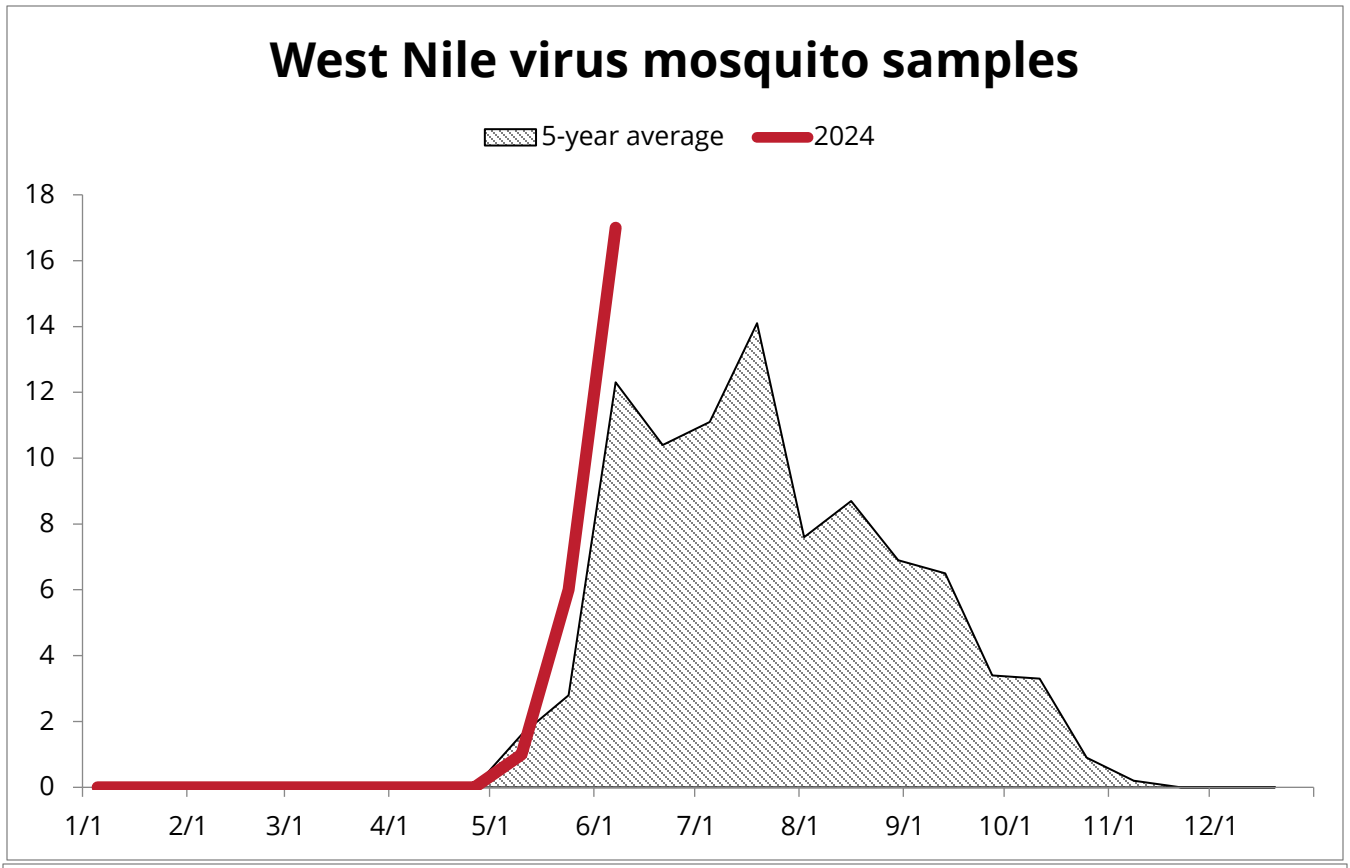
West Nile Virus Risk Assessment

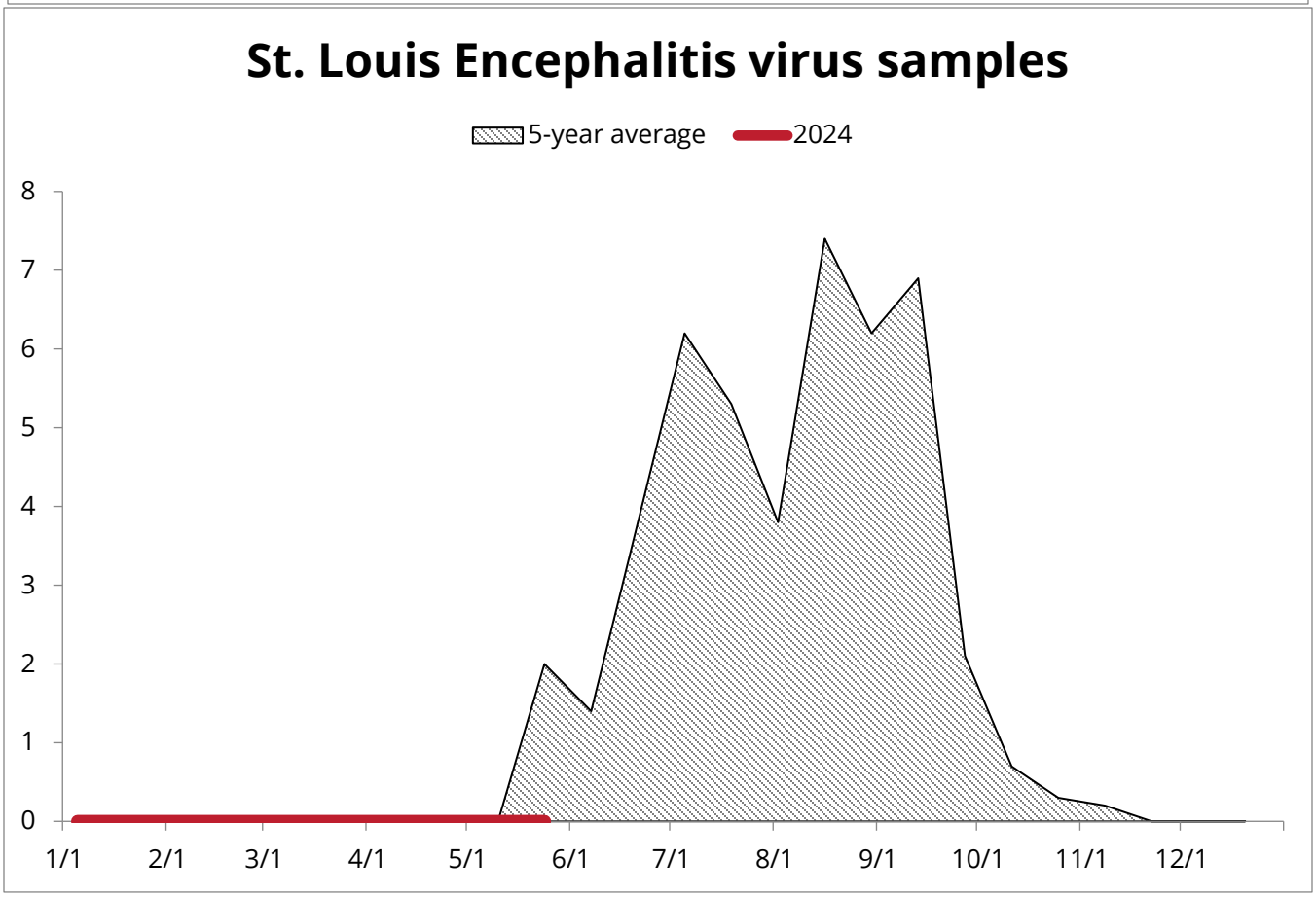


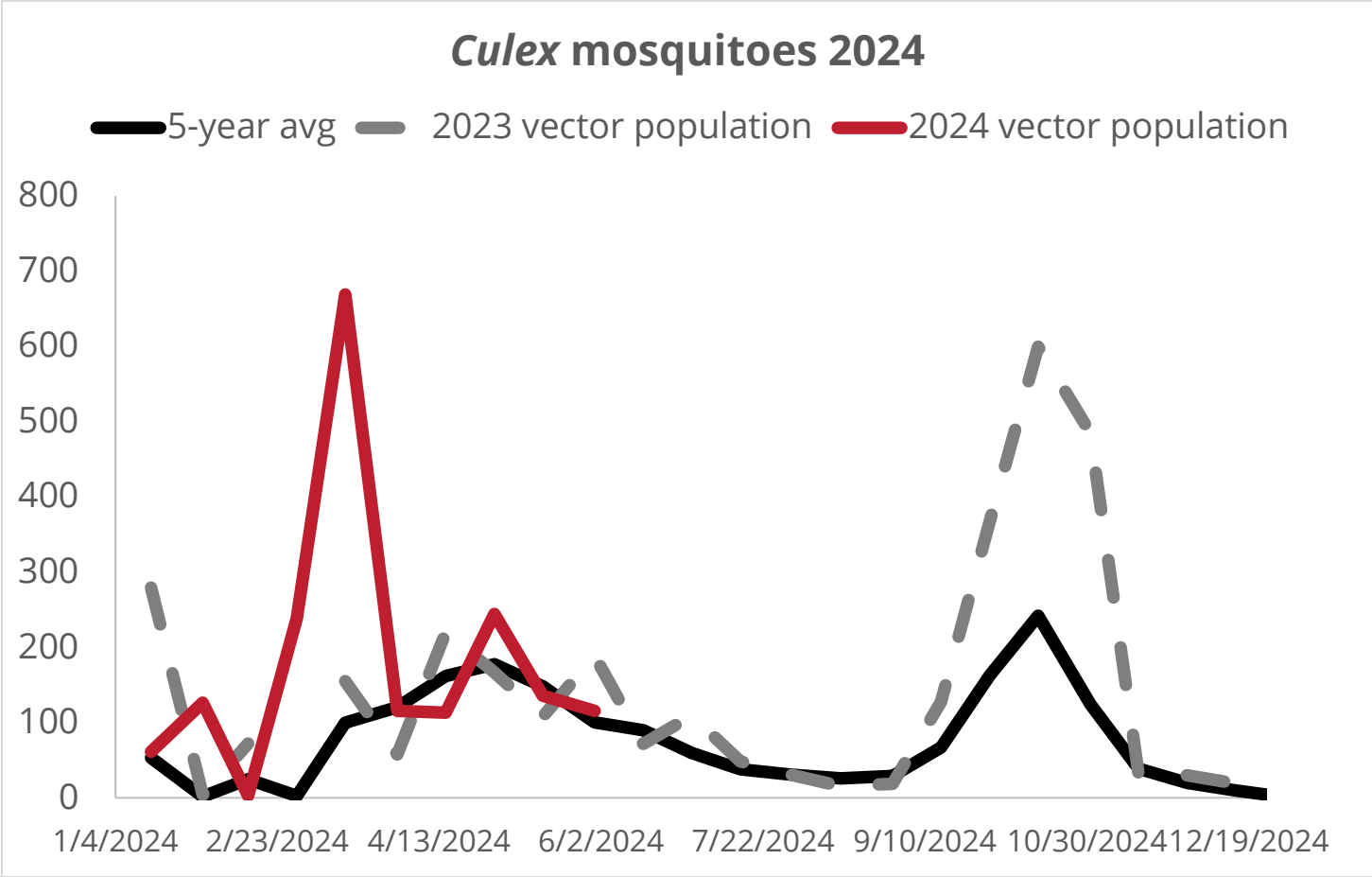
St. Louis Encephalitis Virus Risk Assessment

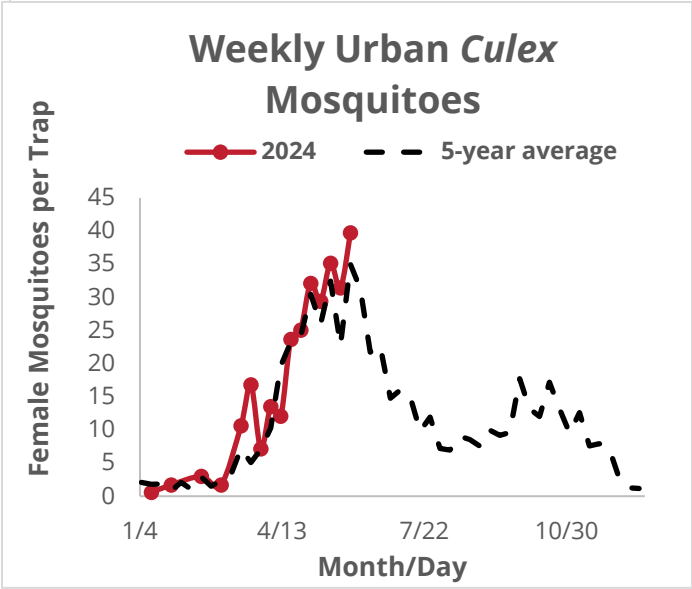


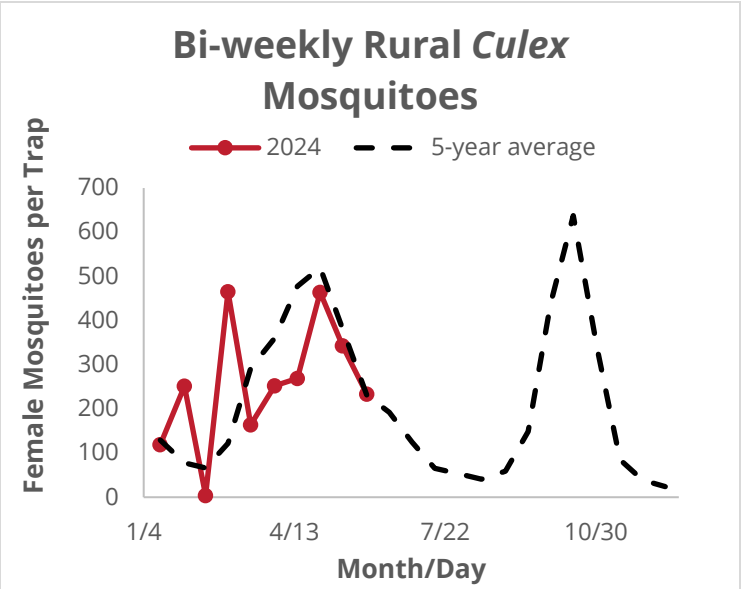
Risk Assessments courtesy of VectorSurv.org. Mosquito abundance, environmental factors (temperature and rainfall), number of infected mosquito samples, number of dead birds, and number of human cases are scored and averaged by region.


West Nile virus mosquito samples
5-year average
2024
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1/1
2/1
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
11/1
12/1


St. Louis Encephalitis virus samples
5-year average
2024
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1/1
2/1
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
11/1
12/1

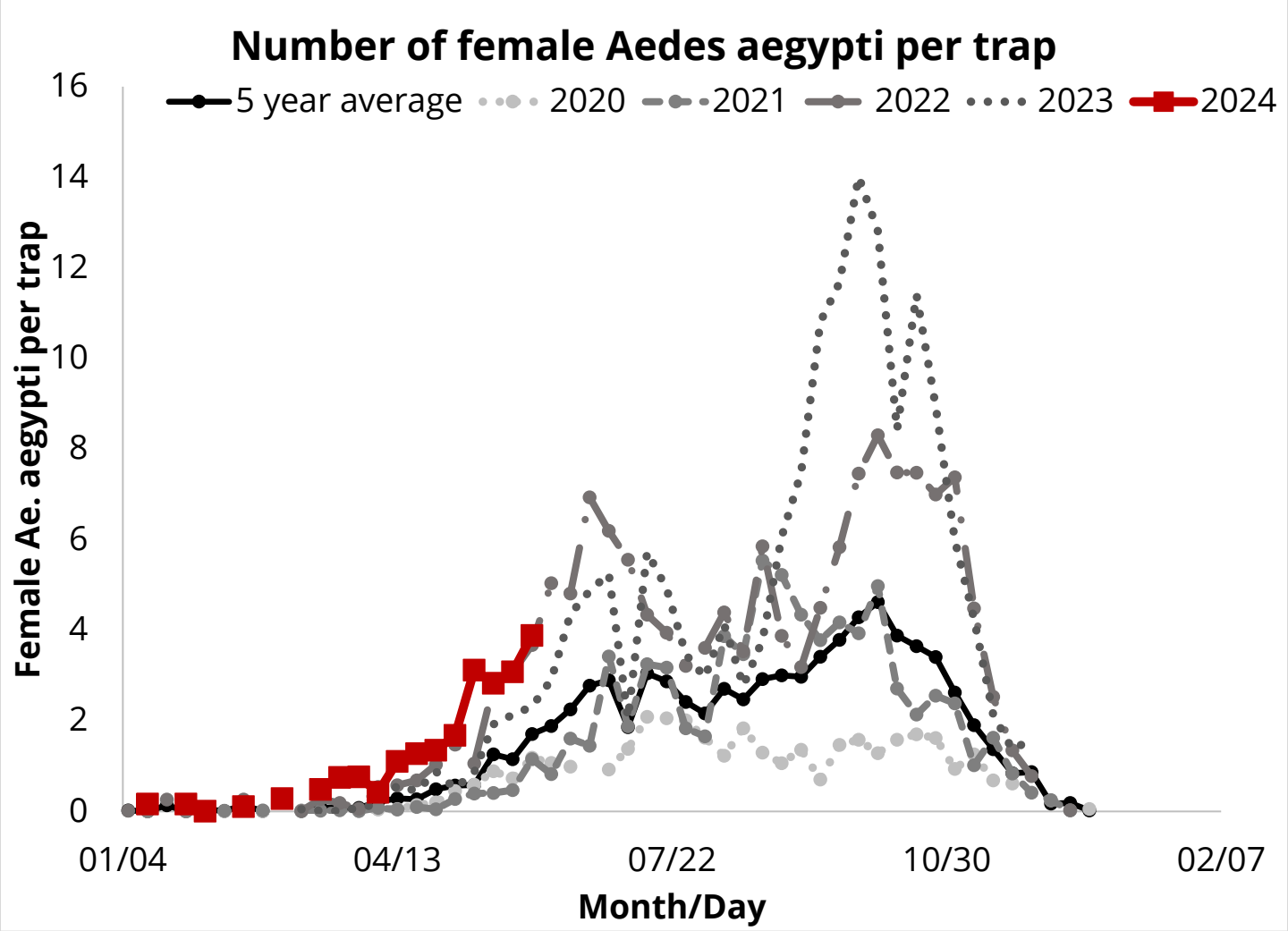






Abundance of CO_2 and gravid traps for female *Culex* mosquitoes (vectors of WNV and SLEV). District-wide numbers are about the same as the 5-year average for the second half of May (116 mosquitoes per trap). Rural mosquito traps are a little higher than the 5-year average for the second half of May (233 mosquitoes per trap). Urban traps are higher than the 5-year average (40 mosquitoes per trap; excludes Bubbling Wells).

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



Five-year average includes 2019-2023. 2019 and 2020 included increased detections including new cities and communities.

This week's average was approximately 4 mosquitoes per trap; last year's was approximately 2 mosquitoes per trap.