CMMCP WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT



EPI week #23 June 6 – 12, 2021

Frank Cornine, Staff Biologist
Curtis Best, Staff Entomologist
David Mullins, Field Biologist
Tim McGlinchy, Director of Operations
Tim Deschamps, Executive Director

Central Mass. Mosquito Control Project Weekly Report- 6/6/21-6/12/21 EPI Week #23

Cumulative Surveillance Summary

Target Species	Ae. vex	Cq. per	Cs. mel	Oc. can	Culex	All Species
No. Pools	17	29	6	24	10	145
Total Specimens	68	618	17	371	21	1717
No. Pools WNV +	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Pools EEE +	0	0	0	0	0	0

Weather Summary (Northborough, MA): The weather for this particular week averaged 73.66°F with a recorded high temperature of 97.20°F and a recorded low temperature of only 47.50°F. For this week there was also a total of 0.38 inches of rain observed. Compared to the previous week, it was approximately 10.30°F warmer on average, and rained about 0.39 inches less. There has been 0.40 inches of rain accumulated in June, after 3.04 inches for the month of May.

CMMCP Mosquito Summary-

Target Species	ΔFrom	Predominant Trap Site(s)
	Last Year	

Aedes vexans	+41.67%	Chelmsford, Acton
Coquillettidia perturbans	+10200%	Hudson, Southborough, Chelmsford
Culiseta melanura	-39.29%	Gardner
Ochlerotatus canadensis	-12.71%	Boxborough, Acton, Bolton
Culex Species	+320.0%	Chelmsford, Holliston, Hopedale
All Species	+47.64%	Littleton, Chelmsford, Hudson

The predominant mosquito for the week was Coquillettidia perturbans followed by Ochlerotatus excrucians.

General narrative

The temperatures for EPI week 23 averaged approximately 10.30°F warmer than the previous week, with 0.38 inches of precipitation observed. The adult emergence of Coquillettidia perturbans has continued to be observed, as well as significant numbers of Ochlerotatus canadensis and Ochlerotatus excrucians. Coquillettidia perturbans was most abundant mosquito species for the week, followed by Ochlerotatus excrucians. Increasing temperatures and additional emergence should contribute to higher collections moving forward. Gravid traps have yet to be deployed. Aedes albopictus surveillance using ovitraps has recently started.