

# CMMCP WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT



**EPI week #35**

**Aug. 28 – Sept. 3, 2022**

*Frank Cornine, Staff Biologist*  
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*Timothy McGlinchy, Director of Operations*  
*Timothy Deschamps, Executive Director*



MDPH in EPI week 34 tested positive for West Nile virus, a collection of *Culex pipiens* from the same Natick location that produced a positive pool in EPI week 33.

*Ae. albopictus* egg collections:

Epi week#	# eggs Collected	Epi week#	# eggs Collected
23	0	31	TBD
24	1,016	32	812
25	1,580	33	482
26	621	34	160
27	1,823	35	392
28	1,177	36	
29	1,074	37	
30	1,349	38	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,486</b>	
<b>No ATM detections to date</b>			

**Operational notes:**

The ULV residential spray program ended August 25 due to drought conditions and subsequent low mosquito populations. Service requests are 9% below the 19-year average and a 48.4% decrease over 2021 numbers. We began accepting service requests on May 31 and 10,736 requests have been closed from 10,885 total (1% open). This is our lowest recorded number of service requests since 2010. Work crews began performing catch basins treatments for *Culex* control on May 16. 6,082 basins were treated in Epi week 35, with 107,497 catch basins treated to date intended to suppress *Culex* populations and lower risk of transmission from WNV by this species. This program will end this week.

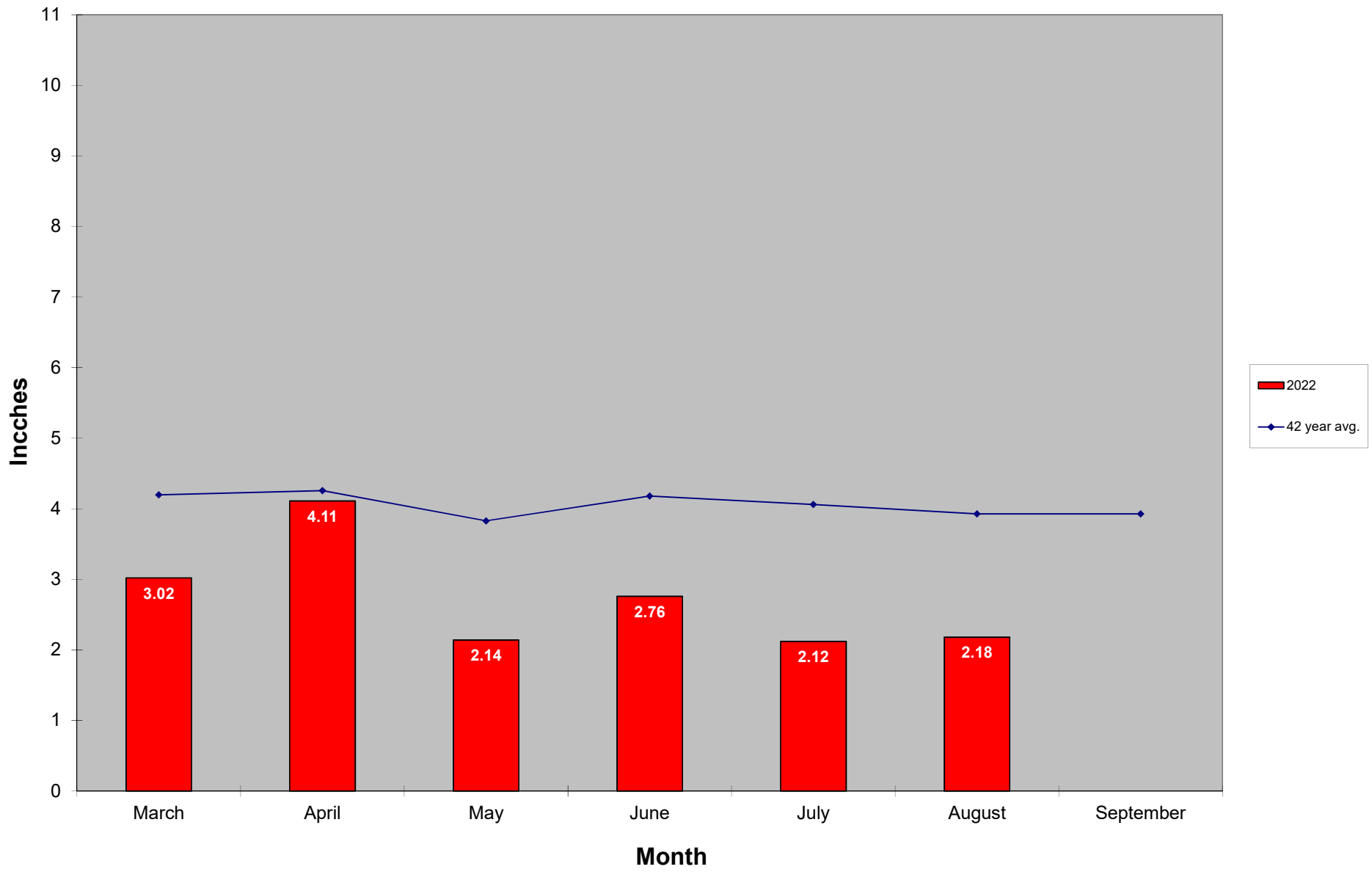
West Nile Virus was confirmed again in a surveillance trap in Natick in a collect of *Culex*. Coordination with the Natick Board of Health resulted in an expanded ULV application on September 1. Catch basins were also treated in this area. We will continue to monitor the situation and respond if needed.

Enhanced larval control over 1,500 acres of *Cq. perturbans* habitat using Natular® G (spinosad) was done May 24 & 25 in 12-member communities designated as “Critical” risk from EEE in 2019. Adult and larval *Cq. perturbans* surveillance was conducted this season in these habitats in both treated and untreated areas. An advanced decrease was

observed in the areas treated with Natular® G, but all locations experienced gradual decreases in both larvae present and adult emergence. Between natural emergence and the drought conditions, new specimens have become near zero, and so these collections have ceased for 2022.

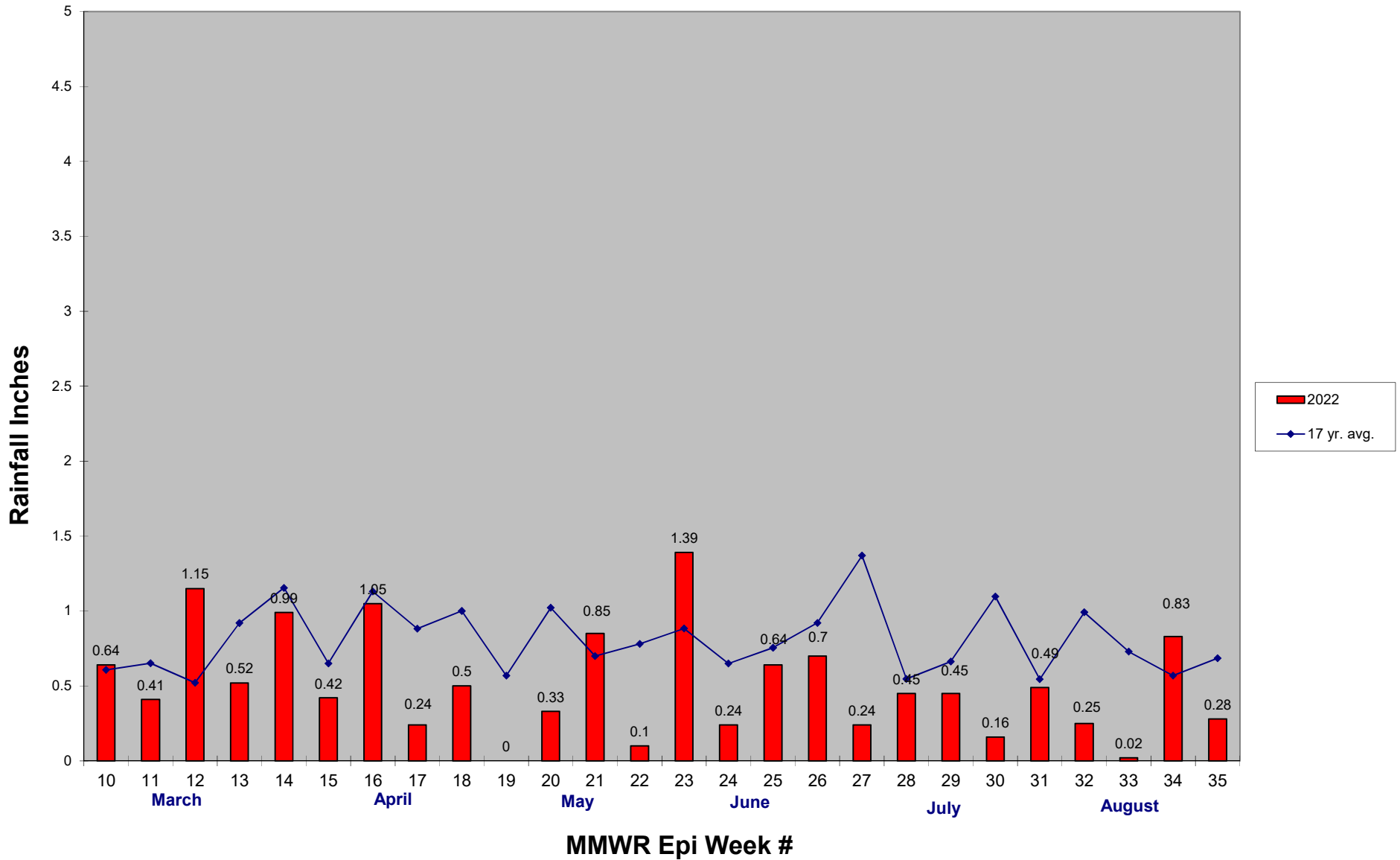
Recently conducted ULV efficacy trials in conjunction with Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine using CDC and BG-Counter traps indicate over 70% control following an application of Zenivex® E4. Specimens are currently being age-graded which could help identify whether mosquitoes collected post-spray are newly emerged and not present at the time of treatment. The results of this analysis could increase the degree of control achieved in the application. Initial comparisons of the BG-Counter traps with the CDC traps were very favorable. Additional ULV efficacy trials are scheduled for this season.

### 2022 Mass. Rainfall Data vs. 42 Year Average\*



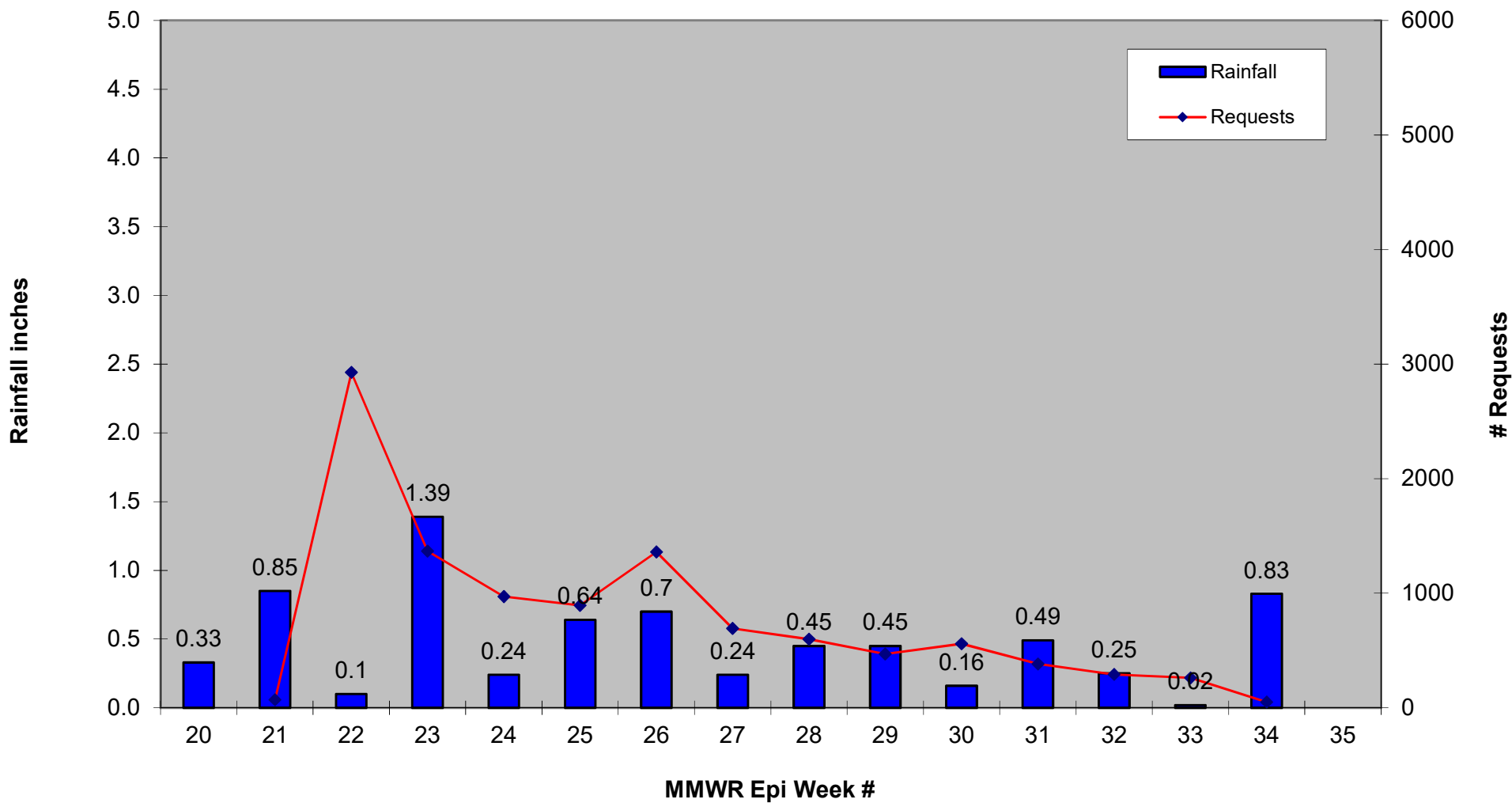
\*source: <http://www.nrcc.cornell.edu/regional/tables/tables.html>

## 2022 CMMCP Weekly Rainfall vs. 17 Year Average\*

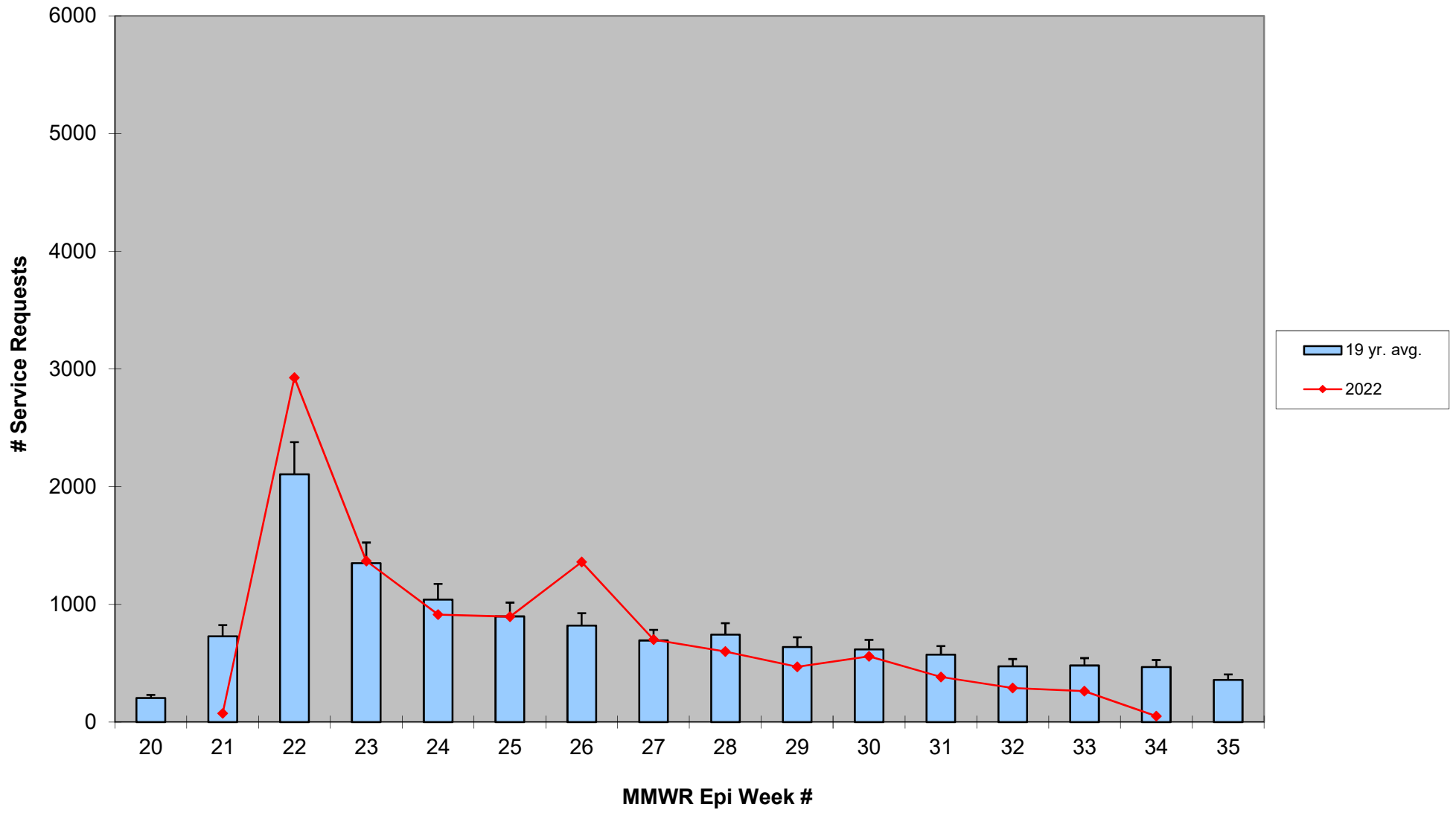


\*source: CMMCP weather station Northborough, MA

### 2022 Rainfall vs. Requests



### ULV Service Request History 2003-2022





### 2022 Mosquito Pools Submitted for Virus Testing

