DO YOUR PART AND FIGHT THE BITE

Don’t let mosquitoes make your home their home.

Mosquitoes need standing water to reproduce and there are many places around your house that provide the habitat they need.

- Dump standing water at least once a week.
- Store away items that are no longer in use.
- Teach a friend, neighbor, or family member how to prevent mosquitoes from breeding around their home.

Visit SCCVector.org for more information.
June was a very busy month for the County of Santa Clara Vector Control District. Several West Nile virus positive mosquito pools were detected, which prompted two adult mosquito treatments, and two aerial treatment targeting mosquito larvae in hard to reach areas of the Palo Alto flood basin. The summer salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes dorsalis*, which is a secondary vector for Western equine encephalitis (and an aggressive day bitter) was also detected in June. The detection prompted another aerial treatment to eliminate further breeding in the non-residential area near the Alviso sewage lagoons.

Standing water is all mosquitoes need to develop their eggs. Help stop mosquito breeding in and around your home.

- Dump standing water at least once a week.
- Ensure screens are in good condition and fit tightly on doors and windows.
- Clean rain gutters, bird baths, horse/water troughs, and pet bowls at least once a week.
- Keep pool and spa water above circulation level.
- Flip over containers like jars, unused flower pots, buckets, or wheel barrows.
- Fix leaky pipes, faucets, and broken sprinklers.
- Clean wading pools or store inside when not in use.

Together we can eliminate mosquitoes’ breeding habitat and Fight The Bite!

Sincerely,

Nayer Zahiri
SERVICES AVAILABLE

The County of Santa Clara Vector Control District is committed to protecting the public from vectors capable of transmitting diseases or creating a nuisance.

The services listed below are available for free to the public in Santa Clara County:

- Advice, and/or control measures for mosquitoes.
- Phone consultations and advice for rodent infestations and/or wildlife activity.
- Insect identification and confirmation letter. Please mail specimens or email photos during Shelter-in-Place order.
- Phone consultations for bed bug abatement.
- Yellowjacket and wasp control/nest removal in public areas.
- Dead bird pickup and testing for West Nile virus.
- Mosquitofish to control mosquito populations are available for front door delivery during Shelter-in-Place order.
- Due to the Shelter-in-place order, school and community presentations, educational booths, and hands on activities are on hold until further notice.

A VECTOR is any animal or insect that can transmit diseases to animals or people.
MOSQUITO CONTROL

The District’s staff checks and treats mosquito larvae in flooded street stormwater catch basins, curbs, naturally breeding sources, and ponds. These sites can hold standing water due to rainfall or urban runoff from domestic water usage.

Stagnant water in these areas, and in neglected swimming pools, can breed mosquitoes that can carry dangerous human diseases like West Nile virus.

The County of Santa Clara Vector Control District actively monitors such locations to prevent these local nuisances from emerging and potentially spreading diseases.

Map 1. In June, staff inspected 9,179 catch basins and treated 679 that were found to contain mosquito larvae.
OPERATIONS DATA

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Map 2. In June, 29 curb inspections were conducted and 9 were treated to control mosquito breeding.

Map 3. Inspected 21 neglected pools and treated 11 that were found to be breeding mosquitoes.
OPERATIONS DATA

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Map 4. Inspected 355 different locations including man-made habitats such as ponds, creeks, and marshes, treating 122 that were breeding mosquitoes.

Map 5. Stocked 594 mosquitofish for a total of 84 service requests received.
MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

STATEWIDE
As of June 26, 2020, one West Nile virus (WNV) human case was reported from Stanislaus County. This is the first WNV human case reported in California in 2020. At this time last year, no human cases had been reported. So far in 2020, 19 of 473 birds have tested positive for mosquito-borne diseases, while at the same time last year 13 of 709 birds had tested positive statewide.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
In June, the County of Santa Clara Vector Control District tested 25 birds and none tested positive for WNV, Saint Louis encephalitis (SLE), or Western equine encephalitis (WEE). All collected birds were swabbed and tested at the District laboratory. Birds tested included 11 American crows, 1 black phoebe, 1 California towhee, 1 common raven, 1 finch, 1 house finch, 1 lesser goldfinch, 1 Nuttall’s woodpecker, 1 sparrow, 1 swallow, and 5 unknown songbirds.

HELP FIGHT WEST NILE VIRUS
Report Dead Birds

Call the West Nile Virus and Dead Bird Call Center
1-877-WNV-BIRD
Or report it online at westnile.ca.gov

Help Fight the Bite by reporting dead birds.
MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

West Nile Virus Activity in California Counties 2020 YTD

- Human cases: 2
- Horses: 1
- Dead birds: 41
- Mosquito samples: 251
- Sentinel chickens: 1

Updated 07/17/20
N = 2 counties with human cases

Counties with West Nile virus activity (no human cases)

Counties with West Nile virus activity (number of human cases)
ARBOVIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND TREATMENTS

During the mosquito season, the District collects adult mosquito pools to test for mosquito borne diseases, like West Nile virus (WNV), Saint Louis encephalitis (SLE), and Western equine encephalitis (WEE). A mosquito pool is a collection of mosquitoes (of up to 50 mosquitoes in each pool), of any species that are most likely to transmit or carry a virus.

In June, 503 pools of adult female mosquitoes were tested, with two positive pools detected for WNV. These findings prompted three WNV positive adult mosquito treatments in residential areas in the cities of Milpitas and Santa Clara, with the third treatment taking place in the non-residential area near the Alviso sewage lagoons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tule mosquito - Culex erythrothorax</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern common house mosquito - Culex pipiens</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banded foul water mosquito - Culex stigmatosoma</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western encephalitis mosquito - Culex tarsalis</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment area in City of Milpitas on June 11, 2020
MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

ARBOVIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND TREATMENTS

Treatment area in Alviso sewage lagoons on June 14, 2020
ARBOVIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND TREATMENTS

Another aerial treatment was scheduled to control breeding of the Summer salt marsh mosquito (*Aedes dorsalis*), in the hard to reach areas of the Palo Alto flood basin. The Summer salt mosquito is a secondary vector for Western equine encephalitis.
MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

ARBOVIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND TREATMENTS

Treatment area in City of Santa Clara on June 23, 2020
ADULT MOSQUITO COLLECTIONS

Mosquito collections focused on nuisance complaints or broadscale sampling for mosquito-borne diseases. Two sampling strategies were used: carbon dioxide/Encephalitis Vector Survey (EVS) traps and gravid traps (designed to capture pregnant female house mosquitoes). A total of 7,063 male and female mosquitoes were collected belonging to 12 species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer salt marsh mosquito - <em>Aedes dorsalis</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western tree hole mosquito - <em>Aedes sierrensis</em></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool weather mosquito - <em>Culiseta incidens</em></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern common house mosquito - <em>Culex pipiens</em></td>
<td>181</td>
<td>1,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banded foul water mosquito - <em>Culex stigmatosoma</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Encephalitis mosquito - <em>Culex tarsalis</em></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2,137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount of mosquito species collected in gravid traps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer salt marsh mosquito - <em>Aedes dorsalis</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western tree hole mosquito - <em>Aedes sierrensis</em></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter salt marsh mosquito - <em>Aedes squamiger</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washino’s willow pool mosquito - <em>Aedes washinoi</em></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anopheles franciscanus</em> (no common name)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anopheles punctipennis</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool weather mosquito - <em>Culiseta incidens</em></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large winter mosquito - <em>Culiseta inornata</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule mosquito - <em>Culex erythrothorax</em></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern common house mosquito - <em>Culex pipiens</em></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banded foul water mosquito - <em>Culex stigmatosoma</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western encephalitis mosquito - <em>Culex tarsalis</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>4,926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount of mosquito species collected in carbon dioxide traps
Map shows dead bird (white squares), mosquito surveillance (blue squares), and positive mosquito pools (red square with pink mosquito) in Northern Santa Clara County. Positive birds (red squares with black bird) detected before June were retained to show extent of WNV distribution.
JUNE SERVICE REQUESTS

The District received 438 service requests in June. The highest request of the month was for mosquitofish (84), rodents (84), and mosquitoes (57). This is a normal trend, due to both mosquitoes and rodents being more active during summer months.
To detect and minimize vector-borne diseases, to abate mosquitoes, and to assist the public in resolving problems that can cause disease, discomfort, or injury to humans in Santa Clara County.

www.sccvector.org

@sccvcd