



NORTHWEST MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Keeping the community safe

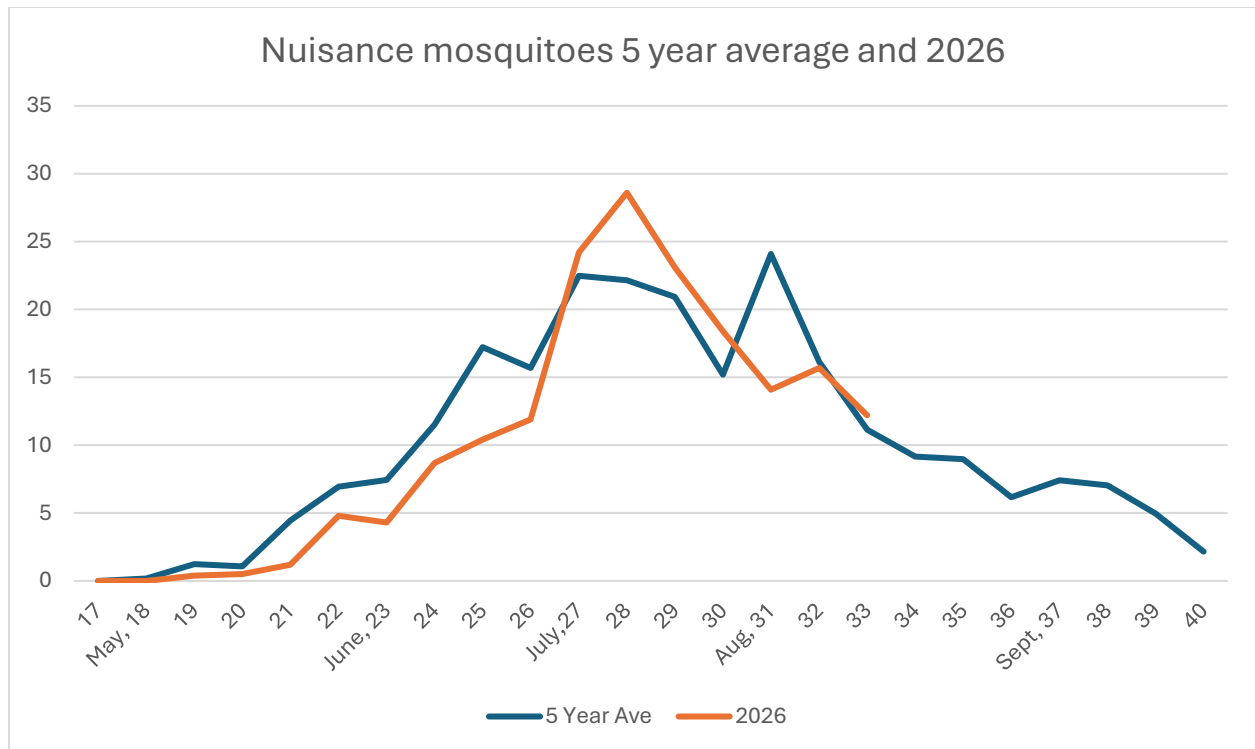
Weekly mosquito report for epidemiological week 33 (Aug 11 – August 17).

Mosquito Surveillance:

Northwest Mosquito Abatement District operates 36 mosquito traps throughout the 242 square miles we cover. These traps help us track mosquito populations and West Nile virus. Traps run continuously from May 1 until October, and mosquitoes are collected everyday Monday through Friday. All mosquitoes are identified to the species level. We test certain mosquito species for the presence of West Nile virus.

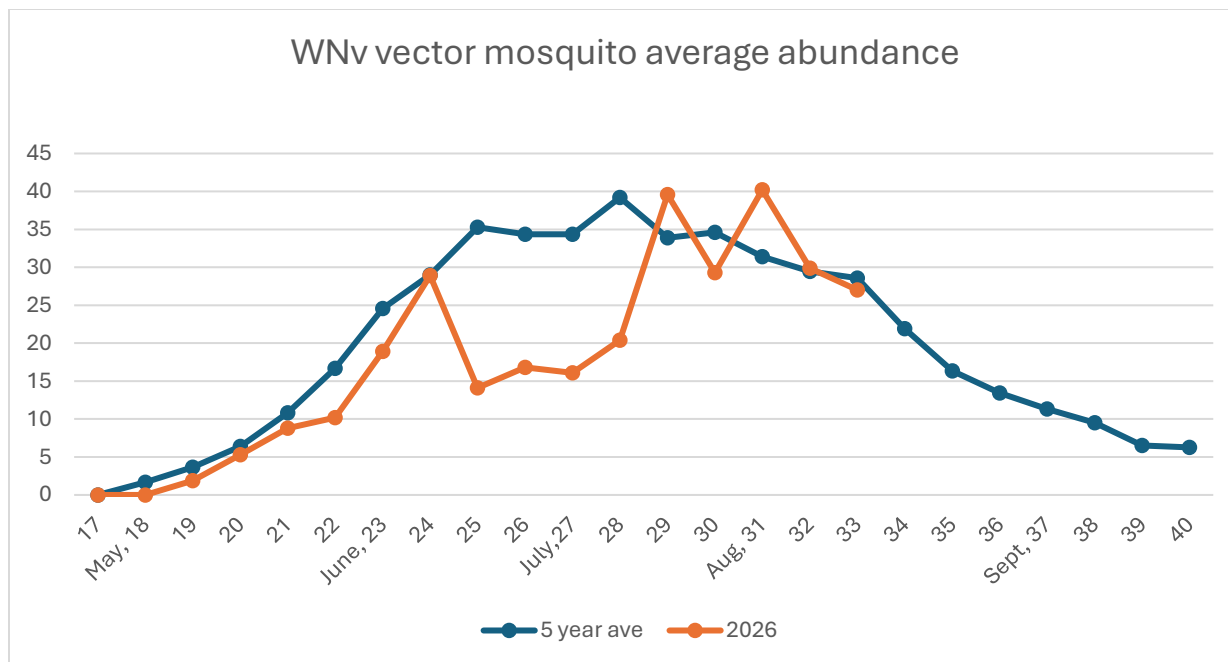
Floodwater/nuisance mosquitoes.

These are the species of mosquitoes which are more likely to take blood meals from humans. These species come out 5-10 days after rainfall. These species populations tend to be higher in the late spring and early summer – historically peaking around the beginning of July. These mosquitoes live for about 2 weeks and tend to prefer shady forest areas. We are average for nuisance mosquitoes in our traps for this time of year. However, with the recent and predicted rains we may see a later season hatch.



West Nile virus vector mosquitoes.

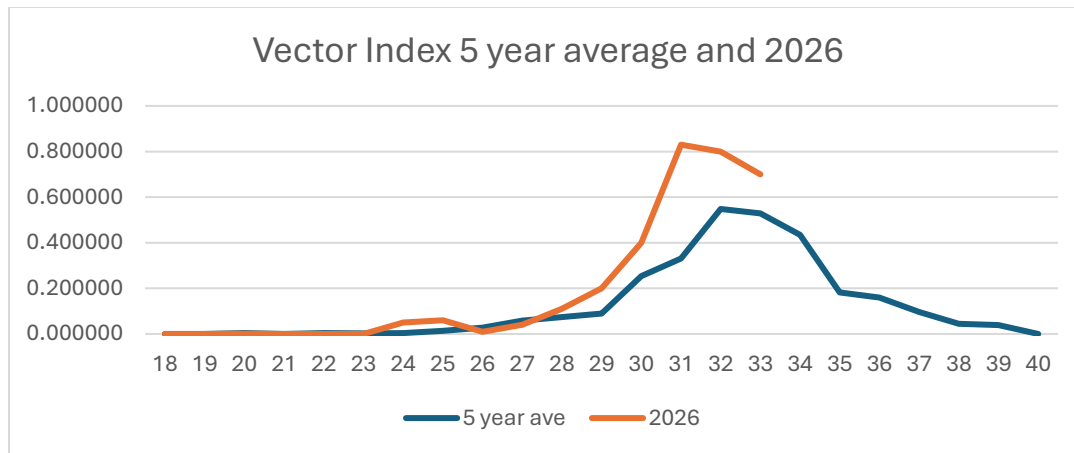
There are two main species of WNV vector mosquitoes, *Culex pipiens* and *Culex restuans*. These species prefer to feed on birds (which are the reservoir hosts for WNV) but will feed on humans opportunistically. In general, we tend to see the population of these mosquitoes increase during drought-like conditions.



West Nile virus detection in mosquitoes.

In our lab we test most, if not all, WNV vector mosquitoes for West Nile virus daily. From this data we can calculate the risk of transmission (Vector Index), allow us to monitor the infection rate over time, and better inform our field operations on where to focus our abatement. We tested 105 batches of mosquitoes last week and had 52 WNV positive. The Vector Index for the district was 0.7

VI Range	Risk
0.0 - 0.2	Very low
0.21 - 0.99	Low
1.0 - 1.99	Moderate
> 2.0	High



Location Code	Test Last Week	Positives Last Week	Season Tests	Season Positives
Arlington Heights	8	6	72	14
Buffalo Grove	0	0	22	1
Barrington	2	1	21	3
Bartlett	2	1	52	8
Des Plaines	1	1	31	7
Elk Grove	9	4	72	13
Elgin	3	1	26	3
Glenview	6	2	52	11
Hoffman Estates	7	7	46	20
Hanover Park	7	3	46	12
Mount Prospect	13	7	115	38
Northbrook	3	1	30	11
Palatine	10	7	74	29
Prospect Heights	5	1	61	12
Park Ridge	13	4	81	22
Rolling Meadows	0	0	7	1
Schaumburg	7	4	87	20
Streamwood	2	0	31	6
Wheeling	7	2	60	14
Total	105	52	986	245

***Aedes albopictus* (tiger mosquito)**

We are seeing more invasive *Ae. albopictus* in our traps this season compared to last year at this same time. Please see our website <https://nwmadil.gov/stay-informed/mosquito-information/#new-invasive-species> for more information on

Village	<i>Ae. albopictus</i> 2026
Arlington Heights	1
Des Plaines	46
Elk Grove	36
Glenview	108
Mount Prospect	86
Northbrook	1
Park Ridge	53
Total	331

Mosquito Abatement Activities

The District has about 90,000 storm water catch basins which are the primary habitat for the aquatic stages of West Nile virus vector mosquitoes. We also have approximately 10,000 above ground aquatic sources where other species of mosquitoes may be found. Above ground sources that permanently hold water generally do not produce mosquitoes.

To date we have treated 95,649 catch basins.

We have inspected 6,349 above ground water sources and treated 1,185. We concentrate on catch basins early in the year to reduce the WNV vector mosquitoes and switch to above ground sources once most basins are treated.

Tick Surveillance

While the risk of encountering a tick has lowered, they have not disappeared entirely. A small number remain active, but far fewer are currently seeking host blood meals. We anticipate a secondary increase in deer tick activity later this autumn, typically stretching from late September through early November.

