

NORTHWEST MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Keeping the community safe

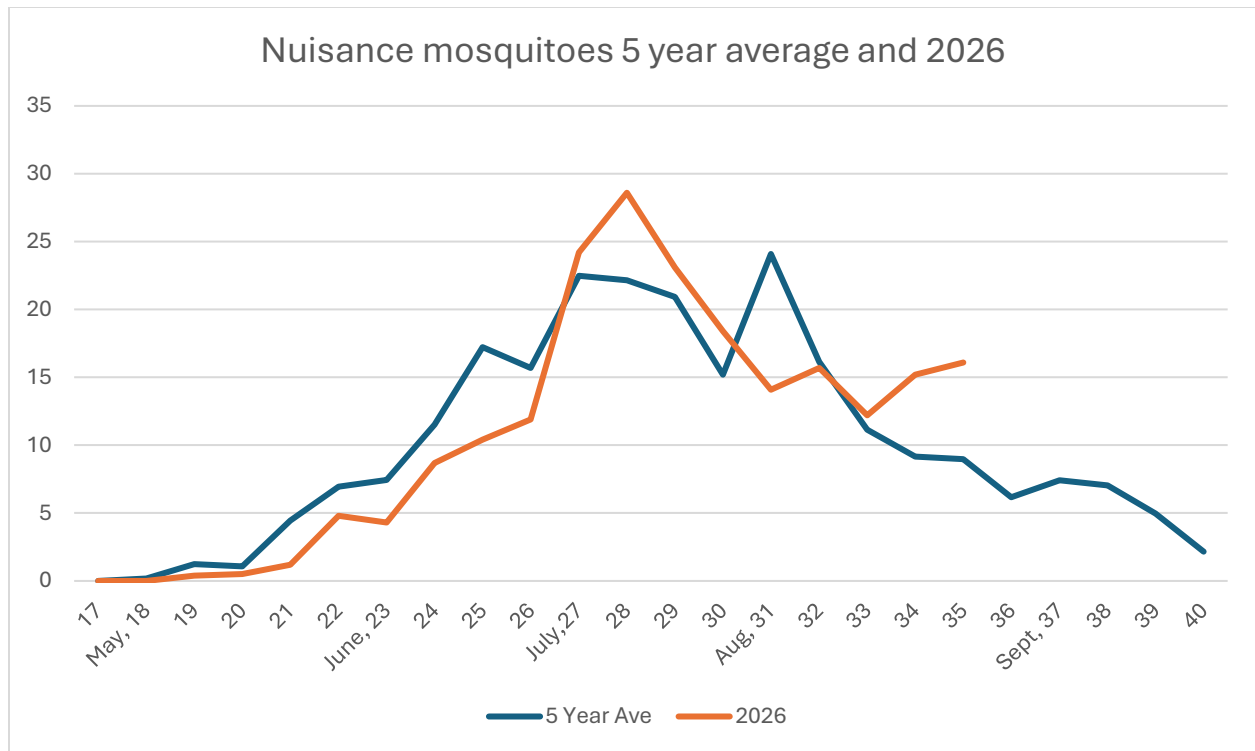
Weekly mosquito report for Aug 25 – August 31.

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.

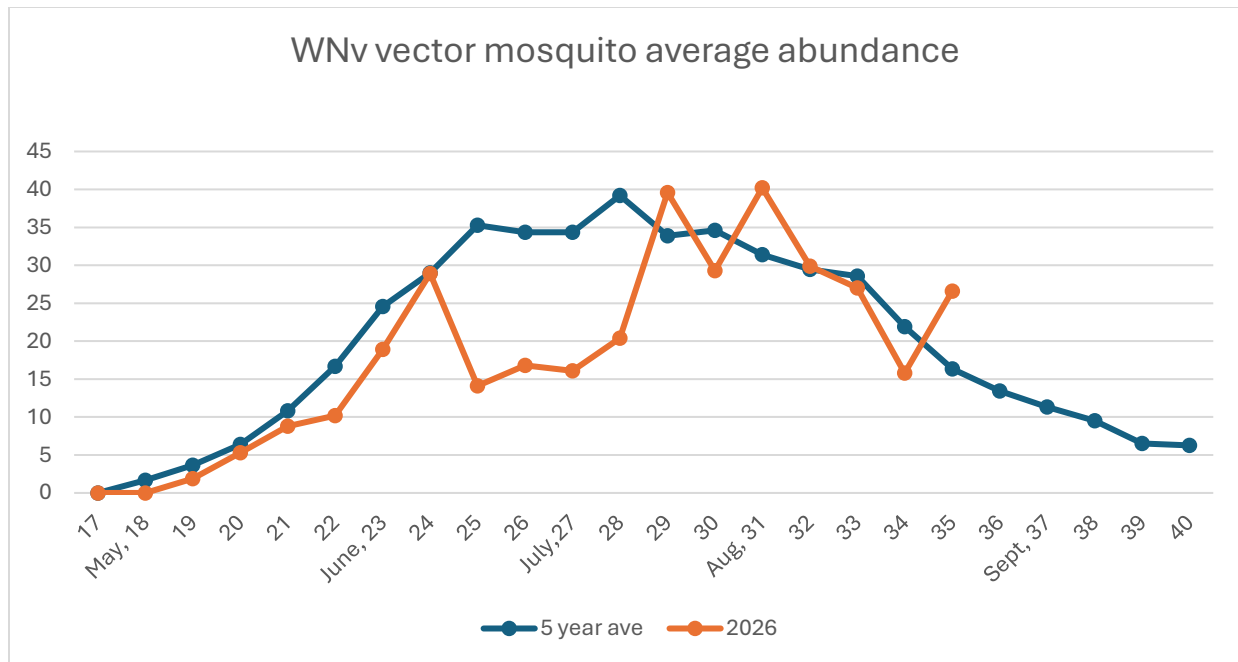
Floodwater/nuisance mosquitoes.

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 above average for nuisance mosquitoes in our traps for this time of year



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.

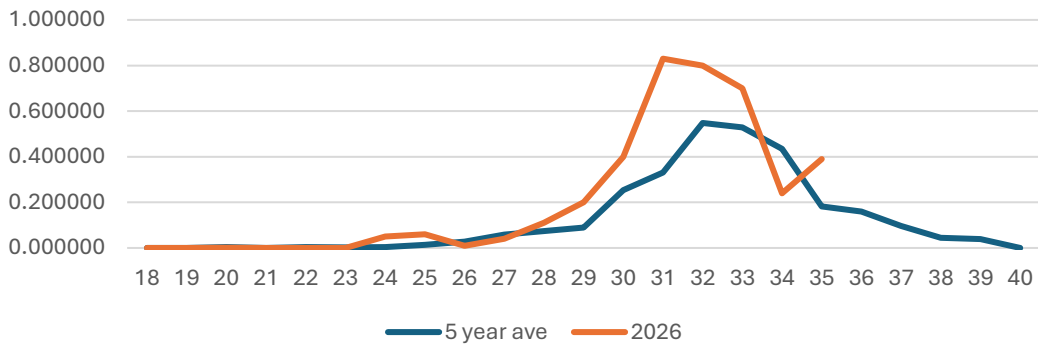


West Nile virus detection in mosquitoes.

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 132 batches of mosquitoes last week and had 43 WNV positive. The Vector Index for the district was 0.39

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

Vector Index 5 year average and 2026



Location Code	Test Last Week	Positives Last Week	Season Tests	Season Positives
Arlington Heights	11	4	86	19
Buffalo Grove	3	2	25	3
Barrington	1	0	22	3
Bartlett	6	0	61	10
Des Plaines	3	0	35	7
Elk Grove	8	1	86	15
Elgin	4	0	34	3
Glenview	8	3	66	16
Hoffman Estates	8	3	60	25
Hanover Park	7	4	58	17
Mount Prospect	21	6	150	48
Northbrook	6	2	38	13
Palatine	13	6	97	40
Prospect Heights	5	2	71	17
Park Ridge	10	5	97	28
Rolling Meadows	3	0	12	1
Schaumburg	3	1	95	21
Streamwood	3	1	36	7
Wheeling	9	3	74	20
Total	132	43	1169	313

***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	Last week	Total 2026
Arlington Heights	18	20
Des Plaines	15	94
Elk Grove	4	40
Glenview	121	349
Hanover Park	1	1
Mount Prospect	19	158
Northbrook	35	36
Park Ridge	42	169
Buffalo Grove	0	1
Rolling Meadows	0	6
Schaumburg	16	17
Streamwood	5	6
Wheeling	8	10
Total	284	907

Mosquito Abatement Activities

The District has about 100,000 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 97,705 catch basins.

We have inspected 6,535 above ground water sources and treated 1,340

Tick Surveillance

We received the tick pathogen testing results from our spring season.

A total of **191** *Ixodes scapularis* (blacklegged ticks) were tested across 7 pathogen targets, yielding **36 positive detections** (18.8% overall infection rate) with zero coinfections.

Life Stage / Sex	Total Tested	<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> s.s.	<i>Borrelia miyamotoi</i>	<i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> (ha)	Total Positives	Infection Rate
Adult Female	93	24	1	1	26	28.0%
Adult Male	80	5	2	1	8	10.0%
Nymph	18	2	0	0	2	11.1%
Total	191	31	3	2	36	18.8%

Pathogen Detections by Sex and Life Stage

(ha) = *human-active strain*

We also had 2 tick pools that were positive for Powassan virus.

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.