VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

EEE, WNV, SLE, LAC, DENV, CHIK and ZIKV

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CDC WEEK 32: 7 August to 13 August, 2016

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Culiseta melanura and Eastern Equine Encephalitis

SITE/Boxes	Inland or Coastal	Historic Population Mean	Current Weekly Mean	Total Tested* (Collected)	Total Pools Tested* (Submitted)	EEE Isolation Pools	MFIR
Bass River (Burlington Co.)/5	**Coastal**	0.25	0.00	2	2		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	**Coastal**	3.87	0.28	51 (58)	6 (7)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	**Coastal**	0.94	0.68	106 (123)	12 (13)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	**Coastal**	6.47	0.04	60	10		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	**Inland**	2.18	1.16	669	18		
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	**Inland**	2.87	0.14	202	11		
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.93	0.04	36 (38)	11 (12)	1	27.78
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	**Inland**	0.44	0.02	80	11		

*Current week (in parentheses) results pending. ‡ corrected NC=no collection

Remarks: Two new positive EEE pools in *Culiseta melanura,* was detected in NJ. Total positive EEE pools detected are 5, with 3 pools of *Cs. melanura* and 2 pools of *Culex pipiens*.

Traditional Resting Box Sites: 1206 *Cs. melanura* from 81 pools have been tested for EEE, with 3 pools of 26 *Cs. melanura* to be tested. One positive pool from Turkey Swamp, collected 3 Aug was detected. Statewide, 3083 *Cs. melanura* have been tested, with three positive pools detected (one traditional, two county sites), for an overall *Cs. melanura* MFIR of 0.79. 12,091 specimens from 14 other species have also been tested, with two reported positives *Culex pipiens* pools. Overall MFIR for all species statewide is 0.33

	Additional *Cs. melanura* trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in **BOLD.**				
County	**Trap types***	**Pools**	**Mosquitoes**	**Positives**	**MFIR**
Atlantic	CO_2, RB	19	245		
Burlington	CO_2	33	854		
Cape May	CDC, CO_2, GR, RB	88	226		
Cumberland	CDC, RB	5	29		
Middlesex	**RB**	33	497	2	4.02
Ocean	CO_2, GR, RB	10	26		
TOTAL		**188**	**1877**	**2**	**1.07**

Additional *Cs. melanura*: Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas, using a variety of traps. One positive pool was detected, sampled from a Middlesex county resting box on 25 July and now a second positive pool from the same site was found, collected on the 8 August.

Species other than *Cs. melanura*	**Pools**	**Mosquitoes**	**Positives**	**MFIR**
Aedes albopictus	1	1		
Aedes cantator	24	51		
Aedes sollicitans	12	439		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	2	68		
Anopheles bradleyi	48	235		
Anopheles crucians	2	40		
Anopheles punctipennis	10	21		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	1		
Coquillettidia perturbans	73	1275		
Culex erraticus	19	115		
Culex pipiens	546	7671	2	0.261
Culex restuans	1	3		
Culex salinarius	211	2053		
Culex sp.	39	106		
Culex territans	1	12		
State Total	**990**	**12091**	**2**	**0.165**

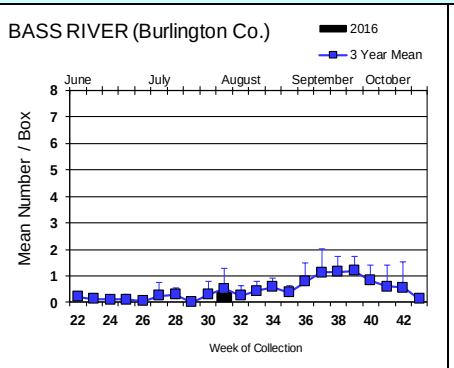
Additional Species: Twelve additional species were tested for EEE. First positive pools were detected in *Culex pipiens,* an ornithophilic species, in Cape May, collected on 6 July.

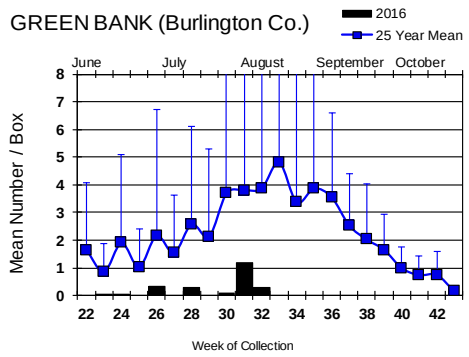
Horses and Humans: No positive horse or humans have been reported. Last year one positive horse was reported.

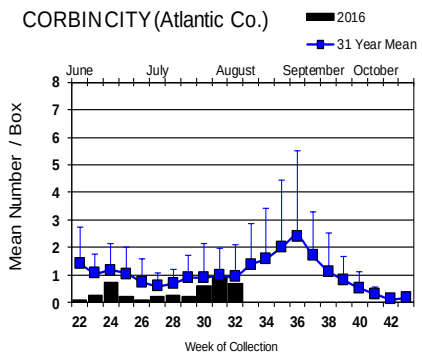
Horses and Vaccinations: The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm

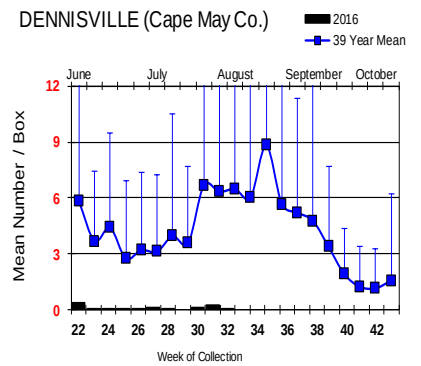
Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

Coastal

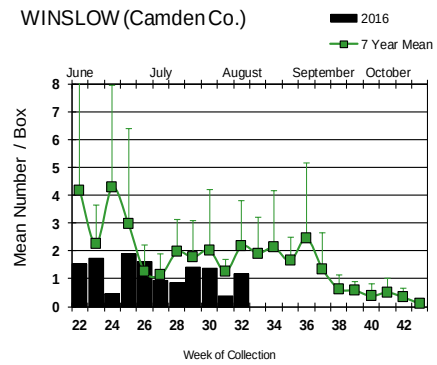


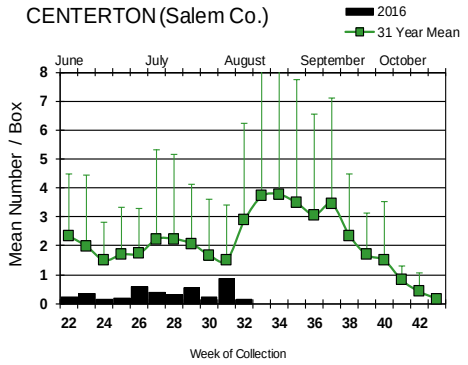


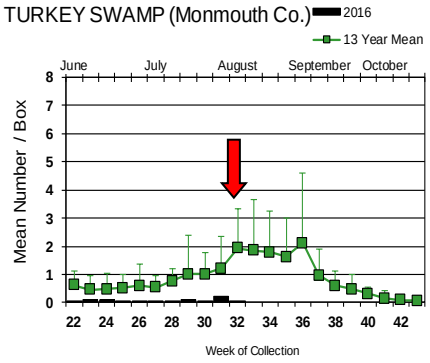


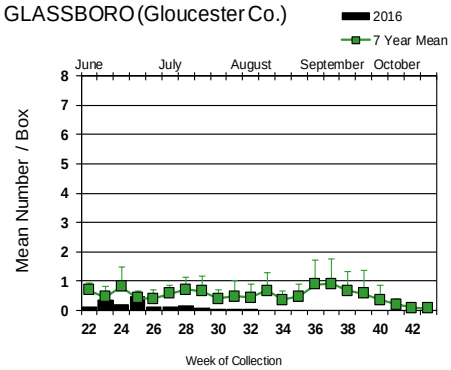


Inland









First positive *Cs. melanura* has occurred in a traditional resting box site, Turkey Swamp. Despite the low population numbers seen at that resting box site and like Green Bank, another site previously with low number and detectable positive pools, we see EEE activity there. Population numbers continue to appear low at most resting box sites, but light trap data (see adult surveillance reports), suggests that populations are near their typical amounts.

= Positive pool(s) detected (red = melanura, purple = other species).

EEE in US (2016 cumulative cases): (Black or Red = previous + new reported cases occurring)

- equine: AL(1) FL(18) GA(5) LA(5) MS(3) NC(1) SC(12) TN(1) VA(4)
- mosquito pools: NJ(5) MA(1) RI(1)
- sentinel: FL(60) GA(2) TX(21)
- human:

West Nile Virus Positive Organisms in US, 2016

West Nile in US (2016 cumulative cases): Single black values indicate no change from previous week. Black values / red values equals previous week/New totals.
Note: Data reported by all states should be considered provisional and subject to change. Sources for this table can be found here.

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Alabama					2/4
Alaska					
Arizona	1	39	0	0	27/29
Arkansas				0	1
California	834/910	1841/2221	84/135	2/5	10/22
Colorado	1	17/28		1	6/13
Connecticut		14/17			0
Delaware					
DC					
Florida		2	52/57	1	
Georgia		0			0
Hawaii					
Idaho	0	18/21		1/3	1
Illinois	7/8	593/928		0	4
Indiana	0	28/41		0	1
Iowa		1			0
Kansas	1	0		1	2
Kentucky				0	
Louisiana					0
Maine		0			0
Maryland		1			
Mass.		36/61		0	0
Michigan	13	3/4		1	1
Minnesota		6			2
Mississippi		20/22			9/11
Missouri		8		0	0

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					
Nebraska	2	33/37		1	8/14
Nevada					1
New Hampshire		0		0	0
New Jersey		61/102		0	1
New Mexico					1
New York		51/136		1	0
North Carolina					
North Dakota	6	15		1/2	7/15
Ohio		8		0	1
Oklahoma		7		1	4
Oregon	1	9/14	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2/4	249/360			1
Rhode Island		1			
South Carolina					
South Dakota		68			26/43
Tennessee					1
Texas	1	692/903		3/4	24/37
Utah		47/71			
Vermont		1			1/2
Virginia					
Washington	1	50/62		1	0
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	8/11	1		1	0
Wyoming	1	23			1

* Can include other species (e.g., dogs, cows) reported positive.

Protocol: New Jersey Department of Health (NJDH Public Health Environmental and Agricultural Laboratories, PHEAL) and the Cape May County Department of Mosquito Control tests mosquito pools using RT-PCR Taqman techniques.

Mosquito Species Submitted and Tested for West Nile Virus Testing through 13 August 2016

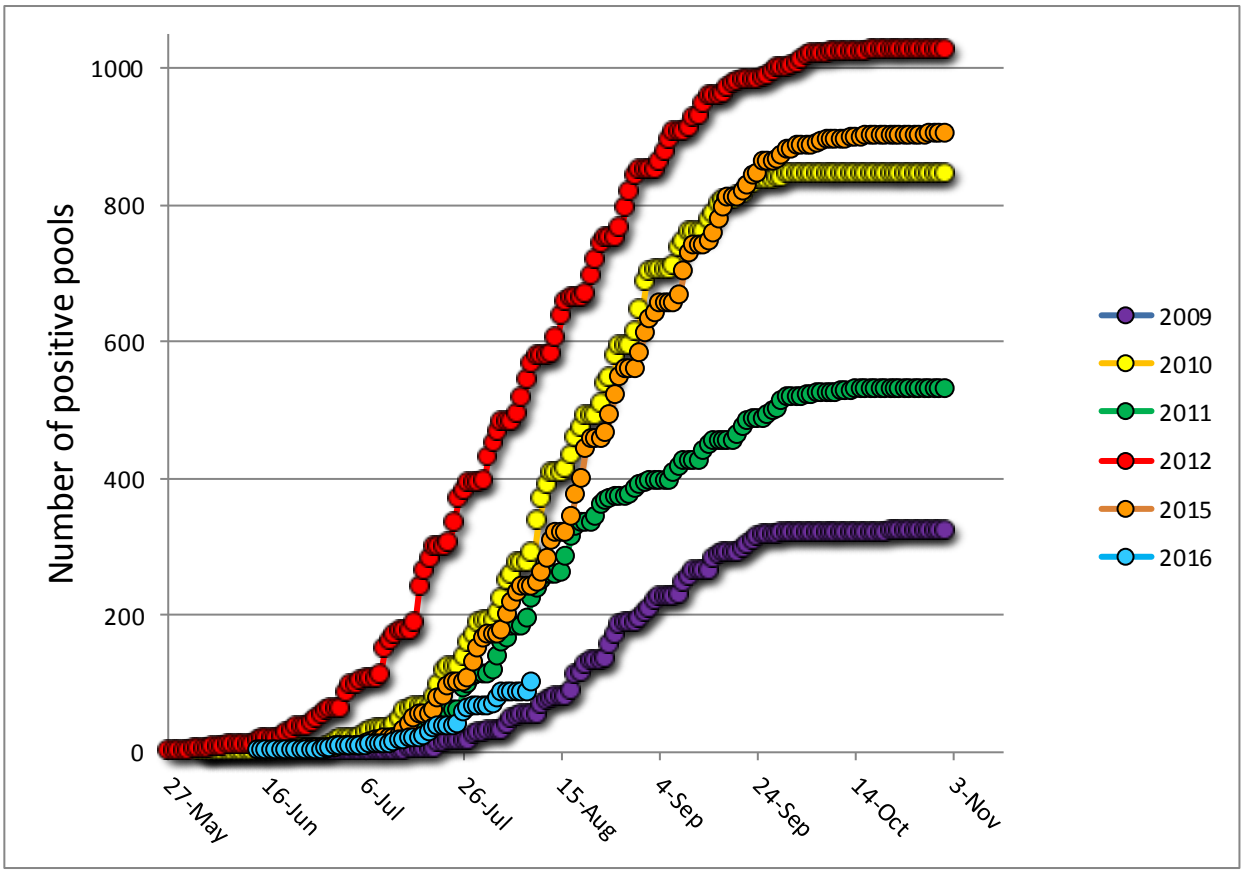
Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Aedes albopictus	705	4784	2	0.418
Aedes atlanticus	4	6		
Aedes atropalpus	19	62		
Aedes canadensis canadensis	32	630		
Aedes cantator	35	245		
Aedes grossbecki	1	1		
Aedes japonicus	364	1960	2	1.020
Aedes sollicitans	17	554		
Aedes sticticus	1	6		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	14	370		
Aedes triseriatus	151	313		
Aedes trivittatus	2	34		
Aedes vexans	39	479		
Anopheles atropos	1	1		
Anopheles barberi	2	2		
Anopheles bradleyi	55	452		
Anopheles crucians	4	46		
Anopheles punctipennis	41	147		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	86	876		
Coquillettidia perturbans	91	2199		
Culex erraticus	31	164		
Culex pipiens	737	18521	9	0.486
Culex restuans	635	7343	1	0.136
Culex salinarius	217	2198		
Culex spp.	1799	72353	88	1.216
Culex territans	23	244		
Culiseta melanura	268	3009		
Orthopodomyia signifera	3	3		
Psorophora ciliata	1	1		
Psorophora columbiae	8	48		
Psorophora ferox	10	90		
Uranotaenia sapphirina	1	3		
Grand Total	**5397**	**117144**	**102**	**0.871**

Remarks: To date, 5,397 pools of 117,144 mosquitoes from 31 species have been tested, with 102 positive pools detected. A second non-*Culex* species was found infected with WNV, collected at two sites in Passaic County on the 9 Aug. This pattern is fairly typical for New Jersey, with both *Ae. albopictus* and *Ae. japonicus* coming up positive. First non-*Culex* detection occurred in *Aedes albopictus,* collected in Hudson County on 19 July. The first positive pool of *Culex* Mix was collected on 14 June in Monmouth County.

Humans, Horses and Wild Birds: One human from Camden County had been reported with WNV, onset of early July. Last year 26 humans and one horse were positive. Onset in 2015 for humans began in early August and the onset for the horse case began in September. For further information, see http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/westnile/techinfo.shtml.

Birds are no longer routinely tested in New Jersey.

The graph below shows cumulative positive pools for several years, with 2012 as the most active year and 2009 as the least active year. A slight increase in activity from the previous week has occurred.



WNV Results by County through 13 August 2016

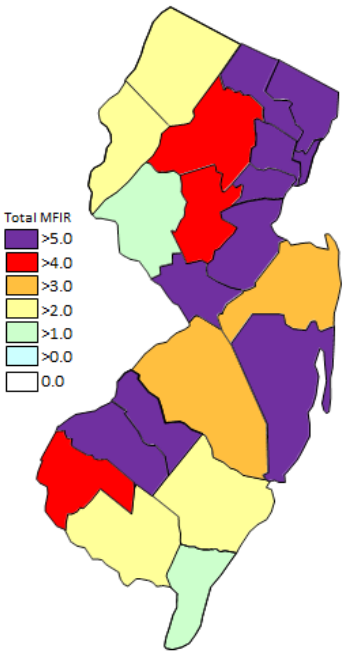
County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**134**	**4046**	**5**	**1.236**
	Aedes albopictus	13	157		
	Aedes japonicus	2	8		
	Aedes sollicitans	5	333		
	Aedes sticticus	1	6		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	4	266		
	Aedes vexans	6	203		
	Anopheles bradleyi	3	95		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	18	357		
	Culex erraticus	4	49		
	Culex pipiens	16	872	5	5.734
	Culex restuans	3	52		
	Culex salinarius	4	123		
	Culex spp.	21	1127		
	Culiseta melanura	31	351		
	Psorophora ferox	3	47		
Bergen		**130**	**8667**	**16**	**1.846**
	Aedes albopictus	15	72		
	Aedes japonicus	2	120		
	Culex spp.	113	8475	16	1.888
Burlington		**121**	**4263**	**3**	**0.704**
	Aedes albopictus	6	86		

	Aedes atropalpus	3	18		
	Aedes japonicus	8	174		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	2	68		
	Aedes triseriatus	5	13		
	Anopheles barberi	1	1		
	Anopheles bradleyi	1	6		
	Anopheles crucians	2	40		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	1	58		
	Culex salinarius	11	362		
	Culex spp.	51	2651	3	1.132
	Culex territans	1	12		
	Culiseta melanura	29	774		
Camden		**124**	**3537**	**2**	**0.565**
	Aedes albopictus	16	66		
	Aedes japonicus	14	56		
	Culex spp.	76	2746	2	0.728
	Culiseta melanura	18	669		
Cape May		**2131**	**15756**		
	Aedes albopictus	188	310		
	Aedes atlanticus	3	4		
	Aedes atropalpus	16	44		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	13	249		
	Aedes cantator	24	51		
	Aedes japonicus	183	371		
	Aedes sollicitans	2	4		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	2	2		
	Aedes triseriatus	107	194		
	Aedes vexans	7	10		
	Anopheles atropos	1	1		
	Anopheles bradleyi	47	229		
	Anopheles punctipennis	9	10		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	76	861		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	27	426		
	Culex erraticus	9	21		
	Culex pipiens	548	7676		
	Culex restuans	529	4034		
	Culex salinarius	178	633		
	Culex spp.	34	93		
	Culex territans	22	232		
	Culiseta melanura	98	286		
	Orthopodomyia signifera	2	2		
	Psorophora columbiae	2	2		
	Psorophora ferox	3	8		
	Uranotaenia sapphirina	1	3		
Cumberland		**80**	**1927**		
	Aedes albopictus	6	87		
	Aedes cantator	1	1		
	Aedes japonicus	5	9		
	Aedes sollicitans	7	210		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	3	26		
	Aedes vexans	7	219		
	Anopheles bradleyi	4	122		
	Anopheles crucians	1	5		

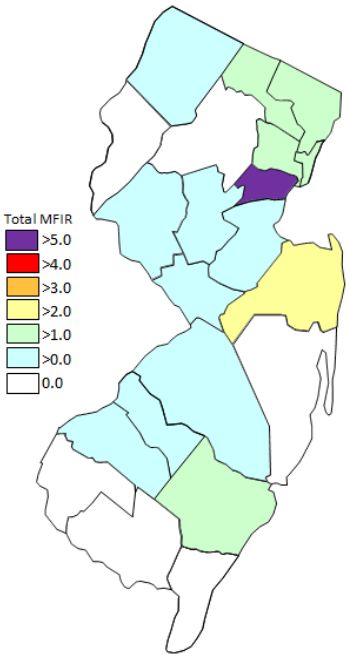
	Anopheles punctipennis	3	38		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	3		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	4	104		
	Culex pipiens	1	7		
	Culex salinarius	21	989		
	Culex spp.	4	19		
	Culiseta melanura	5	29		
	Orthopodomyia signifera	1	1		
	Psorophora ciliata	1	1		
	Psorophora columbiae	4	44		
	Psorophora ferox	1	13		
Essex		**129**	**670**	**1**	**1.493**
	Aedes albopictus	39	165		
	Aedes japonicus	5	8		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	2		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	1		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	1		
	Culex spp.	81	493	1	2.028
Gloucester		**191**	**9845**	**3**	**0.305**
	Aedes albopictus	16	199		
	Aedes japonicus	14	186		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	4		
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	10		
	Culex pipiens	147	9366	3	0.320
	Culiseta melanura	11	80		
Hudson		**135**	**6687**	**11**	**1.645**
	Aedes albopictus	18	423	1	2.364
	Culex spp.	117	6264	10	1.596
Hunterdon		**119**	**5304**	**1**	**0.189**
	Culex spp.	119	5304	1	0.189
Mercer		**212**	**5701**	**5**	**0.877**
	Aedes albopictus	22	358		
	Aedes japonicus	11	66		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	24		
	Aedes vexans	1	3		
	Culex pipiens	24	599	1	1.669
	Culex restuans	99	3250	1	0.308
	Culex spp.	53	1401	3	2.141
Middlesex		**218**	**8859**	**8**	**0.903**
	Aedes albopictus	33	217		
	Culex spp.	151	8144	8	0.982
	Culiseta melanura	34	498		
Monmouth		**406**	**4276**	**10**	**2.339**
	Aedes albopictus	213	1704	1	0.587
	Aedes atlanticus	1	2		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	18	311		
	Aedes cantator	10	193		
	Aedes grossbecki	1	1		

	Aedes japonicus	21	41		
	Aedes sollicitans	3	7		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	3	8		
	Aedes triseriatus	5	12		
	Aedes trivittatus	1	1		
	Aedes vexans	5	21		
	Anopheles barberi	1	1		
	Anopheles crucians	1	1		
	Anopheles punctipennis	21	40		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	2	2		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	4	5		
	Culex erraticus	4	15		
	Culex restuans	1	3		
	Culex spp.	76	1850	9	4.865
	Culiseta melanura	12	37		
	Psorophora columbiae	1	1		
	Psorophora ferox	2	20		
Morris		**198**	**7306**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	52		
	Culex spp.	185	7254		
Ocean		**194**	**2978**		
	Aedes albopictus	55	601		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	1	70		
	Aedes japonicus	21	76		
	Aedes triseriatus	8	14		
	Aedes vexans	1	1		
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	2		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	16	311		
	Culex erraticus	3	36		
	Culex restuans	1	2		
	Culex spp.	67	1782		
	Culiseta melanura	19	83		
Passaic		**200**	**5089**	**8**	**1.572**
	Aedes albopictus	7	12		
	Aedes japonicus	50	313	2	6.390
	Aedes triseriatus	5	6		
	Aedes vexans	12	22		
	Culex spp.	126	4736	6	1.267
Salem		**157**	**1073**		
	Aedes albopictus	34	126		
	Aedes japonicus	11	29		
	Aedes triseriatus	14	24		
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	2		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	6	9		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	9	82		
	Culex erraticus	11	43		
	Culex pipiens	1	1		
	Culex restuans	2	2		
	Culex spp.	54	550		
	Culiseta melanura	11	202		
	Psorophora columbiae	1	1		
	Psorophora ferox	1	2		

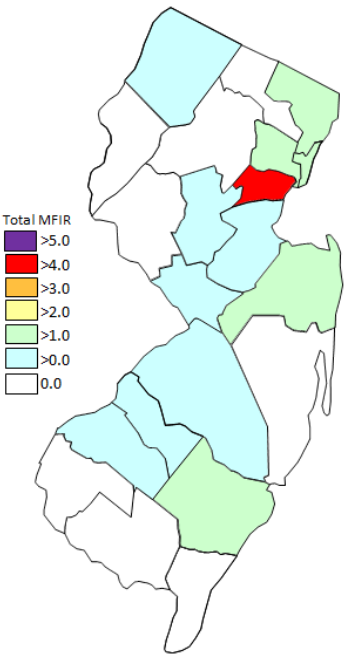
Somerset	**120**	**2711**	**1**	**0.369**
Aedes albopictus	4	16		
Aedes japonicus	4	35		
Aedes triseriatus	1	4		
Culex spp.	111	2656	1	0.377
Sussex	**196**	**7229**	**2**	**0.277**
Aedes japonicus	13	468		
Aedes triseriatus	1	16		
Aedes trivittatus	1	33		
Anopheles punctipennis	1	44		
Coquillettidia perturbans	12	856		
Culex salinarius	3	91		
Culex spp.	165	5721	2	0.350
Union	**65**	**3688**	**26**	**7.050**
Aedes albopictus	7	133		
Culex spp.	58	3555	26	7.314
Warren	**137**	**7532**		
Culex spp.	137	7532		
Grand Total	**5397**	**117144**	**102**	**0.871**



Cumulative WNV activity in 2015.



WNV activity to 13 August 2016.



WNV activity last week, 2016.

Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 13 August 2016.

New Jersey will be primarily testing for SLE this year only when adjacent states show human activity (Cape May tests mosquitoes in the Cape May lab independently). SLE has had previous activity in New Jersey, most notably in 1964 and 1975 (CDC's SLE website), the latter prompting the surveillance reporting by Rutgers. SLE is a flavivirus and has a similar transmission pattern to West Nile, with *Culex* species as the predominant vectors.

Currently, there are no reported positive pools of SLE for 2016. There are no human cases reported.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Burlington		**52**	**2652**		
	Anopheles barberi	1	1		
	Culex spp.	51	2651		
Cape May		**581**	**7765**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	1		
	Culex pipiens	546	7671		
	Culex spp.	34	93		
Grand Total		**633**	**10417**		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) to 13 August 2016.

New Jersey will be primarily testing for LAC this year only when adjacent states show human activity (Cape May tests mosquitoes in the Cape May lab independently). New Jersey has had 3 cases of this encephalitic disease since 1964 (see CDC's LAC website). The mortality is low but like other encephalitides, LAC can have both personal (lasting neurological sequelae) and economic impacts. LAC is a bunyavirus with a transmission cycle involving mosquitoes such as *Aedes triseriatus* and small mammals such as squirrels and chipmunks. LAC can not only infect *Aedes albopictus* but transovarial transmission was also demonstrated.
(Tesh and Gubler 1975 Laboratory studies of transovarial transmission of La Crosse and other arboviruses by *Aedes albopictus* and *Culex fatigans.* American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 24(5):876-880).

Currently, there are no reported positive pools of LAC for 2016. There are no human cases reported.

County	Species			Positives	MFIR
Burlington		**22**	**291**		
	Aedes albopictus	6	86		
	Aedes atropalpus	3	18		
	Aedes japonicus	8	174		
	Aedes triseriatus	5	13		
Grand Total		**22**	**291**		

Dengue (DENV) to 13 August 2016.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for DENV (including serotypes) this year. Dengue has not had a history of local transmission here in New Jersey, but each year, travelers can bring virus back from areas in the world with virus activity. This is significant as humans are NOT dead-end hosts and thus there is the potential for local transmission (i.e., New Jersey mosquitoes biting a sick person and then biting and transmitting the disease to someone else) to be established. DENV is a flavivirus but unlike WNV, *Aedes* mosquitoes are predominant vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is a candidate for local transmission. There are 4 serotypes tested for Dengue.

Note Same pools of *Ae. albopictus* are tested for the four serotypes of Dengue as well as Chikungunya.

No pools have tested positive in 2016. Currently, New Jersey has 32 imported human cases of Dengue.

County	Species	DENV1		DENV2		DENV3		DENV4		Positives	MFIR
		Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.	Pool	Mos.		
Atlantic		**13**	**157**	**13**	**157**	**13**	**157**	**13**	**157**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	157	13	157	13	157	13	157		
Bergen		**15**	**72**	**15**	**72**	**15**	**72**	**15**	**72**		
	Aedes albopictus	15	72	15	72	15	72	15	72		
Camden		**16**	**66**	**16**	**66**	**16**	**66**	**16**	**66**		
	Aedes albopictus	16	66	16	66	16	66	16	66		
Cumberland		**6**	**87**	**6**	**87**	**6**	**87**	**6**	**87**		
	Aedes albopictus	6	87	6	87	6	87	6	87		
Essex		**39**	**165**	**39**	**165**	**39**	**165**	**39**	**165**		
	Aedes albopictus	39	165	39	165	39	165	39	165		
Hudson		**18**	**423**	**18**	**423**	**18**	**423**	**18**	**423**		
	Aedes albopictus	18	423	18	423	18	423	18	423		
Mercer		**22**	**358**	**22**	**358**	**22**	**358**	**22**	**358**		
	Aedes albopictus	22	358	22	358	22	358	22	358		
Middlesex		**34**	**218**	**34**	**218**	**34**	**218**	**34**	**218**		
	Aedes albopictus	33	217	33	217	33	217	33	217		
	Culiseta melanura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Monmouth		**176**	**1582**	**176**	**1582**	**176**	**1582**	**176**	**1582**		
	Aedes albopictus	176	1582	176	1582	176	1582	176	1582		
Morris		**15**	**55**	**15**	**55**	**15**	**55**	**15**	**55**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	52	13	52	13	52	13	52		
	Culex spp.	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3		
Passaic		**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3		
Salem		**34**	**126**	**34**	**126**	**34**	**126**	**34**	**126**		
	Aedes albopictus	34	126	34	126	34	126	34	126		
Grand Total		**390**	**3312**	**390**	**3312**	**390**	**3312**	**390**	**3312**		

Chikungunya (CHIK) to 13 August 2016.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for CHIK this year. Chikungunya is similar in symptoms to Dengue, a “breakbone” fever and has a low mortality rate. But this virus has had recent worldwide activity, and in the past year has come to the Western Hemisphere. As with Dengue, transmission can occur when a mosquito bites an infected human, then bites an uninfected human who subsequently becomes ill. CHIK is an alphavirus with *Aedes* mosquitoes as potential vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is the mosquito of interest.

No pools have tested positive in 2016. Currently, New Jersey has 1 imported human case of Chikungunya.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**13**	**157**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	157		
Bergen		**15**	**72**		
	Aedes albopictus	15	72		
Camden		**16**	**66**		

	Aedes albopictus	16	66		
Cape May		**188**	**313**		
	Aedes albopictus	187	309		
	Culex pipiens	1	4		
Cumberland		**6**	**87**		
	Aedes albopictus	6	87		
Essex		**39**	**165**		
	Aedes albopictus	39	165		
Hudson		**18**	**423**		
	Aedes albopictus	18	423		
Mercer		**22**	**358**		
	Aedes albopictus	22	358		
Middlesex		**34**	**218**		
	Aedes albopictus	33	217		
	Culiseta melanura	1	1		
Monmouth		**176**	**1582**		
	Aedes albopictus	176	1582		
Morris		**15**	**55**		
	Aedes albopictus	13	52		
	Culex spp.	2	3		
Passaic		**2**	**3**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	3		
Salem		**34**	**126**		
	Aedes albopictus	34	126		
Grand Total		**578**	**3625**		

Zika (ZIKV) to 13 August 2016.

New Jersey will be selectively testing for ZIKV this year. Zika is an emerging arboviral threat with significant health consequences for fetuses and recent activity in the Western Hemisphere. Humans are potential hosts that can transmit through sexual activity. ZIKV is a flavivirus with *Aedes* mosquitoes as potential vectors. In New Jersey, *Aedes albopictus* is the mosquito of interest.

No pools have tested positive in 2016. Currently, New Jersey has 89 imported human cases of Zika.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Cape May		**188**	**313**		
	Aedes albopictus	187	309		
	Culex pipiens	1	4		
Mercer		**36**	**469**		
	Aedes albopictus	36	469		
Monmouth		**6**	**8**		
	Aedes albopictus	6	8		
Grand Total		**230**	**790**		