VECTOR SURVEILLANCE IN NEW JERSEY

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

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CDC WEEK 33: 14 August to 20 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**	0.42	0.00	2	2		
Green Bank (Burlington Co.)/25	**Coastal**	1.37	0.04	58 (59)	7 (8)		
Corbin City (Atlantic Co.)/25	**Coastal**	4.81	1.64	123 (164)	13 (14)		
Dennisville (Cape May Co.)/50	**Coastal**	6.03	0.00	60	10		
Winslow (Camden Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.92	0.64	701	19		
Centerton (Salem Co.)/50	**Inland**	3.71	0.44	224	12		
Turkey Swamp (Monmouth Co.)/50	**Inland**	1.85	0.30	36 (53)	11 (13)	1	27.78
Glassboro (Gloucester Co.)/50	**Inland**	0.66	0.22	91	12		

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

Remarks: No new positive EEE pools were detected in NJ. Total positive EEE pools detected remain at 5, with 3 pools of *Cs. melanura* and 2 pools of *Culex pipiens*.

Traditional Resting Box Sites: 1295 *Cs. melanura* from 86 pools have been tested for EEE, with 4 pools of 59 *Cs. melanura* to be tested. One positive pool from Turkey Swamp, collected 3 Aug was previously detected. Statewide, 3446 *Cs. melanura* have been tested, with three positive pools detected (one traditional, two county sites), for an overall *Cs. melanura* MFIR of 0.87. 13,245 specimens from 13 other species have also been tested, with two reported positives *Culex pipiens* pools. Overall MFIR for all species statewide is 0.30

	Additional *Cs. melanura* trapped by counties *traps with positives indicated in **BOLD.**				
County	**Trap types***	**Pools**	**Mosquitoes**	**Positives**	**MFIR**
Atlantic	CO_2, RB	20	267		
Burlington	CO_2	39	1030		
Cape May	CDC, CO_2, GR, RB	95	244		
Cumberland	CDC, RB	9	52		
Middlesex	**RB**	34	532	2	3.76
Ocean	CO_2, GR, RB	10	26		
TOTAL		**207**	**2151**	**2**	**0.93**

Additional *Cs. melanura*: Counties maintain trap sites for *Cs. melanura* in other areas, using a variety of traps. Two positive pools were detected in Middlesex, the first on 25 July.

Species other than *Cs. melanura*	**Pools**	**Mosquitoes**	**Positives**	**MFIR**
Aedes cantator	25	52		
Aedes sollicitans	17	696		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	4	195		
Anopheles bradleyi	56	269		
Anopheles crucians	2	40		
Anopheles punctipennis	10	21		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	1		
Coquillettidia perturbans	79	1354		
Culex erraticus	28	225		
Culex pipiens	584	7866	2	0.254
Culex restuans	1	3		
Culex salinarius	237	2401		
Culex sp.	40	110		
Culex territans	1	12		
State Total	**1085**	**13245**	**2**	**0.151**

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

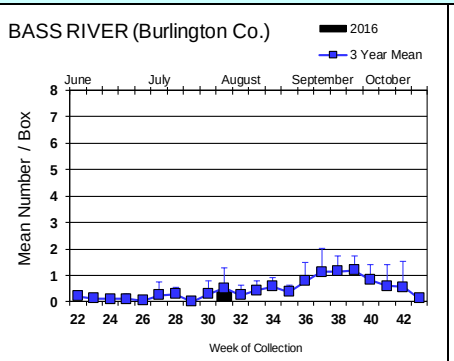
(*NOTE: Aedes albopictus*, previously reported in this table was assigned to EEE in error.)

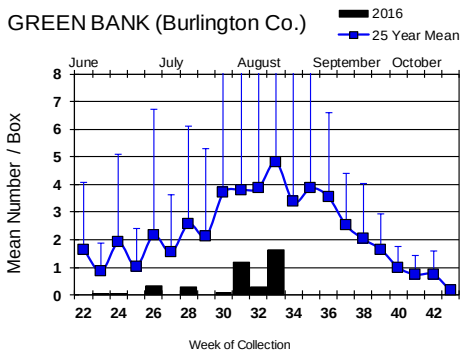
Horses and Humans: No positive horse or humans have been reported. Last year one positive horse was reported.

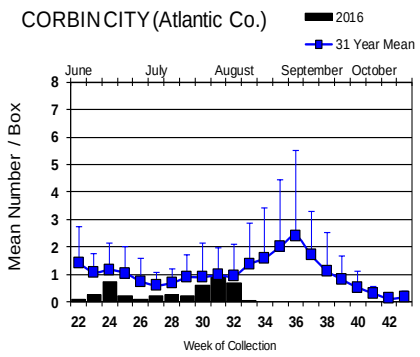
Horses and Vaccinations: The fate of unvaccinated equids reinforces the necessity of maintaining a vaccination schedule for arboviruses. For vaccination schedules recommended by the American Association of Equine Practices, see: http://www.aaep.org/vaccination_guidelines.htm

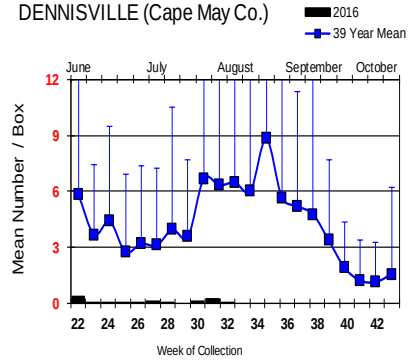
Culiseta melanura Population Graphs

Coastal

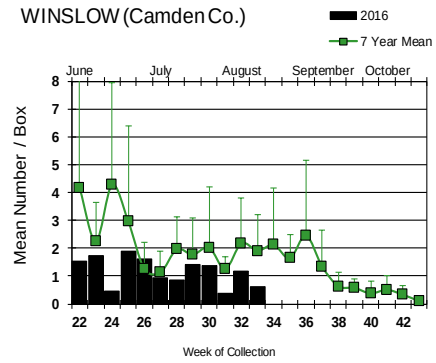


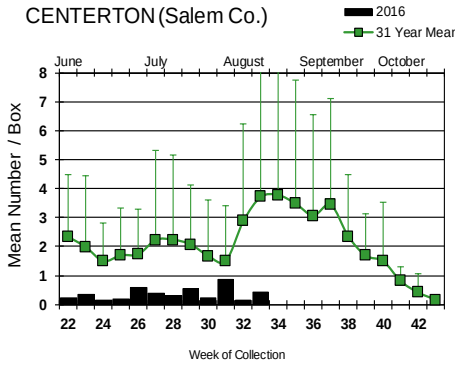


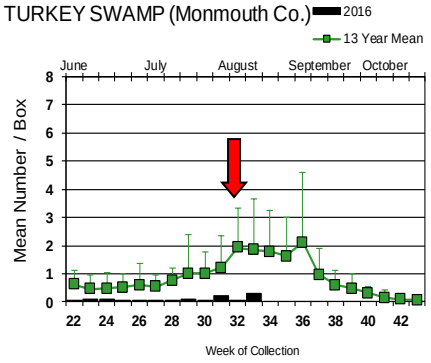


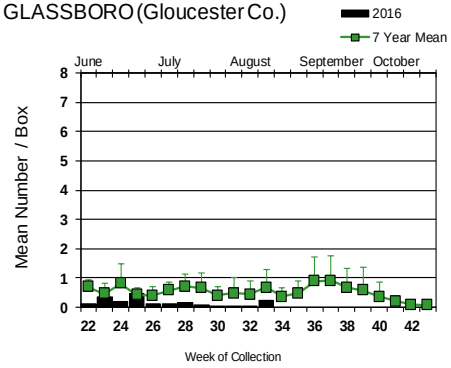


Inland









Population numbers of *Culiseta melanura* continue to appear low at most resting box sites.

= 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(2) FL(19) GA(5) LA(5) MS(3) NC(1) SC(14) TN(1) TX(1) VA(6)
- mosquito pools: NJ(5) MA(2) 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					4
Alaska					
Arizona	1	39/61	0	0	29/34
Arkansas				0	1
California	910/1007	2221/2562	135/161	5/8	22/46
Colorado	1/10	28/103		1	13/17
Connecticut		17/42			0
Delaware					
DC					
Florida		2	57	1	
Georgia		0			0
Hawaii					
Idaho	0	21		3	1
Illinois	8/15	928/1389		0	4/5
Indiana	0	41/86		0	1
Iowa		1/2		1	2
Kansas	1	0		1	2/6
Kentucky				0	
Louisiana					0
Maine		0			0
Maryland		1			
Mass.		61/90		0	1
Michigan	13	4		1	1/2
Minnesota		6		7	2
Mississippi		22			11/9
Missouri		8		1	0

	Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinels	Horses	Humans
Montana					
Nebraska	2	37/47		1	14/16
Nevada				2	1
New Hampshire		0		0	0
New Jersey		102/135		0	1/2
New Mexico					1
New York		136/195		1	0
North Carolina					
North Dakota	6	15		1/2	19/21
Ohio		8		0	1/4
Oklahoma		7		1/2	4
Oregon	1/2	14/18	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	4/5	360/534			1/2
Rhode Island		1			
South Carolina					
South Dakota		68/118			43/53
Tennessee					1/2
Texas	1	903/1017		4/9	37/48
Utah		71/92			2
Vermont		1/2			1/2
Virginia					
Washington	1	62/68		1	2
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	11/14	1/6		1	1
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 20 August 2016

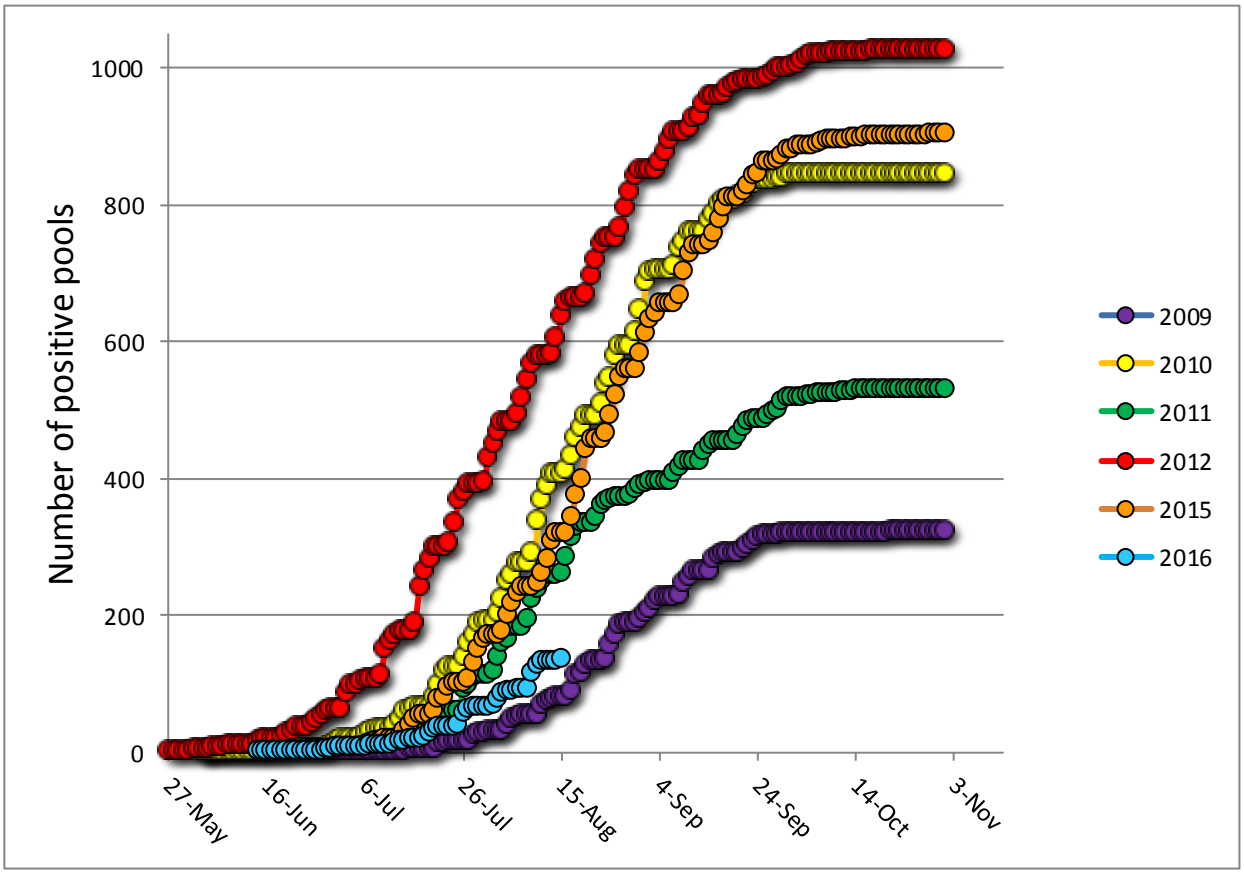
Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Aedes albopictus	899	6714	2	0.298
Aedes atlanticus	5	7		
Aedes atropalpus	19	62		
Aedes canadensis canadensis	32	630		
Aedes cantator	36	246		
Aedes grossbecki	1	1		
Aedes japonicus	392	2144	2	0.933
Aedes sollicitans	22	811		
Aedes sticticus	1	6		
Aedes taeniorhynchus	17	508		
Aedes triseriatus	166	336		
Aedes trivittatus	2	34		
Aedes vexans	49	571		
Anopheles atropos	1	1		
Anopheles barberi	2	2		
Anopheles bradleyi	65	495		
Anopheles crucians	4	46		
Anopheles punctipennis	44	154		
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	98	916		
Coquillettidia perturbans	97	2278		
Culex erraticus	45	409		
Culex pipiens	798	19299	12	0.622
Culex restuans	652	7414	2	0.270
Culex salinarius	243	2546		
Culex spp.	1983	78091	117	1.498
Culex territans	28	282		
Culiseta melanura	292	3372		
Orthopodomyia signifera	3	3		
Psorophora ciliata	1	1		
Psorophora columbiae	10	62		
Psorophora ferox	12	92		
Uranotaenia sapphirina	1	3		
Grand Total	**6020**	**127536**	**135**	**1.059**

Remarks: To date, 6,020 pools of 127,536 mosquitoes from 31 species have been tested, with 135 positive pools detected. All new positives were detected in *Culex pipiens* or *Culex* Mix pools. 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: Two human cases have been detected; one most recently from Monmouth County, with an onset date of 2 Aug. Currently, case count is Camden (1) and Monmouth (1).The human case from Camden County had an onset date 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, with numbers trending between low (2009) and moderate (2011) activity.



WNV Results by County through 20 August 2016

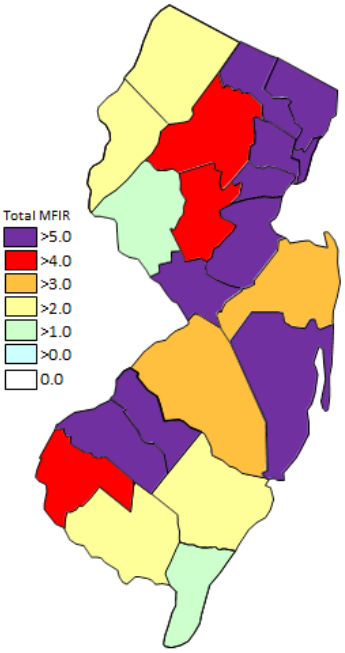
County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**157**	**4657**	**5**	**1.074**
	Aedes albopictus	21	249		
	Aedes japonicus	3	15		
	Aedes sollicitans	9	585		
	Aedes sticticus	1	6		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	5	277		
	Aedes vexans	6	203		
	Anopheles bradleyi	4	97		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	4		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	18	357		
	Culex erraticus	5	51		
	Culex pipiens	17	943	5	5.302
	Culex restuans	3	52		
	Culex salinarius	4	123		
	Culex spp.	24	1258		
	Culiseta melanura	33	390		
	Psorophora ferox	3	47		
Bergen		**155**	**9907**	**27**	**2.725**
	Aedes albopictus	25	197		
	Aedes japonicus	3	185		
	Culex spp.	127	9525	27	2.835

Burlington		**144**	**5055**	**4**	**0.791**
	Aedes albopictus	6	86		
	Aedes atropalpus	3	18		
	Aedes japonicus	8	174		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	4	195		
	Aedes triseriatus	7	20		
	Anopheles barberi	1	1		
	Anopheles bradleyi	1	6		
	Anopheles crucians	2	40		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	2	129		
	Culex erraticus	2	25		
	Culex salinarius	12	437		
	Culex spp.	60	2962	4	1.350
	Culex territans	1	12		
	Culiseta melanura	35	950		
Camden		**154**	**3877**	**3**	**0.774**
	Aedes albopictus	20	81		
	Aedes japonicus	22	80		
	Culex spp.	93	3015	3	0.995
	Culiseta melanura	19	701		
Cape May		**2268**	**16184**		
	Aedes albopictus	215	359		
	Aedes atlanticus	4	5		
	Aedes atropalpus	16	44		
	Aedes canadensis canadensis	13	249		
	Aedes cantator	25	52		
	Aedes japonicus	187	375		
	Aedes sollicitans	2	4		
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	2	2		
	Aedes triseriatus	115	204		
	Aedes vexans	7	10		
	Anopheles atropos	1	1		
	Anopheles bradleyi	55	263		
	Anopheles punctipennis	10	11		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	85	878		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	27	426		
	Culex erraticus	10	22		
	Culex pipiens	585	7867		
	Culex restuans	535	4042		
	Culex salinarius	199	684		
	Culex spp.	35	97		
	Culex territans	27	270		
	Culiseta melanura	105	304		
	Orthopodomyia signifera	2	2		
	Psorophora columbiae	2	2		
	Psorophora ferox	3	8		
	Uranotaenia sapphirina	1	3		
Cumberland		**117**	**2455**		
	Aedes albopictus	7	88		
	Aedes cantator	1	1		
	Aedes japonicus	7	12		
	Aedes sollicitans	8	215		

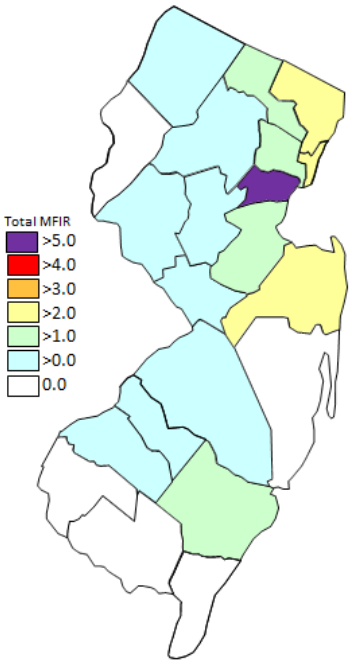
	Aedes taeniorhynchus	3	26		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	2		
	Aedes vexans	16	296		
	Anopheles bradleyi	4	122		
	Anopheles crucians	1	5		
	Anopheles punctipennis	5	44		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	3		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	6	108		
	Culex erraticus	3	80		
	Culex pipiens	2	9		
	Culex salinarius	25	1211		
	Culex spp.	9	108		
	Culiseta melanura	9	52		
	Orthopodomyia signifera	1	1		
	Psorophora ciliata	1	1		
	Psorophora columbiae	6	58		
	Psorophora ferox	1	13		
Essex		**163**	**996**	**1**	**1.004**
	Aedes albopictus	61	281		
	Aedes japonicus	5	8		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	2		
	Anopheles punctipennis	1	1		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	1	1		
	Culex spp.	93	703	1	1.422
Gloucester		**228**	**10760**	**6**	**0.558**
	Aedes albopictus	32	588		
	Aedes japonicus	15	191		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	4		
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	10		
	Culex pipiens	166	9876	6	0.608
	Culiseta melanura	12	91		
Hudson		**147**	**7002**	**15**	**2.142**
	Aedes albopictus	20	471	1	2.123
	Culex spp.	127	6531	14	2.144
Hunterdon		**134**	**5994**	**5**	**0.834**
	Culex spp.	134	5994	5	0.834
Mercer		**257**	**6031**	**6**	**0.995**
	Aedes albopictus	47	521		
	Aedes japonicus	16	81		
	Aedes triseriatus	2	24		
	Aedes vexans	1	3		
	Culex erraticus	1	2		
	Culex pipiens	27	603	1	1.658
	Culex restuans	107	3310	2	0.604
	Culex spp.	56	1487	3	2.017
Middlesex		**255**	**9547**	**11**	**1.152**
	Aedes albopictus	51	406		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	1	2		
	Culex erraticus	1	1		

	Culex spp.	167	8605	11	1.278
	Culiseta melanura	35	533		
Monmouth		**457**	**4974**	**10**	**2.010**
	Aedes albopictus	264	2402	1	0.416
	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		**219**	**8177**	**2**	**0.245**
	Aedes albopictus	14	54		
	Culex spp.	205	8123	2	0.246
Ocean		**196**	**2986**		
	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	17	312		
	Culex erraticus	3	36		
	Culex restuans	1	2		
	Culex spp.	67	1782		
	Culiseta melanura	20	90		
Passaic		**220**	**5538**	**9**	**1.625**
	Aedes albopictus	10	40		
	Aedes japonicus	54	370	2	5.405
	Aedes triseriatus	5	6		
	Aedes vexans	13	37		
	Culex spp.	138	5085	7	1.377
Salem		**189**	**1306**		
	Aedes albopictus	39	140		
	Aedes japonicus	13	33		
	Aedes triseriatus	18	28		

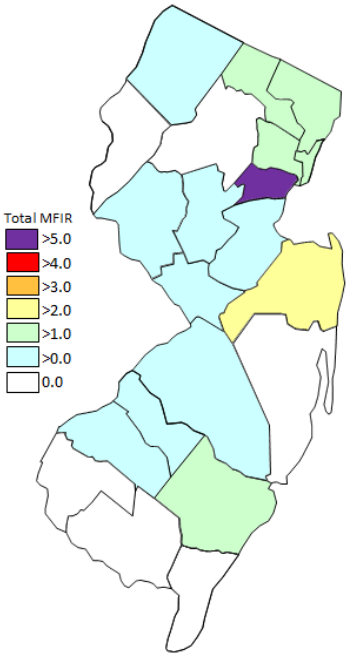
	Anopheles bradleyi	1	7		
	Anopheles punctipennis	2	2		
	Anopheles quadrimaculatus	8	28		
	Coquillettidia perturbans	10	83		
	Culex erraticus	16	177		
	Culex pipiens	1	1		
	Culex restuans	5	5		
	Culex spp.	60	573		
	Culiseta melanura	12	224		
	Psorophora columbiae	1	1		
	Psorophora ferox	3	4		
Somerset		**127**	**2829**	**2**	**0.707**
	Aedes albopictus	4	16		
	Aedes japonicus	4	35		
	Aedes triseriatus	1	4		
	Culex spp.	118	2774	2	0.721
Sussex		**217**	**7636**	**3**	**0.393**
	Aedes albopictus	1	1		
	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.	185	6127	3	0.490
Union		**65**	**3688**	**26**	**7.050**
	Aedes albopictus	7	133		
	Culex spp.	58	3555	26	7.314
Warren		**151**	**7937**		
	Culex spp.	151	7937		
Grand Total		**6020**	**127536**	**135**	**1.059**



Cumulative WNV activity in 2015.



WNV activity to 20 August 2016.



WNV activity last week, 2016.

Saint Louis Encephalitis (SLE) to 20 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		**62**	**2969**		
	Anopheles barberi	1	1		
	Culex erraticus	1	6		
	Culex spp.	60	2962		
Cape May		**619**	**7963**		
	Culex pipiens	584	7866		
	Culex spp.	35	97		
Grand Total		**681**	**10932**		

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) to 20 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		**24**	**298**		
	Aedes albopictus	6	86		
	Aedes atropalpus	3	18		
	Aedes japonicus	8	174		
	Aedes triseriatus	7	20		
Grand Total		**24**	**298**		

Dengue (DENV) to 20 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		**21**	**249**	**21**	**249**	**21**	**249**	**21**	**249**		
	Aedes albopictus	21	249	21	249	21	249	21	249		
Bergen		**25**	**197**	**25**	**197**	**25**	**197**	**25**	**197**		
	Aedes albopictus	25	197	25	197	25	197	25	197		
Camden		**20**	**81**	**20**	**81**	**20**	**81**	**20**	**81**		
	Aedes albopictus	20	81	20	81	20	81	20	81		
Cumberland		**7**	**88**	**7**	**88**	**7**	**88**	**7**	**88**		
	Aedes albopictus	7	88	7	88	7	88	7	88		
Essex		**61**	**281**	**61**	**281**	**61**	**281**	**61**	**281**		
	Aedes albopictus	61	281	61	281	61	281	61	281		
Gloucester		**16**	**389**	**16**	**389**	**16**	**389**	**16**	**389**		
	Aedes albopictus	16	389	16	389	16	389	16	389		
Hudson		**20**	**471**	**20**	**471**	**20**	**471**	**20**	**471**		
	Aedes albopictus	20	471	20	471	20	471	20	471		
Mercer		**47**	**521**	**47**	**521**	**47**	**521**	**47**	**521**		
	Aedes albopictus	47	521	47	521	47	521	47	521		
Middlesex		**52**	**407**	**52**	**407**	**52**	**407**	**52**	**407**		
	Aedes albopictus	51	406	51	406	51	406	51	406		
	Culiseta melanura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Monmouth		**227**	**2280**	**227**	**2280**	**227**	**2280**	**227**	**2280**		
	Aedes albopictus	227	2280	227	2280	227	2280	227	2280		
Morris		**16**	**57**	**16**	**57**	**16**	**57**	**16**	**57**		
	Aedes albopictus	14	54	14	54	14	54	14	54		
	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		**39**	**140**	**39**	**140**	**39**	**140**	**39**	**140**		
	Aedes albopictus	39	140	39	140	39	140	39	140		
Sussex		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Grand Total		**554**	**5165**	**554**	**5165**	**554**	**5165**	**554**	**5165**		

Chikungunya (CHIK) to 20 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 2 imported human case of Chikungunya.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**21**	**249**		

	Aedes albopictus	21	249		
Bergen		**25**	**197**		
	Aedes albopictus	25	197		
Camden		**20**	**81**		
	Aedes albopictus	20	81		
Cape May		**215**	**359**		
	Aedes albopictus	215	359		
Cumberland		**7**	**88**		
	Aedes albopictus	7	88		
Essex		**61**	**281**		
	Aedes albopictus	61	281		
Gloucester		**16**	**389**		
	Aedes albopictus	16	389		
Hudson		**20**	**471**		
	Aedes albopictus	20	471		
Mercer		**47**	**521**		
	Aedes albopictus	47	521		
Middlesex		**52**	**407**		
	Aedes albopictus	51	406		
	Culiseta melanura	1	1		
Monmouth		**227**	**2280**		
	Aedes albopictus	227	2280		
Morris		**16**	**57**		
	Aedes albopictus	14	54		
	Culex spp.	2	3		
Passaic		**2**	**3**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	3		
Salem		**39**	**140**		
	Aedes albopictus	39	140		
Sussex		**1**	**1**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	1		
Grand Total		**769**	**5524**		

Zika (ZIKV) to 20 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 97 imported human cases of Zika.

County	Species	Pools	Mosquitoes	Positives	MFIR
Atlantic		**8**	**92**		
	Aedes albopictus	8	92		
Bergen		**10**	**125**		
	Aedes albopictus	10	125		
Camden		**4**	**15**		
	Aedes albopictus	4	15		
Cape May		**215**	**359**		
	Aedes albopictus	215	359		

Cumberland		**1**	**1**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	1		
Essex		**22**	**116**		
	Aedes albopictus	22	116		
Gloucester		**16**	**389**		
	Aedes albopictus	16	389		
Hudson		**2**	**48**		
	Aedes albopictus	2	48		
Mercer		**61**	**632**		
	Aedes albopictus	61	632		
Middlesex		**18**	**189**		
	Aedes albopictus	18	189		
Monmouth		**57**	**706**		
	Aedes albopictus	57	706		
Morris		**1**	**2**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	2		
Salem		**5**	**14**		
	Aedes albopictus	5	14		
Sussex		**1**	**1**		
	Aedes albopictus	1	1		
Grand Total		**421**	**2689**		