

The NH State testing criteria for 2021:

The mosquito season was separated into two phases for mosquito submissions; phase I (early season) and phase II (mid to end season). Note that these criteria have been updated for 2021.

Phase I – July 1 through July 31, 2021 (dates pertain to date of collection):

Phase I – July 1 through July 31, 2021: Ae. vexans, An. crucians, An. quadrimaculatus Cs. morsitans, Cs. melanura, Cx. pipiens, Cx. restuans, Cx. pipiens/restuans, Cx. salinarius, Oc. aurifer, Oc. canadensis, and Oc. cantator.

Only these species will be tested. Any batch (group of mosquitoes) size may be submitted, but cannot exceed 50 mosquitoes.

Phase II – August 1 or first NH EEE or WNV detection (whichever comes first) through October 15, 2021:

In addition to the above species, *Ae. cinereus, An. punctipennis, An. walkeri, Cq. perturbans, Oc. japonicus, Oc. triseriatus, Oc. sollicitans, Oc. taeniorhynchus, and Ps. ferox* will be tested if batch size > 10 mosquitoes (but cannot exceed 50 mosquitoes). Other mosquito pools not meeting the above criteria may be tested on a case by case basis, as resources and time allow.

Please refer to the State of New Hampshire Arboviral (Mosquito-Borne) Illness Surveillance, Prevention and Response Plan for additional information. This plan can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/cdcs/arboviral/documents/arboviralresponse.pdf> and is updated every year. The purpose of the plan is to provide guidance on operational aspects of surveillance, prevention and response by the State and local communities to control mosquito-borne disease and encourage proactive preparations.

The NH DHHS informs the media and public of positive tests results, regions of increased disease risk, and other important up-to-date information through its website <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/cdcs/arboviral/results.htm>. Information regarding personal protection measures, general background information, and regular updates on surveillance and laboratory analysis is available at this site.

MOSQUITO TRAP DESCRIPTIONS

The mosquito traps we use are pictured and described below...Please inform (copy and paste pictures and descriptions to disseminate info by e-mail if possible) fire, police and public safety regarding these traps so they may assist residents with questions or concerns for their use.



CDC/CO2 Miniature Light Traps

These traps are commonly suspended from tree limbs that hang above the ground and are powered by a battery. Traps attract mosquitoes by a light bulb and CO₂ that is emitted from the dry ice in a cooler. When the mosquitoes get close to the light they are pulled into the container by a small electric fan where they are captured and collected for analysis.

If you find one in the field
PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB IT



BG Sentinel II Traps

These traps have been added to the surveillance program in the last few years as part of a grant to determine if the species that vector Zika Virus are present in New Hampshire. The species in question (*Ae. albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti*) have not yet been found in New Hampshire, but the traps are continued to be in use to collect additional specimens for testing and to continue searching for these vector species.

BG Sentinel II traps are placed on the ground near vegetation. They often have rain shields above them supported by small tent poles to prevent water damage. They use a UV light and human scent lure to attract mosquitoes. When mosquitoes approach the funnel on top of the trap, they are pulled in by an electric fan and collected in small mesh bags for

 Biogents



identification. The trap is still but a soft electric whirring can be heard, they also have a strong scent from the lure (similar to a wet dog). At night, a soft purple glow may be observed.

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Gravid Traps and Resting Boxes

The bucket contains a mixture of fermented hay and water which has a powerful smell but attractive to mosquitoes. A fan and collection net are set on top of the tray of smelly water. The fan is powered by a small battery. When the mosquitoes are attracted to the water to lay eggs, they pass by the trap opening and are pulled into the collection net. The mosquitoes are removed in the laboratory for examination and analysis. These traps are unlikely to be in use during 2021, but remain a possible tool for surveillance in the event of high disease detection.

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