



MOSQUITO and VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT of SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

August 2026

Santa Barbara County Vector-borne Disease Surveillance

The West Nile Virus Dead Bird Hotline received four reports of dead birds in the County, and one of them tested negative for West Nile Virus (WNV). Two reported birds had been dead too long, and a goldfinch was not accepted because it was infested with ants.

Santa Barbara County Trapping

Location	Date	Number of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	Mosquitoes per Trap Night	Pools Submitted	WSW* Virus Test Result
Church Lane, Carpinteria [†]	8/4-8/5	0	EVS plus BG lure	2	0	0	--
Carpinteria Creek	8/4-8/5	3	EVS	6	0.5	1	Negative
Santa Barbara Creek, Carpinteria	8/4-8/5	1	EVS	3	0.3	0	--
Rancho Embarcadero	7/24-8/6	14	BGS2	1	1.1	0	--
Paradise Road, San Marcos Pass	8/6-8/7	74	EVS	12	6.2	3	Negative
Church Lane [†] , Carpinteria	8/5-8/11	11 ^{††}	BGS2	2	0.9	0	--
Craven's Lane, Carpinteria	8/11-8/12	1390	EVS	2	695	22	Negative
Carpinteria Salt Marsh	8/11-8/12	26	EVS	10	2.6	2	Negative
More Mesa/Shoreline, Noleta	8/24-8/25	82	EVS	12	6.8	3	Negative
UCSB/SB Airport Bluffs	8/26-8/27	291	EVS	12	24.25	5	Pending

† Area where *Aedes aegypti* was found

†† No *Ae.aegypti* collected

BGS2=Biogents Sentinel 2; BGP=Biogents Pro; EVS=encephalitis surveillance trap (CO²)

*WSW=West Nile (WNV), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), AND Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE)

**Color indicates the virus-transmitting ability of some or all of the mosquito species caught in the traps:

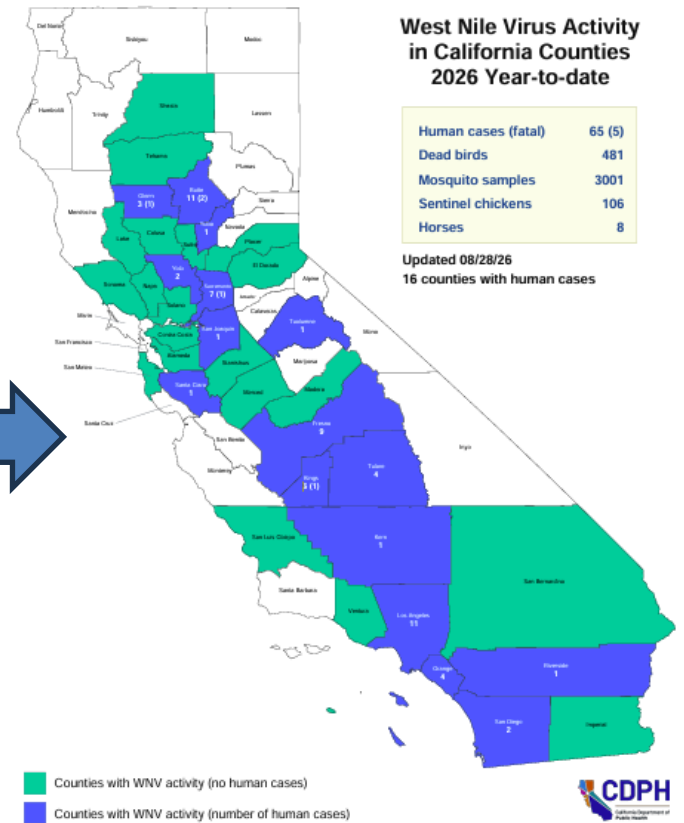
Purple = high (example: *Aedes aegypti*, *Culex tarsalis*); Aqua = moderate; Tan = low.

For specific trap collection data, please email a request to: info@mvmdistrict.org.

San Luis Obispo County Trapping

CA Dept Parks & Rec @ Oceano Dunes, San Luis Obispo County	8/17-8/18	18,889	EVS	12	1574	24	Negative
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California Vector-borne Disease Surveillance

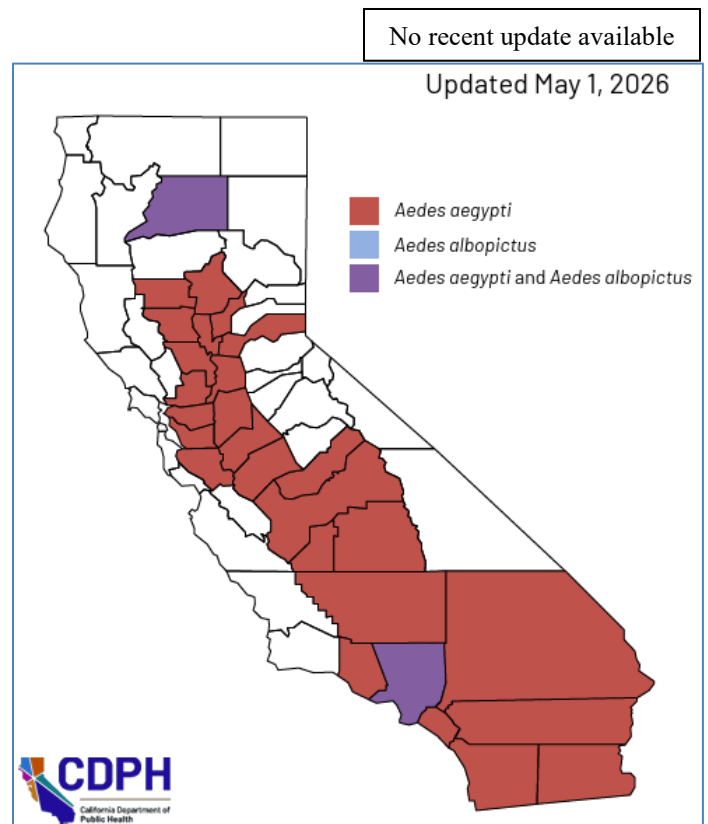


Update on Invasive *Aedes* Mosquito in California

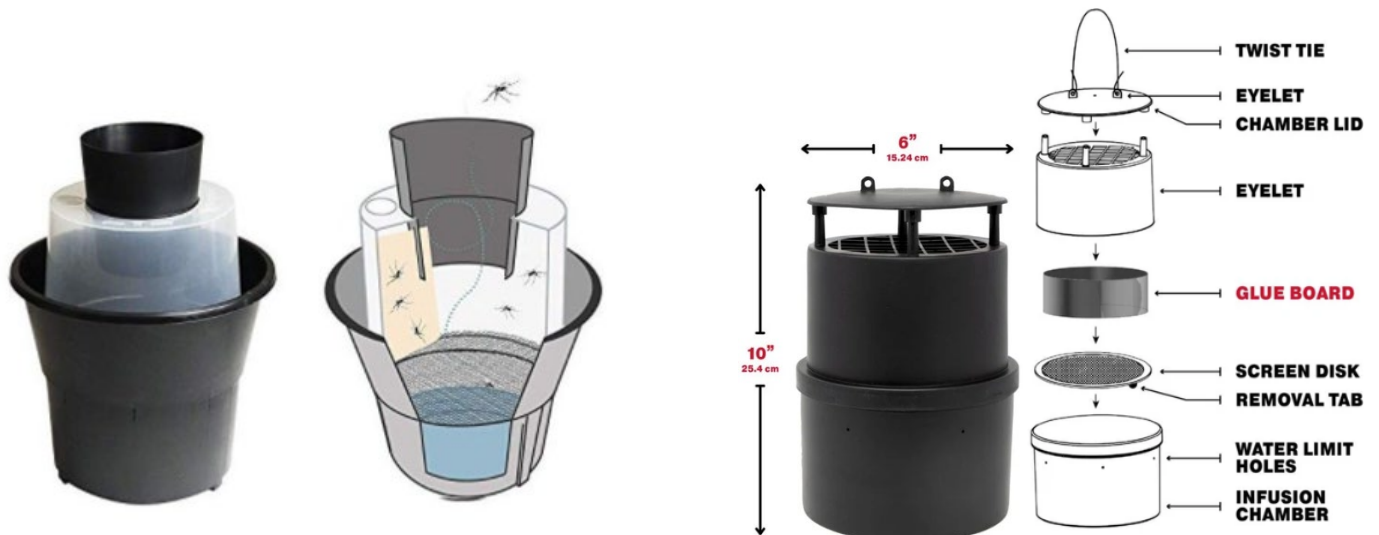
On July 14, the District received photos of an *Aedes aegypti* from a resident of Carpinteria. ID was confirmed in the lab. Residents in the area have been notified, and many have allowed us to place *Aedes*-specialized traps on their property. So far, only a single specimen has been collected.

Invasive *Aedes notoscriptus*, the Australian backyard mosquito, was identified from a residence in Santa Barbara's Westside neighborhood on March 12. The District has collected a total of 49 female and 9 male adult *Aedes notoscriptus*. In mid-July, staff also discovered more than 24 larvae from two In2Care stations that were placed in the neighborhood. No specimens have been found since July.

In 2025, the CA Dept. of Public Health reports 6 locally-transmitted cases of dengue virus in California. *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, capable of vectoring dengue, Zika, and chikungunya viruses, are common in the Greater Los Angeles area. One mosquito sample collected in Greater L.A. has also tested positive for dengue virus. This is the first official record ever of dengue virus identified from a mosquito collected in California. In 2024, there were 18 locally-transmitted dengue cases. As of August 1, there have been 23 travel-related human dengue cases (2 in Santa



Barbara County), two chikungunya cases, and no cases of Zika virus in California this year. *Aedes aegypti* is found in 28 California counties and *Aedes albopictus* is found in two.



Biogents GAT
\$40 per trap plus \$1 per sticky card

Catchmaster Ovi-Catch AGO
\$12.50 per trap plus \$4 per glue board

Autocidal Gravid Ovi-Traps (AGO) and Gravid *Aedes* Traps (GAT)

Autocidal gravid ovi-traps (AGO) and gravid *Aedes* traps (GAT) are intended especially for invasive, container-breeding *Aedes* mosquitoes. They are passive traps that attract female mosquitoes ready to lay eggs. The mosquitoes are blocked from reaching the water at the bottom and are caught when they land on the trap's sticky inside surface. Developers boast that their traps reduce populations by up to 92% without using electrical power or pesticides. They are among the least expensive traps available. Another positive attribute is that very few non-target insects get caught. One problem is that they sometimes get mistaken for trash cans or as junk, in which case they sometimes get thrown away, accidentally. The District has five of each brand (an older design), and they are being placed in areas where invasive *Aedes* have already been documented.