



**MOSQUITO and VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
of SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

June 2025

Santa Barbara County Vector-borne Disease Surveillance

Five dead birds from Santa Barbara County were reported to the state hotline in June. Two in Orcutt were unable to be picked-up, and one had been dead longer than 24 hours. Samples were collected from two birds, and they tested negative for West Nile virus (WNV). There have been no detections of WNV in the County in 2025. St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLE) and Western equine encephalitis virus (WEE) have never been documented in the County.

Location	Date	Number of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	Mosquitoes per Trap Night	Pools Submitted	WSW* Virus Test Result
Oceano, SLO County	6/3-6/4	355	EVS	8	44.4	5	Negative
Oceano, SLO County	6/3-6/4	25	Gravid	1	25	2	Negative
Lake Los Carneros	6/10-6/11	44	EVS	6	7.3	1	Negative
Lake Los Carneros	6/10-6/11	6	Gravid	1	6	2	Negative
Evergreen Park, Goleta	6/10-6/11	19	EVS	5	3.8	1	Negative
Evergreen Park, Goleta	6/10-6/11	53	Gravid	1	53	2	Negative
Bella Vista Park, Goleta	6/10-6/11	2	EVS	1	2	1	Negative
Bella Vista Park, Goleta	6/10-6/11	15	Gravid	1	15	2	Negative
Solvang Wastewater Treatment Plant	6/12-6/13	38	EVS	3	12.7	1	Negative
Solvang Wastewater Treatment Plant	6/12-6/13	5	Gravid	1	5	1	Negative
Fjord Drive, Solvang	6/12-6/13	10	EVS	4	2.5	1	Negative
Fjord Drive, Solvang	6/12-6/13	7	Gravid	1	7	1	Negative
Santa Ynez County Park	6/12-6/13	4	EVS	4	1	1	Negative
Santa Ynez County Park	6/12-6/13	12	Gravid	1	12	1	Negative
Refugio Road X Santa Ynez River	6/12-6/13	32	EVS	1	32	0	--
Alamo Pintado Road X Santa Ynez Creek	6/12-6/13	1	EVS	1	1	0	--
UCSB/SBAIR Bluffs	6/19-6/20	166	EVS	9	18.4	3	Negative
UCSB/SBAIR Bluffs	6/19-6/20	24	Gravid	2	12	2	Negative
El Estero Water Resource Center, Santa Barbara	6/24-6/25	19	EVS	6	3.2	1	Pending

Location	Date	Number of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	Mosquitoes per Trap Night	Pools Submitted	WSW* Virus Test Result
El Estero Water Resource Center, Santa Barbara	6/24-6/25	117	Gravid	1	117	3	Pending
Andrée Clark Bird Refuge, Santa Barbara	6/24-6/25	38	EVS	6	6.3	1	Pending
Andrée Clark Bird Refuge, Santa Barbara	6/24-6/25	124	Gravid	1	124	4	Pending

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

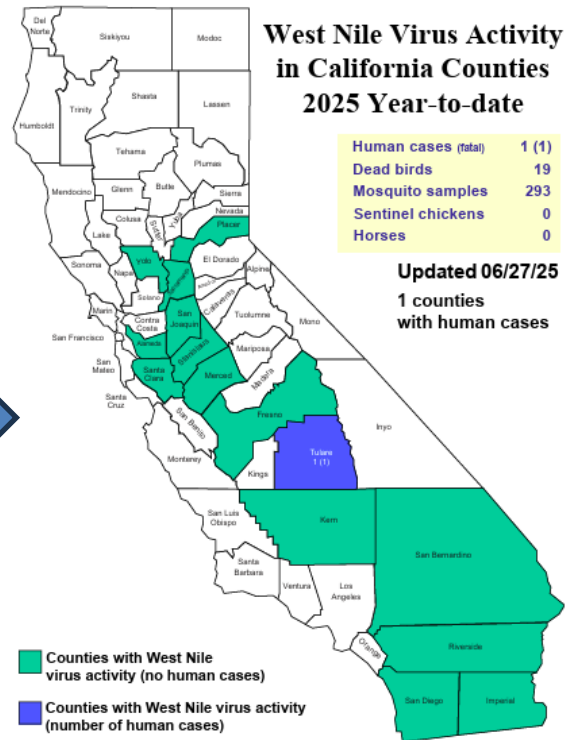
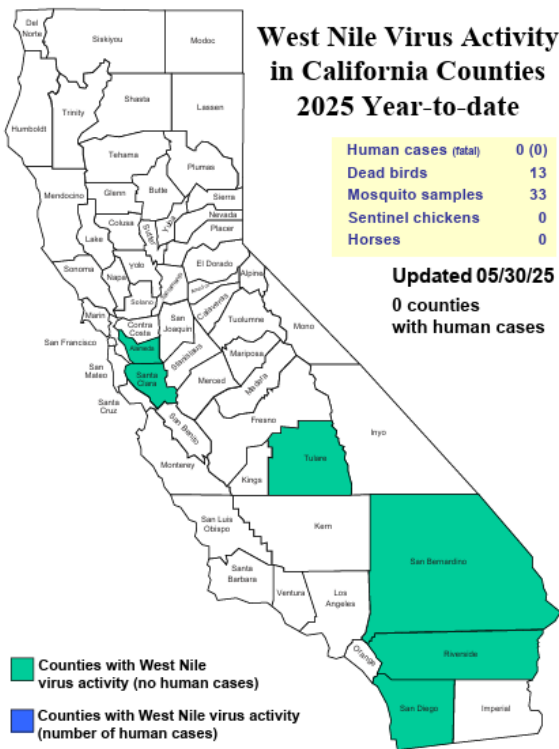
*WSW=WNV, SLEV, AND WEE

**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.

California Vector-borne Disease Surveillance



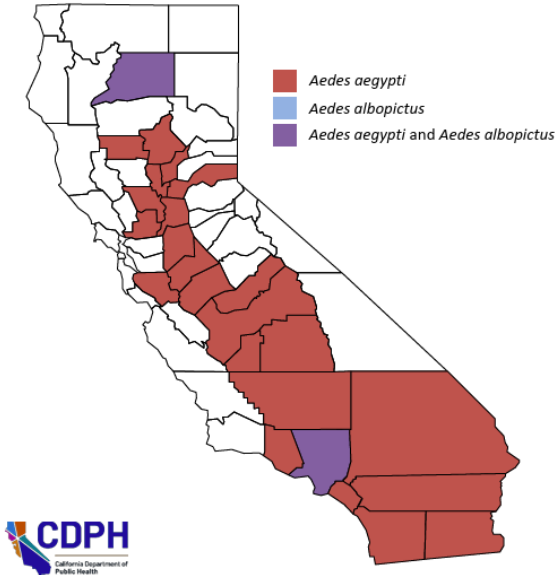
Note: 249 of the 293 mosquito samples and the single human testing positive for WNV are from Tulare County.

Updated June 6, 2025

Update on Invasive *Aedes* Mosquito in California

No invasive *Aedes* species have been detected in Santa Barbara County since May 2021. *Aedes aegypti* is found in 23 California counties (reduced from 24), and *Aedes albopictus* is found in two.

In 2024, there were **18 locally-transmitted cases of dengue virus** in California: Los Angeles County (12), San Bernardino County (1), and San Diego County (4). Non-native *Aedes* mosquitoes, capable of vectoring dengue, Zika, chikungunya, and yellow fever viruses, are common in the Greater Los Angeles area. As of June 1, 2025, there have been 39 travel-related human dengue cases in California; there have been two travel-related cases of chikungunya virus and no cases of Zika virus. There were five cases of travel-related dengue in Santa Barbara County last year. According to the World Health Organization, the current number of worldwide dengue cases is 71% lower than it was at this time last year.



A mosquitofish about to eat a mosquito larva.



A female *Gambusia affinis*. Photos courtesy of the US CDC

Mosquito Fish *Gambusia affinis*

Mosquito fish, *Gambusia affinis*, relatives of the common guppy, eat aquatic insects, especially mosquito larvae. Males are slender and grow to 1 to 1.5 inches. Females are more robust and grow to 1.5 to 2.5 inches. While most fish species lay eggs from which the young (called “fry”) hatch, mosquito fish are one of the species where females give live birth and the fish fry are ready to swim and feed. They are a hardy species that can tolerate a wide range of temperatures and water quality levels. Their lifespan is about one year.

Mosquito fish are available from the District, free of charge, for residents to place in backyard ponds, fountains, unchlorinated swimming pools, rainwater collection barrels, horse troughs, or any other standing water that is NOT connected to natural bodies of water like creeks, lakes, and marshes. *Gambusia affinis* are native to the southeastern United States, and they may out-compete native California fish species if they are introduced into and become established in naturally-occurring aquatic habitats.

