



MOSQUITO and VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT of SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

September 2026

Santa Barbara County Trapping

Location	Date	Number of Mosquitoes	Type of Trap	# of Traps	Mosquitoes per Trap Night	Pools Submitted	WSW* Virus Test Result
Lake Los Carneros	9/1-9/2	89	EVS	9	9.9	4	Negative
Lake Los Carneros	9/1-9/2	0	Gravid	3	0	--	--
Stow Grove Open Space, Goleta	9/1-9/2	3	EVS	6	0.5	1	Negative
200 block, Salinas St, Santa Barbara	9/1-9/2	6	EVS	2	3	2	Negative
Club House Road, Lompoc Valley	9/2-9/3	7	EVS	4	1.75	1	Negative
Titan St., Lompoc Valley	9/2-9/3	18	EVS	5	3.6	1	Negative
Mission Hills Community Service District	9/2-9/3	18	EVS	5	3.6	1	Negative
S. Vallecito Rd, Carpinteria†	7/28-9/14	6††	IN2C	1		--	--
S. Vallecito Rd, Carpinteria†	7/28-9/24	9††	IN2C	1		--	--
S. Vallecito Rd, Carpinteria†	9/16-9/24	7††	BGS2	3	0.3	--	--
Carpinteria Creek	9/22-9/25	14	Gravid	3	2.3	--	--
UCSB/SB Airport Bluffs	9/24-9/25	188 400 biting midges	EVS	10	18.8	2	Pending
800 block, Mission St., Santa Barbara	9/18-9/25	7✧✧	BGS2	1		--	--
Kenwood Rd., Santa Barbara✧	9/23-9/30	2	BGS2	2	0.13	--	--
Ripley Ave, Noleta	9/29-9/30	1	EVS	1	1	1	Pending
El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant, Santa Barbara	9/29-9/30	16	EVS	6	2.7	2	Pending
Sycamore Creek, Santa Barbara	9/29-9/30	2	EVS	3	0.7	1	Pending

† Area where *Aedes aegypti* was found

✧ Area where *Aedes notoscriptus* was found

†† *Ae. aegypti* collected

✧✧ *Ae. notoscriptus* collected

BGS2=Biogents Sentinel 2; BGP=Biogents Pro; EVS=enkephalitis surveillance trap (CO₂); IN2C=In2Care Station

*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:

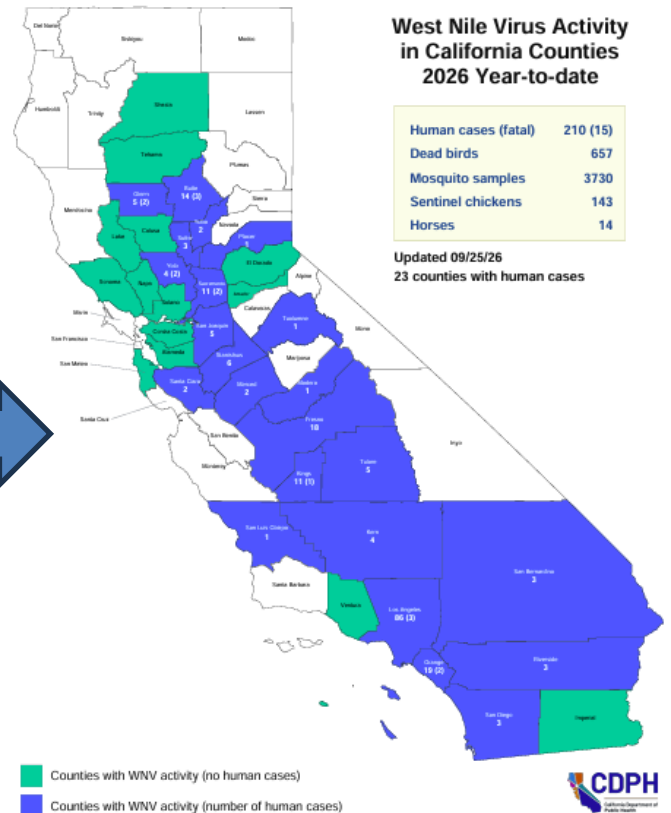
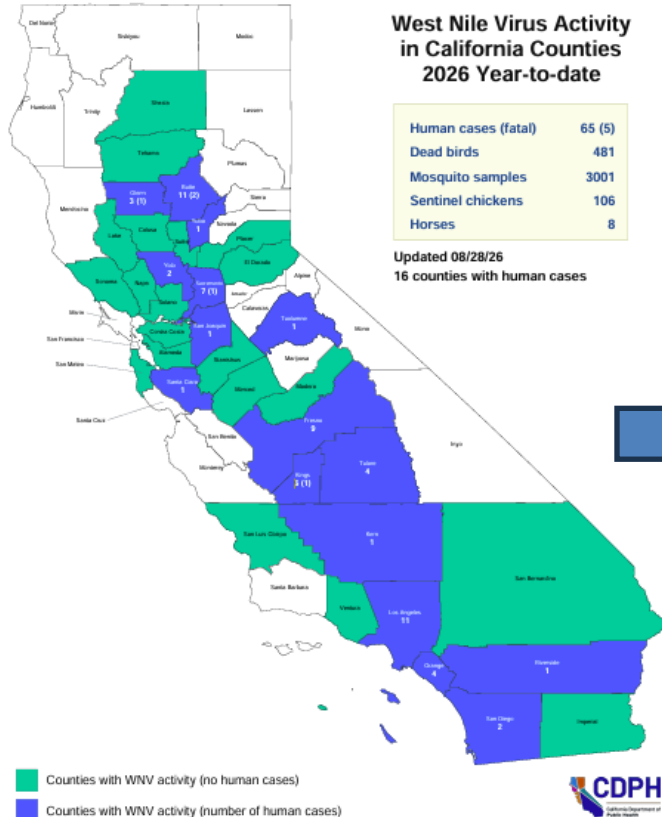
Purple = high (example: *Aedes aegypti*, *Culex tarsalis*); Aqua = moderate; Tan = low.

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

Santa Barbara County Vector-borne Disease Surveillance

One bird out of the 10 reported dead birds was accepted by the West Nile Virus Dead Bird Hotline for testing in September; it tested negative for West Nile Virus (WNV). The other birds were not in a suitable condition for testing or were a species not accepted.

California Vector-borne Disease Surveillance



Update on Invasive *Aedes* Mosquito in California

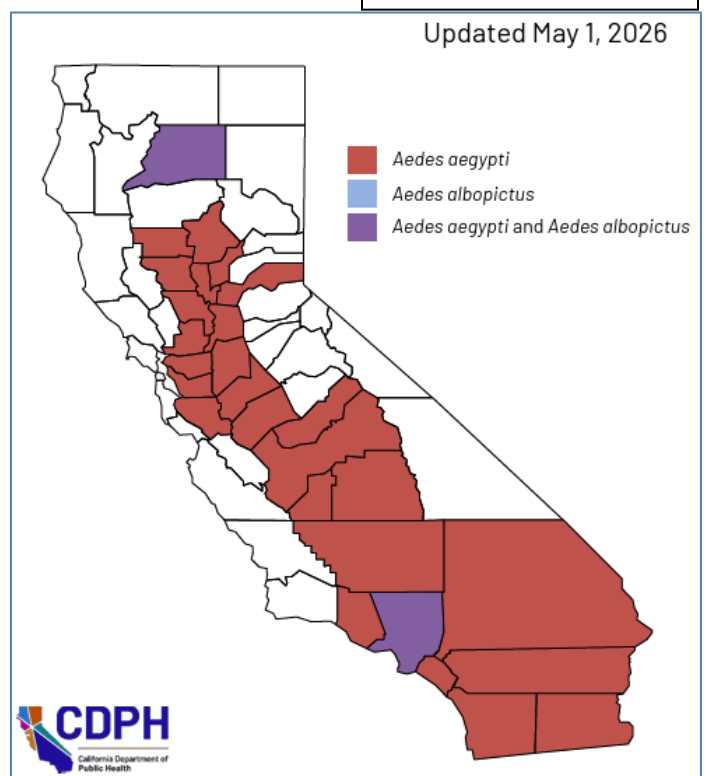
On July 14, the District received photos of an *Aedes aegypti* from a resident of Carpinteria. ID was confirmed after examining the specimen in the lab. Residents in the area have been notified, and many have allowed us to place *Aedes*-specialized traps on their property. One adult female and 15 larvae have 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 identified a total of 63 female and 9 male adult *Aedes notoscriptus*. Staff also discovered more than 24 larvae from two In2Care stations that were placed in the neighborhood.

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

No recent update available

Updated May 1, 2026



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 September 1, there have been 36 travel-related human dengue cases (2 in Santa Barbara County), three 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.



Photo CDPH

Yellow Fever Mosquito *Aedes aegypti*

The yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, is native to Africa but has been invading much of the world, including California. In Santa Barbara County there is currently an outbreak in Carpinteria. In 2020-2021 this species appeared at two sites in the City of Santa Barbara. It is important to battle invasive species like this before they can establish a population. Yellow fever mosquitoes are small, dark mosquitoes with bright white markings and display a lyre-shaped pattern on the thorax. They preferentially feed on people (especially ankles), aggressively biting during the day. *Ae. Aegypti* lay eggs in containers associated with people such as potted plant saucers, bird baths, rain gutters, drains, tires, and buckets. The eggs can remain viable on the dry surface for many months and hatch when the container collects water. Larvae develop in as little as seven days. *Ae. aegypti* typically stay within 150 meters (492 feet) of their development site. This species is capable of carrying and transmitting Zika virus, dengue virus, yellow fever virus, chikungunya virus, and Mayaro virus to people. Because of this threat, many agencies are using innovative control measures like sterile insect technique (SIT), specialized traps, and human-scented lures.