

NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring 2023-2024

Environmental Health Branch, Health Protection NSW

Weekly Update: Week ending 27 January 2024



Bottom left - Common banded mosquito, *Culex annulirostris* **Top and bottom right** - Saltmarsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax* (Copyright 2020)

Weekly reports are available on [Mosquito-borne disease surveillance](#).

Please send questions or comments about this report to:

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Testing and scientific services are provided by the Department of Medical Entomology, NSW Health Pathology, Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research (ICPMR) for mosquito surveillance, and the Arbovirus Emerging Diseases Unit, NSW Health Pathology (ICPMR) for sentinel chicken surveillance.

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SPHN (EH) 230938

Summary

Arbovirus detections

Sentinel chickens

• There were no arbovirus detections in sentinel chickens for the week ending 27 January 2024.

Mosquito isolates

• Edge Hill virus was detected in mosquito samples from Newcastle and Kokobera virus was detected in a mosquito sample from Macquarie Marshes in the week ending 27 January 2024.

Mosquito abundance

Inland

- **Low:** Albury, Bathurst, Moree, Murrumbidgee, Wilcannia, Yass.
- **Medium:** Balranald, Macquarie Marshes, Wagga Wagga.
- **High:** Corowa, Deniliquin, Griffith, Grong Grong, Leeton, Mathoura, Moama, Narrandera, Temora.
- **Very high:** West Wyalong.

Coastal

- **Low:** Murwillumbah, Wauchope, Wyong.
- **Medium:** Lake Cathie, Narooma, Port Macquarie.
- **High:** Ballina, Byron Bay, Gosford, Lake Cathie, Nambucca, Narooma, Port Macquarie, Tweed Heads.
- **Very High:** Newcastle.

Sydney

- **Low:** Blacktown, Hills Shire, Northern Beaches.
- **Medium:** Canada Bay.
- **High:** Bankstown, Georges River, Liverpool, Parramatta, Penrith, Sydney Olympic Park.

Environmental conditions

Climate

- In the week ending 27 January 2024, rainfall was lower than average across NSW.
- In December, rainfall was about average or below average across most of NSW and higher than average in the Southern NSW and Hunter New England regions.
- In the coming week, 2 February to 8 February 2024, lower than average rainfall is expected across the state.
- Minimum and maximum temperatures in NSW are expected to be higher than average overall. However, in specific areas such as Mid-North Coast, Northern NSW, western Murrumbidgee, and the southern part of Far West NSW, the minimum temperature is expected to be average.

Tides

• High tides over 1.8 metres are predicted for 8-13 February 2024, 8-13 March 2024 and 6-12 April 2024, which could trigger hatching of *Aedes vigilax*.

Human arboviral disease notifications

Ross River virus

One probable case was notified in the week ending 27 January 2024.

Barmah Forest virus

No cases were notified in the week ending 27 January 2024.

Arbovirus detections

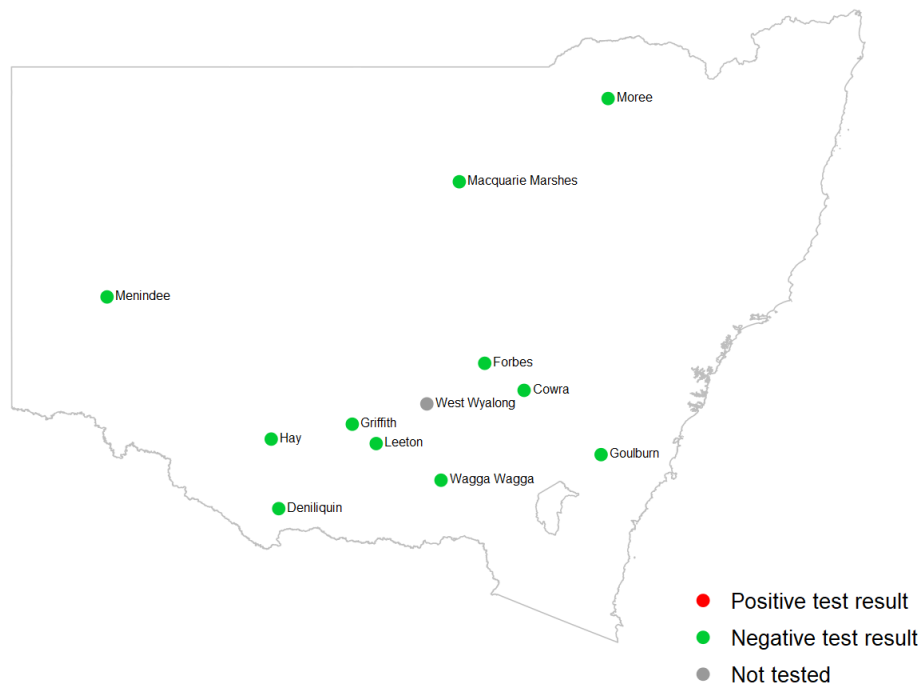
This section details detections of Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus in the NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring Program.

Sentinel chickens

Chickens are bled for detection of antibodies directed against Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus and Kunjin virus, indicating exposure to these viruses. Test results for the past week are shown in the map below. A positive test result indicates one or more chickens in a flock tested positive for the **first time** to antibodies directed against a particular virus, indicating newly acquired infection.

Sentinel chicken antibody test results for samples collected in the week ending 27 January 2024

There were no arbovirus detections in sentinel chickens for the week ending 27 January 2024.



Positive test results in the 2023-2024 surveillance season.

Date of sample collection	Location	Virus
2023-12-17	*Menindee	Japanese Encephalitis

*The sentinel chicken had only recently arrived in Menindee and is likely to have acquired Japanese encephalitis virus in Cowra prior to arrival in Menindee.

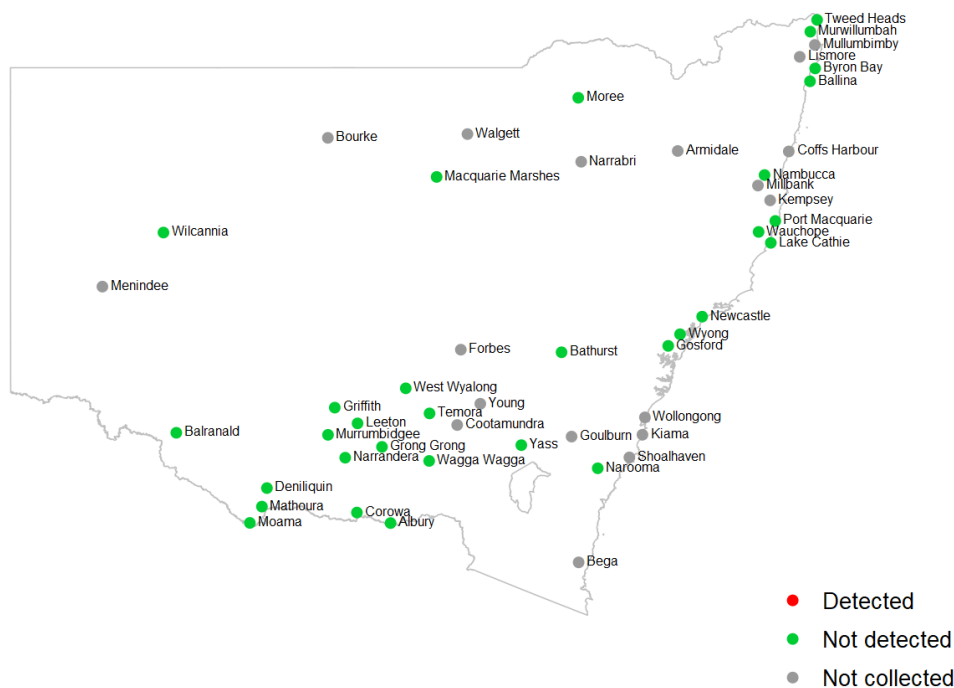
Mosquito isolates

Whole grinds of collected mosquitoes are tested for arbovirus nucleic acids to determine the presence of arboviruses in mosquitoes. Test results for detections of Murray Valley encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Kunjin virus, Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus for the past week are shown in the maps below. Detections of all arboviruses (including Edge Hill virus and Kokobera virus) for the season are detailed in the positive test results for the 2023-2024 surveillance season.

Test results for mosquito trapping sites reported in the week ending 27 January 2024

Edge Hill virus was detected in mosquito samples from Newcastle and Kokobera virus was detected in a mosquito sample from Macquarie Marshes in the week ending 27 January 2024.

Inland and Coastal sites



Positive test results in the 2023-2024 surveillance season.

Date of sample collection	Location	Virus
2024-01-03	Gosford	Edge Hill
2024-01-16	Gosford	Edge Hill
2024-01-22	Macquarie Marshes	Kokobera
2024-01-23	Newcastle	Edge Hill
2024-01-23	Newcastle	Edge Hill

Please note: Human cases of Edge Hill virus or Kokobera virus have rarely been reported. Infection may present as a mild self-limiting febrile illness with body aches.

Sydney sites



There have been no arbovirus detections in Sydney sites during the 2023-2024 surveillance season.

Mosquito abundance

This section details counts of mosquitoes in the NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring Program. Each location represents the count average for all trapping sites at that location for the most recent week that collections were provided prior to preparation of this report.

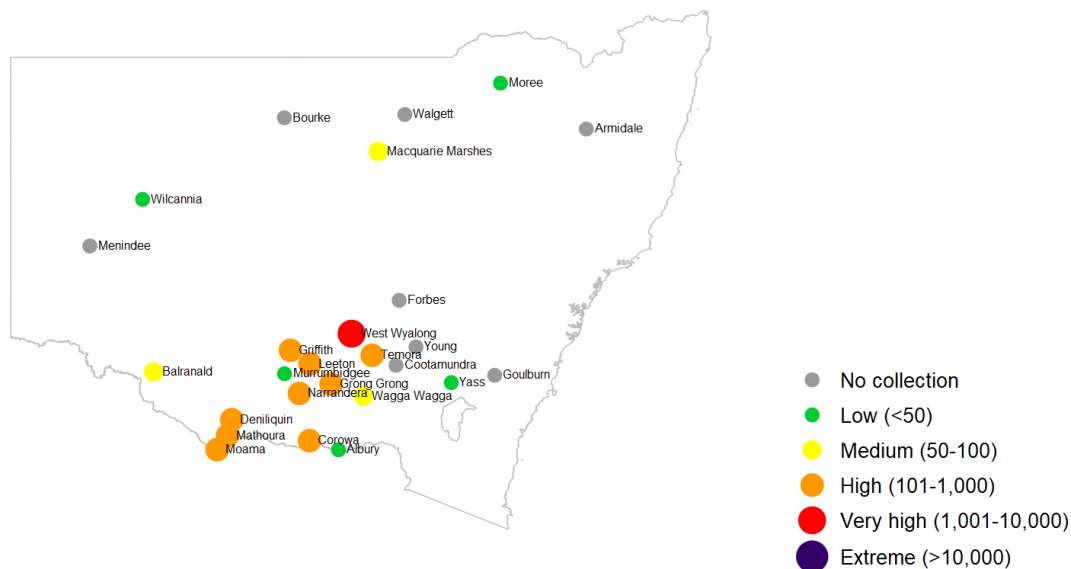
Culex annulirostris and *Aedes vigilax* are vectors of interest for Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus, *Culex annulirostris* is also a vector for Japanese encephalitis virus.

Mosquito counts

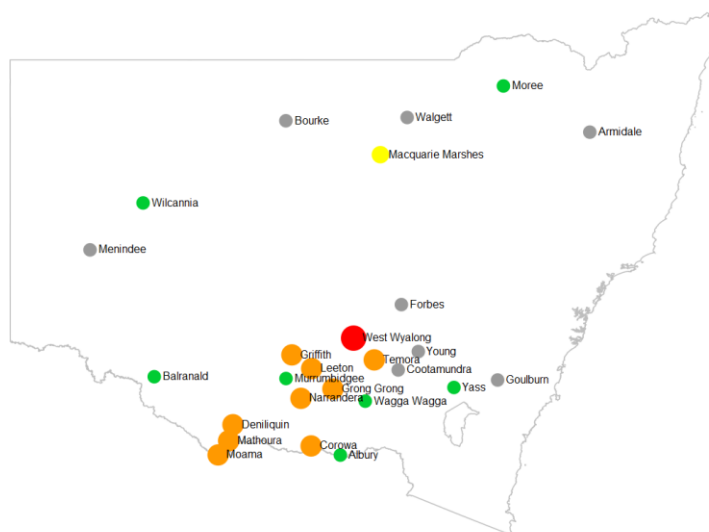
Mosquito counts (average per trap per location) for mosquito trapping sites reported in the week ending 27 January 2024

Inland sites

Total mosquito counts

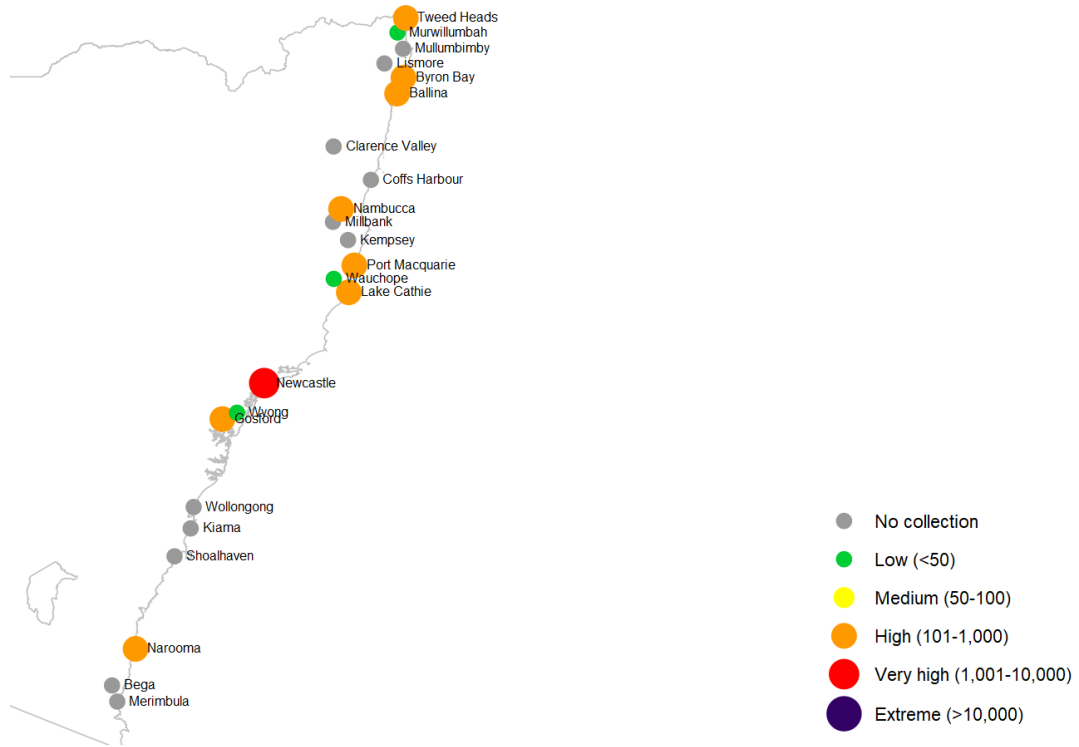


Culex annulirostris counts

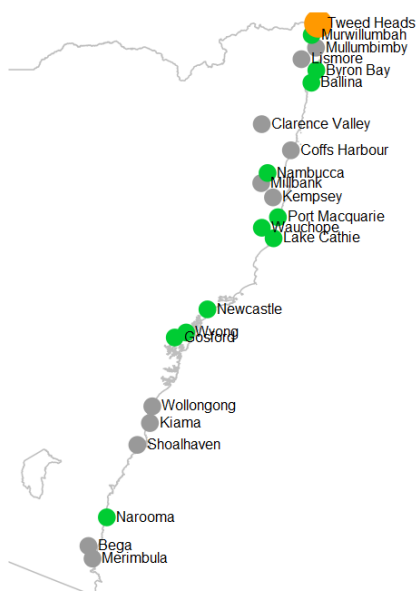


Coastal sites

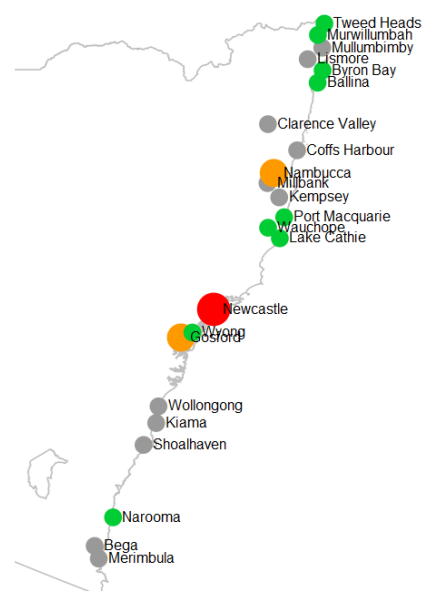
Total mosquito counts



Culex annulirostris counts

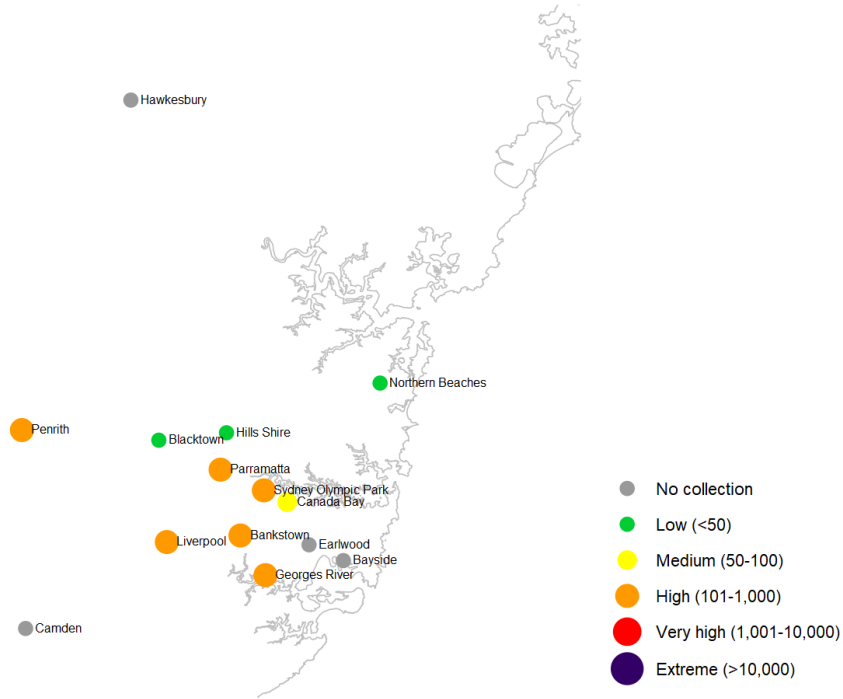


Aedes vigilax counts

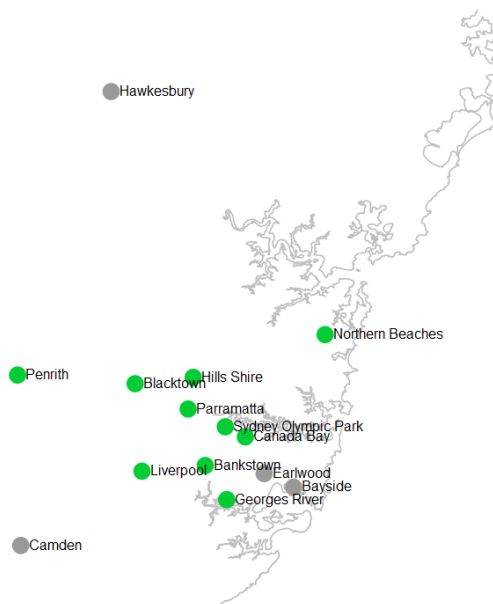


Sydney sites

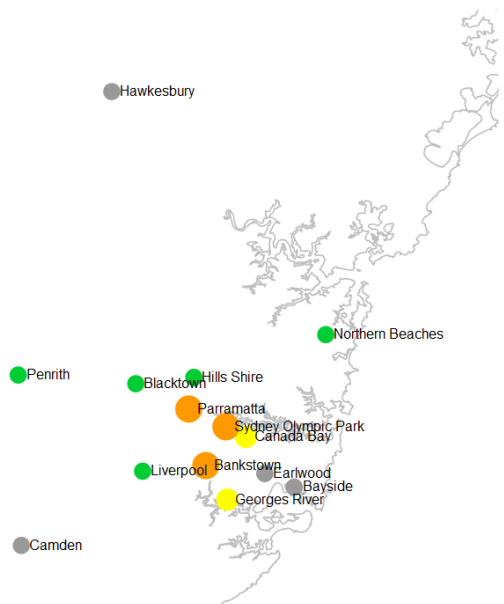
Total mosquito counts



Culex annulirostris counts



Aedes vigilax counts

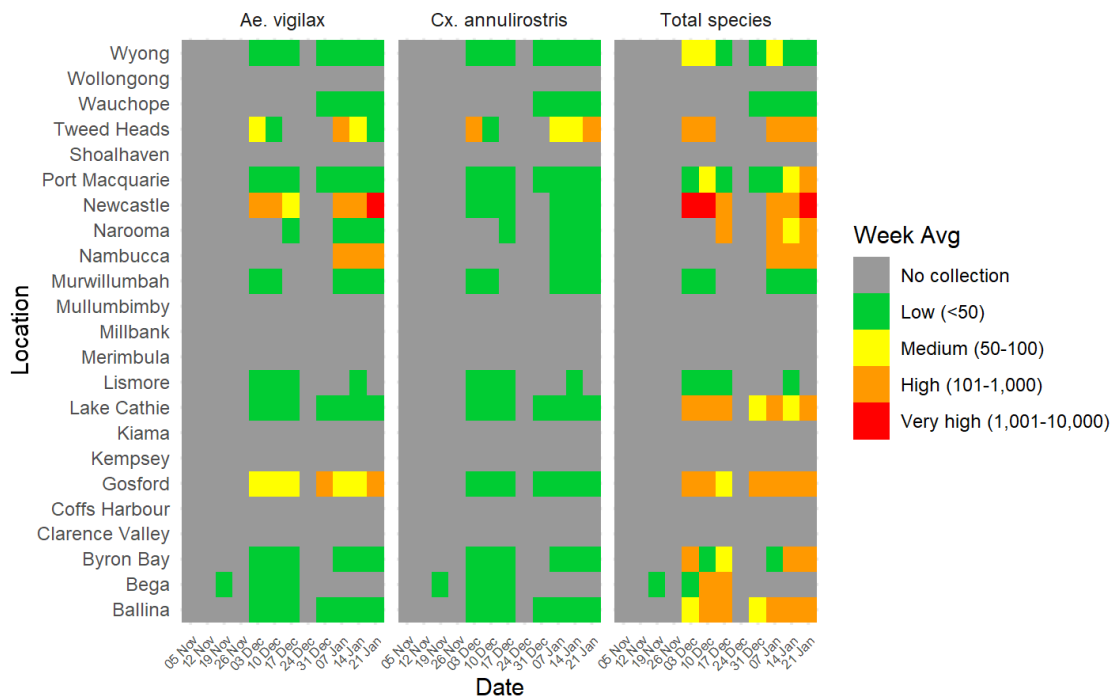


Mosquito abundance results for the 2023-2024 season

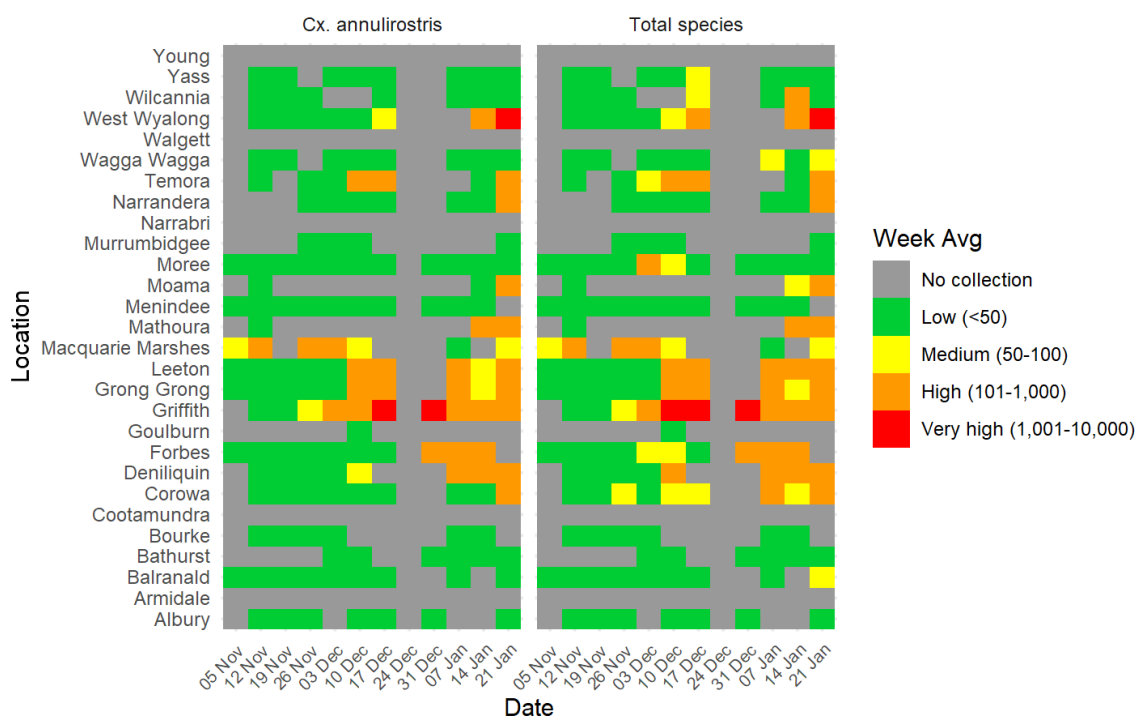
This section shows all mosquito trapping results by location and species type to date for the current arbovirus season.

Cumulative mosquito abundance tables

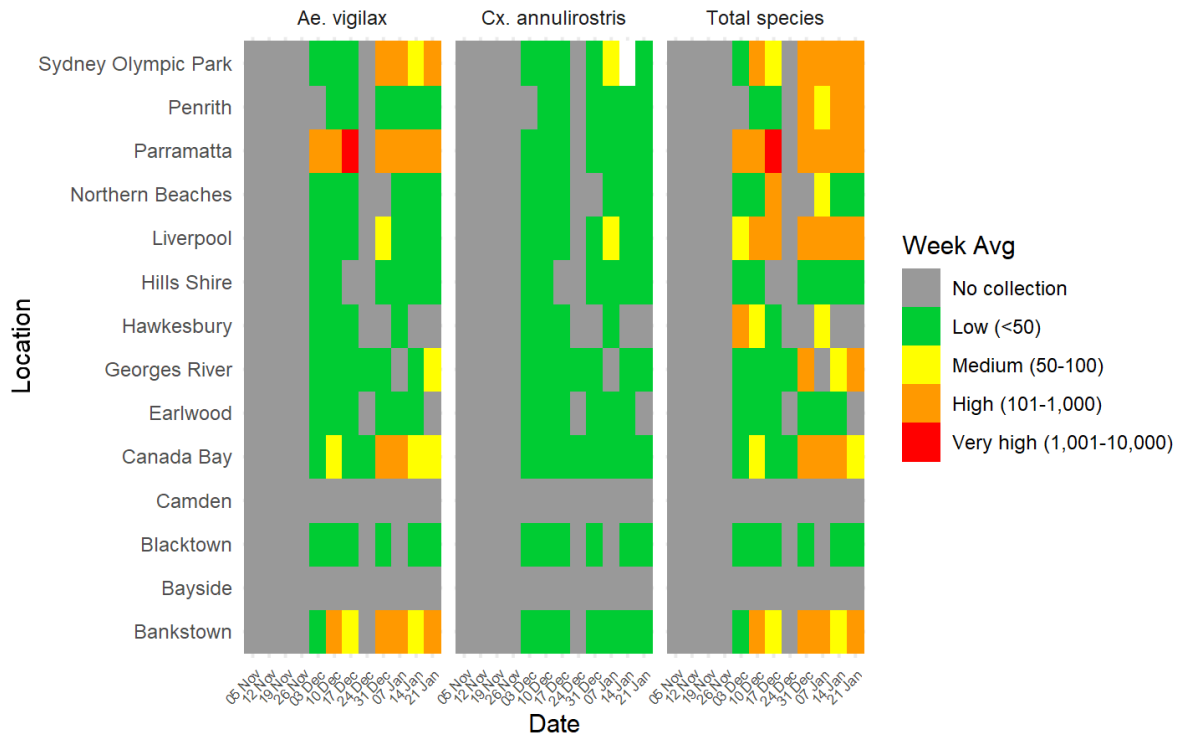
Number of mosquitoes trapped along the coast (weekly average)



Number of mosquitoes trapped inland (weekly average)



Number of mosquitoes trapped in Sydney (weekly average)



Environmental conditions

Mosquitoes require water to breed. Rainfall and tides (for the salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*) are important contributing factors for proliferation of mosquito numbers. Unseasonably warm weather can also contribute to higher mosquito numbers.

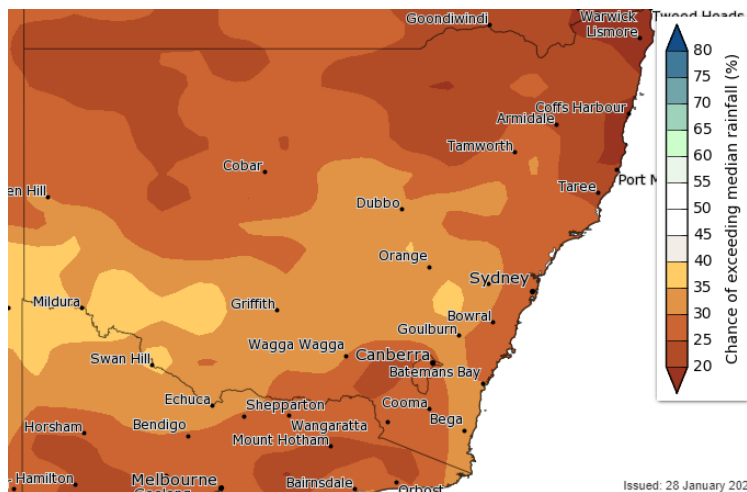
Rainfall

In the week ending 27 January 2024, rainfall was lower than average across NSW. In December, rainfall was about average or below average across most of NSW and higher than average in the Southern NSW and Hunter New England regions.

Upcoming week's rainfall and temperature outlook

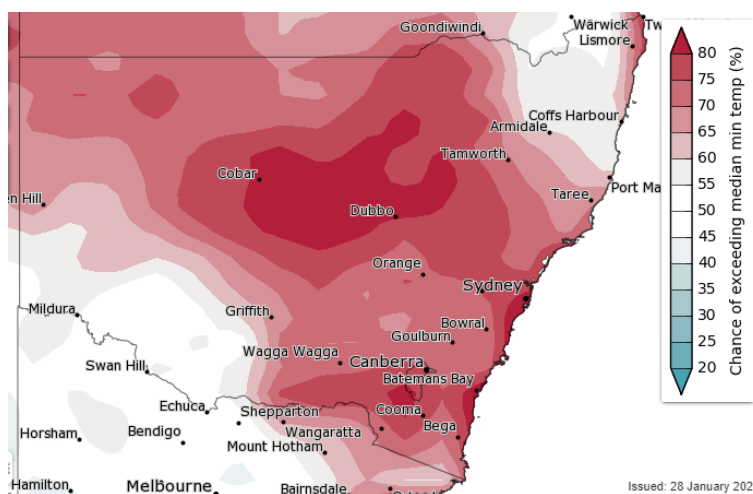
Lower than average rainfall is expected across NSW in the coming week.

Rainfall 2 February to 8 February, 2024



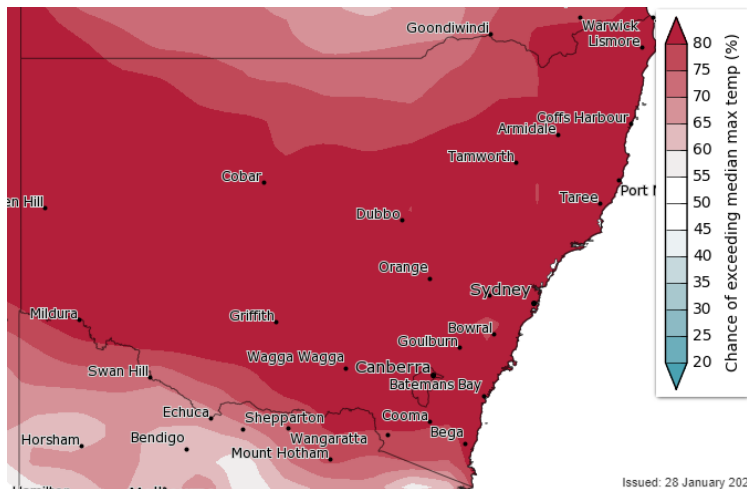
Minimum temperature 2 February to 8 February, 2024

In the upcoming week, minimum temperatures are expected to be high throughout NSW. However, in specific areas including Mid-North Coast, Northern NSW, western Murrumbidgee, and the southern part of Far West NSW, the minimum temperature is expected to be average.



Maximum temperature 2 February to 8 February, 2024

In the upcoming week, maximum temperatures are forecast to be high across NSW.



Tides

Tidal information is relevant for the prediction of the activity of the salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*. Typically for NSW, high tides of over 1.8 m, as measured at Sydney, can induce hatching of *Aedes vigilax* larvae. Predicted tide heights can provide some indication of when this is likely to occur.

Dates of predicted high tides of over 1.8 m at Sydney (Fort Denison)

- 8-13 February 2024
- 8-13 March 2024
- 6-12 April 2024

Source: [Australian Government, Bureau of Meteorology](#). Note: Measured tides at Sydney Port Jackson for the current week are available from the NSW Government, [Manly Hydraulics Laboratory](#).

Human arboviral disease notifications

Under the *NSW Public Health Act 2010*, human arboviral infections are notifiable in NSW.

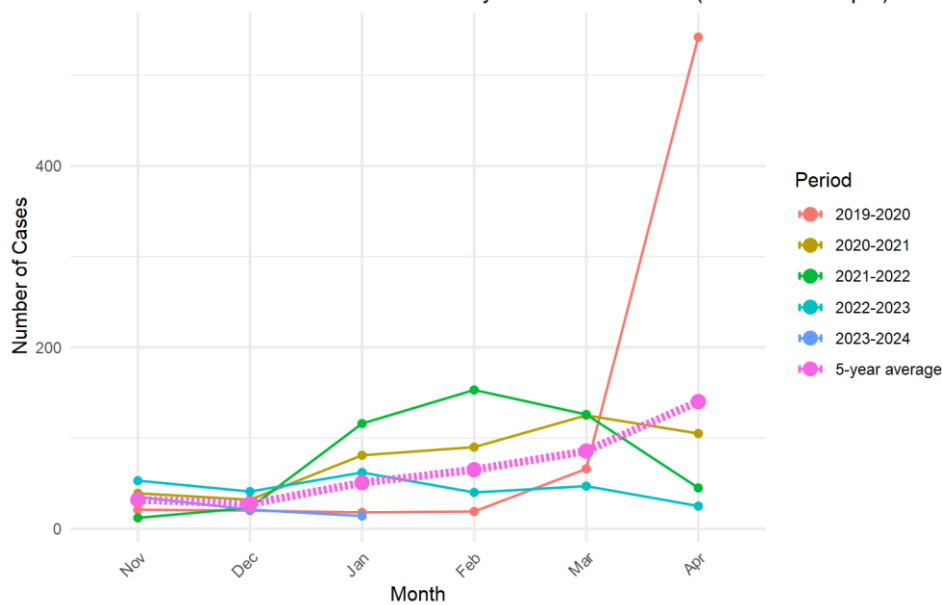
Recent notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections in humans (by date of case report received)

Notifications of Ross River virus and Barmah Forest virus infections, by month of disease onset (the earlier of patient-reported onset or specimen collection date), are available online at the [NSW Health website - infectious diseases data](#).

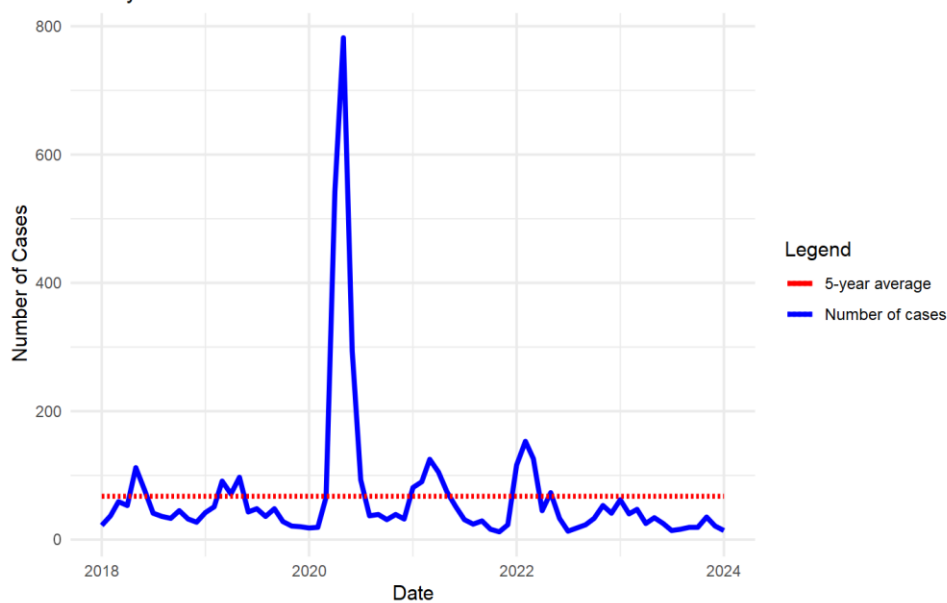
The following figures show notifications for the current NSW Arbovirus Surveillance and Mosquito Monitoring season (2023-2024), and the same period in the previous four years.

Ross River virus

Ross River virus notifications in NSW by month since 2019 (November - April)

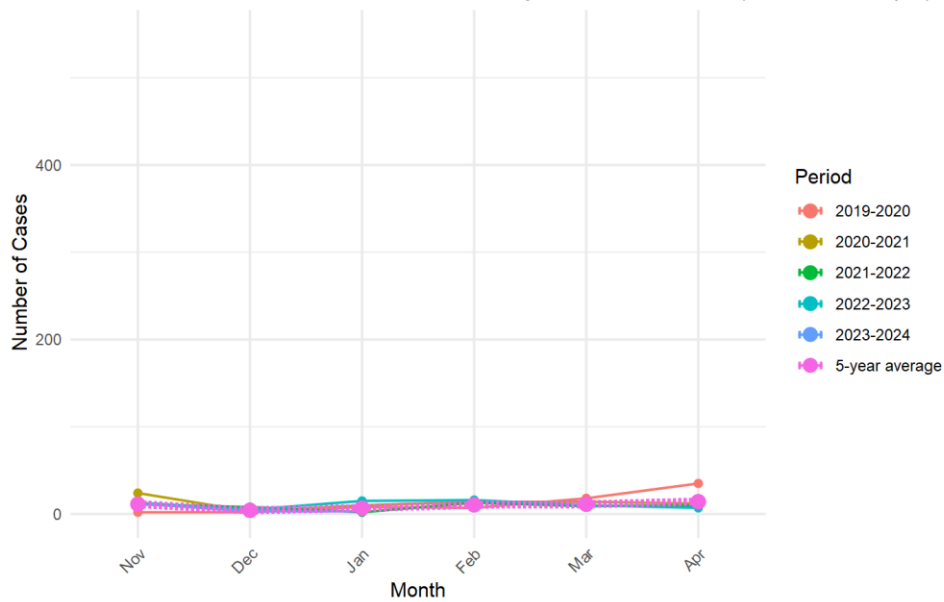


Yearly Ross River virus notification trends in NSW since 2018

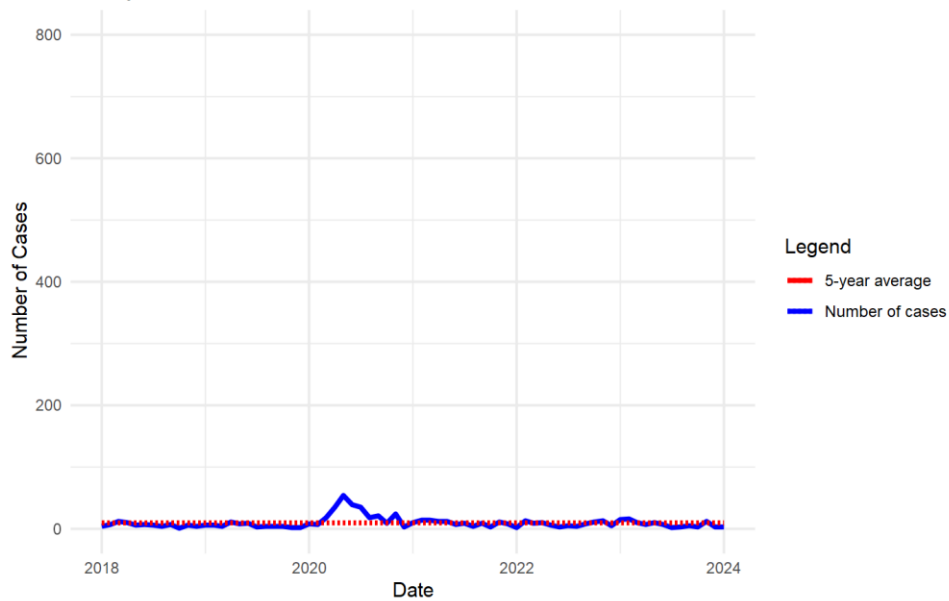


Barmah Forest virus

Barmah Forest virus notifications in NSW by month since 2019 (November - April)



Yearly Barmah Forest virus notification trends in NSW since 2018



Note: Presented human cases include both confirmed and probable cases.