August 13, 2025

DESPLAINES VALLEY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT WEEKLY REPORT
OPERATIONAL UPDATE START OF SEASON THROUGH 8/10/25

The Desplaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District covers a 77 square mile area in western Cook County. **The District** issues weekly operational reports during the mosquito season to the Illinois Department of Public Health, Cook County Department of Public Health, Local Health Departments, other public health entities including Mosquito Abatement Districts. Reports address operations to date, and provide a summary of quantitative and technical data applicable to **our District**. Please forward this report to any interested parties and contact us to be included in the weekly distribution.

The specifics of our control methodologies including mosquito larval control, source reduction, mosquito/disease surveillance protocol, contingency adult mosquito control, products utilized, application rates, etc. are not included in the weekly reports, however are described in full detail in the yearly Operations Reports available at our website www.dvmad.org.

Mosquito Control Efforts and Pesticide Use Summary

The inspection/treatment of all potential mosquito breeding sources was formally started in April. Sources which are difficult to access are treated with extended-release insect growth regulator pellets to expand inspection/treatment cycle windows. All other sources are inspected/treated as required on a regular cycle.

We have completed 60% of our fourth round for all extended-release pellet designated sources, and have completed 75% of our eighth inspection/treatment round of all other sources.

The treatment of curbside stormwater catch basins started for the current season on May 5. During 2025, a variety of larval control products will be utilized in catch basin operations. Existing inventory of Altosid 30-day briquets is being used up in the first round. VectoLex and Sumilarv WSP Sachets are also being used in the balance of catch basins for the first round. A second round with VectoLex will then be completed, followed up with a final treatment round with Sumilarv WSP Sachets. We have completed our third and final curbside stormwater catch basin treatment round for the season. A fourth treatment round of curbside stormwater catch basins has been added and started in areas of the District experiencing recent high rainfall totals with subsequent flushing of prior product treatment.

The treatment of off-road stormwater catch basins started for the current season on May 5. VectoMax is being used for all treatment rounds. We are finishing our second round.

Field operations continued on a 6 day work week basis to maintain mosquito control objectives.

A summary of insecticide product usage through August 10, 2025 includes the following:

9,186 Altosid 30-day Briquets in on-road catch basins
252 Altosid 30-day Briquets in general larval operations
0 Altosid 30-day Briquets in off-road catch basins
542 Altosid XR Briquets in on-road catch basins
85 Altosid XR Briquets in general larval operations
0 Altosid XR Briquets in off-road catch basins
378 Altosid WSP Packets in on-road catch basins
0 Altosid WSP Packets in off-road catch basins
128,932 Sumilarv WSP Sachets in on-road catch basins (3 Sachets/Basin)
191 Sumilarv WSP Sachets in general larval operations
19,227 Sumilarv WSP Sachets in off-road catch basins (3 Sachets/Basin)
65,827 VectoLex Packets in on-road catch basins
0 VectoLex Packets in off-road catch basins
0 VectoMax Packets in on-road catch basins
7 VectoMax Packets in general larval operations
7,062 VectoMax Packets in off-road catch basins
4,397 lbs of Altosid Pellets in general larval operations

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5,058 lbs Vectobac-G Granular BTI in general larval operations
8.2 gal Vectobac 12AS Liquid BTI concentrate in general larval operations
30.3 gal BVA-2 Larvicide Oil in general larval operations
79.0 gal Duet ULV concentrate for adult control operations
0.0 gal Remoa-Tri for adult control operations

Contingency adult mosquito control operations (spraying) are conducted in response to elevated levels of West Nile Virus transmission being detected in an elevated vector mosquito population, weather permitting.

Contingency adult mosquito control operations were conducted on August 4 in the following areas: Broadview (N of Cermak, except N of Roosevelt E of 17th), Brookfield, Forest Park, Lyons, McCook, Maywood (S of 290 & W of 17th), Riverside (W of First Ave).

Contingency adult mosquito control operations were conducted on August 6 in the following areas: Countryside (N of Plainfield & E of Spring), LaGrange (S of Ogden), North Riverside, Riverside (E of First), Unincorporated Lyons Township (N of 55th & E of Willow Springs Road).

Contingency adult mosquito control operations were conducted on August 7 in the following areas: Broadview (S of Cermak), Burr Ridge (N of I55 & E of County Line Road), Countryside (W of Willow Springs Road), Indian Head Park (N of I55), LaGrange (N of Ogden), LaGrange Park, Western Springs, Unincorporated Lyons Township (N of Joliet & W of Willow Springs Road).

Tires are significant sources of West Nile Virus vector mosquitoes, in addition other invasive mosquitoes capable of transmitting various tropical viruses, such as Zika, Dengue, Chikungunya, Yellow Fever, etc. Tires are accepted from **District** residents, and illegally abandoned "fly-dump" tires found throughout **the District** are collected for disposal. Collection of tires is ongoing with appropriate disposal through the Illinois EPA. A total of 221 tires have been collected to date in 2025.

Public Education efforts continued with an informational booth on June 16 at the Village of Lyons Car Show, 4th of July Village of Lyons Parade participation, and informational booth on August 5 at the Village of Indian Head Park National Night Out event.

Laboratory Collections and Testing Summary

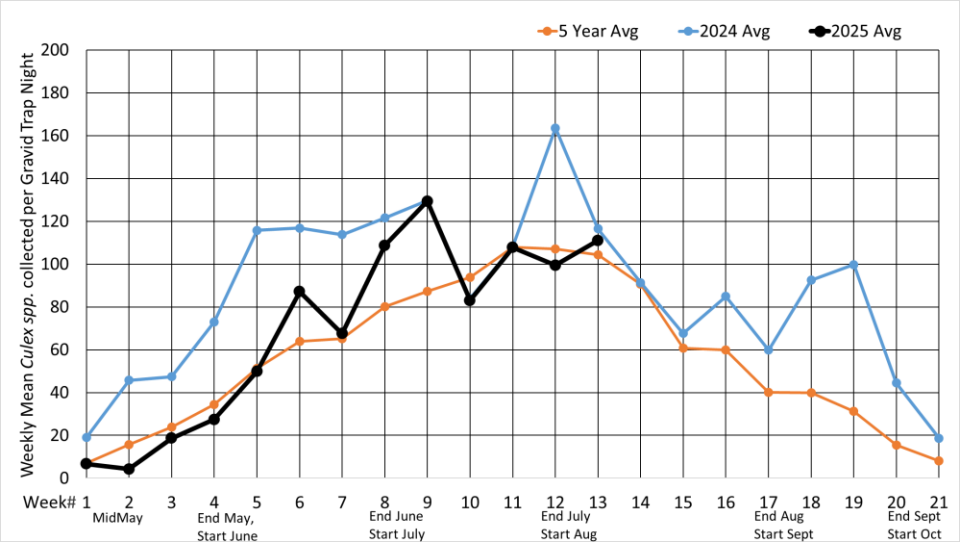
The District's lab monitors the local mosquito population in order to observe species presence, trends in growth and decline, and disease transmission activity. There are over 40 types of mosquito species regularly found in the area capable of transmitting a multitude of viruses and parasites affecting humans and wildlife. For example, dog heartworm is a leading cause of death for wild coyotes, with pet dogs being at great risk. Birds are among the most affected by West Nile Virus, with a nearly 50% decline in the local crow population with no signs of recovery since the virus has become endemic in the Chicago region.

West Nile Virus (WNV) is very common and detected annually at varying levels. Though WNV can be difficult to diagnose and a vast majority of cases have light symptoms, Illinois has seen thousands of documented cases of WNV resulting in hundreds of lives lost since 2002.

The network of 8 New Jersey Light Traps and of 18 Gravid Traps were placed into service on **May 11** to begin mosquito monitoring. A CO_2 baited BG-Sentinel trap is also in service to monitor the growing invasive **Asian Tiger Mosquito** (*Aedes albopictus*) population, which has become the greatest nuisance species in **the District**.

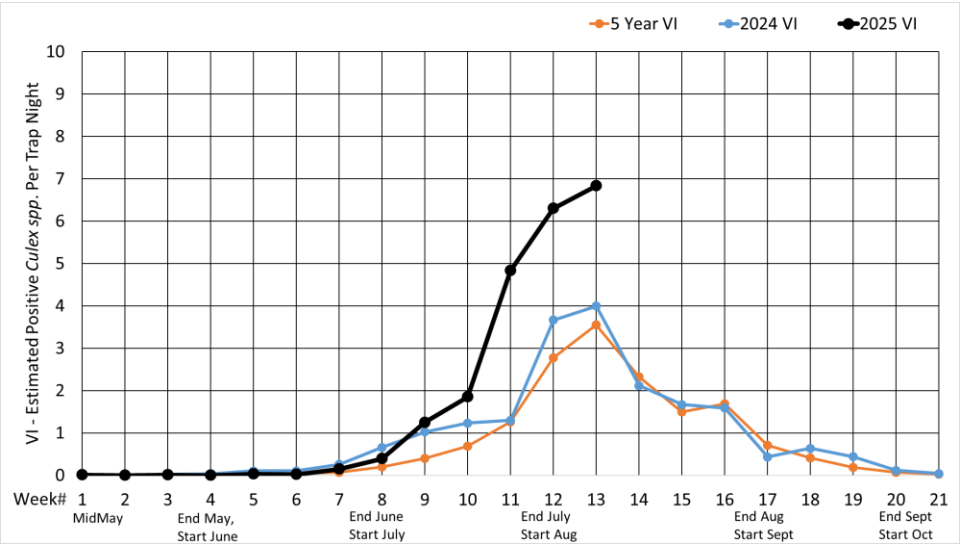
Gravid traps are highly attractive to egg laying female *Culex spp.* mosquitoes which transmit WNV, and are likely to have taken at least one blood meal (male mosquitoes do not bite and won't transmit the virus). These traps collect daily, and mosquitoes are identified then pooled into batches of up to 50 to be tested. 111,234 of these mosquitoes have been collected so far in 2025.

The daily per trap WNV vector mosquito collections have **slightly increased** to 111.0 mosquitoes per trap per night from 99.4 the week prior. This is roughly **average** for this time of year. A visual comparing 2025 collections to that of previous years is included below.



Using qRT-PCR (Quantitative Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction), a total of **1,565 tests** have been completed through August 10th with **752 WNV positive** pools found. Our pools are being tested for the related St. Louis Encephalitis Virus (SLEv) as well, with no positive results to date. **96% of pools this week were WNV positive.**

The Vector Index (VI) is an approximation of the number of WNV positive mosquitoes collected per trap per night, using the observed infection rate relative to the daily average mosquitoes collected. A Vector Index of 1 is considered an elevated Risk Threshold. The VI has increased to 6.83 from 6.30 the week prior, and is **extremely high** for this time of year. A visual comparing 2025 Vector Index to that of previous years is included below. The Y-Axis maximum has been increased to 10 going forward due to the high infection rate.



Below is the summary of our weekly WNV PCR Test Results. Please contact mark@dvmad.org for any inquiries regarding this information.

PCR West Nile Virus (WNV) Test Results - CT <37
For All District Gravid Traps (18 Traps)

Week Ending	Total Pools	PCR #Pos.	PCR %Pos.	PCR MIR	PCR MLE	PCR DIM	N*
05/18/25	35	1	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	(n=1210)(34)(1210)
05/26/25	24	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(n=616)(25)(616)
06/01/25	48	1	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	(n=1980)(41)(2018)
06/08/25	67	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(n=2957)(44)(3449)
06/15/25	99	3	3.0	0.6	0.7	4.1	(n=4628)(46)(6285)
06/22/25	124	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.8	(n=6001)(48)(10970)
06/29/25	118	12	10.2	2.1	2.2	18.7	(n=5641)(47)(8367)
07/06/25	142	23	16.2	3.3	3.6	48.4	(n=6898)(48)(13371)
07/13/25	172	66	38.4	7.8	9.7	153.8	(n=8501)(49)(15785)
07/20/25	155	103	66.5	13.6	22.3	222.1	(n=7551)(48)(9983)
07/27/25	202	181	89.6	18.3	44.8	589.4	(n=9909)(49)(13159)
08/03/25	201	193	96.0	19.4	63.4	763.2	(n=9934)(49)(12041)
08/10/25	**176**	**169**	**96.0**	19.3	61.6	861.4	(n=8753)(49)(13980)

MIR through MLE = Range of WNV+ mosquitoes per 1,000 (10 being 1% of Mosquitoes). DIM = Estimated total WNV+ Collected
* (n=Total Mosq. Tested)(Ave.# Mosq./Pool)(Total Mosq. Collected)

All West Nile Virus (WNV) Test Results - CT <37 for All District Gravid Traps (18 Traps)
Tot - Total Pools Tested; Pos - Positive Pools; MIR - Minimum infected per 1000 tested

	Brookfield(br)			Broadview(bw)			Berkeley(by)			Forest Park(fp)			Hodgkins(hk)		
Week Ending	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR
05/18/25	3	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	4	1	6.4	1	0	0.0
05/26/25	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/01/25	4	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/08/25	7	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/15/25	12	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	13	2	3.1	7	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/22/25	15	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	15	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/29/25	12	4	6.7	4	0	0.0	16	0	0.0	6	0	0.0	4	1	5.7
07/06/25	12	4	6.7	3	1	7.1	15	2	2.7	15	0	0.0	7	2	5.9
07/13/25	12	6	10.0	6	2	6.7	17	7	8.2	4	1	5.5	12	3	5.0
07/20/25	9	7	15.6	8	8	21.3	17	13	15.3	1	1	22.7	10	6	12.7
07/27/25	12	11	18.8	8	8	21.6	18	17	18.9	8	8	22.3	15	13	17.3
08/03/25	12	11	18.5	12	12	20.2	16	16	19.9	12	11	18.3	15	15	20.0
08/10/25	9	8	17.8	6	6	19.6	16	16	20.0	15	15	20.0	14	13	18.5

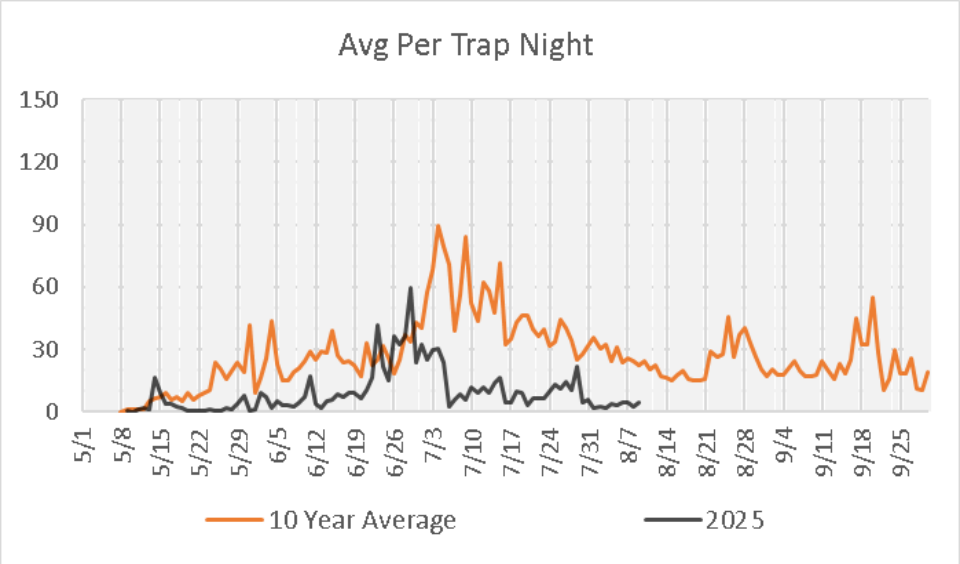
	La Grange(lg)			La Grange Highlands(hc)			Justice(jf)			La Grange Park(lp)			Maywood(ma)		
Week Ending	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR
05/18/25	2	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
05/26/25	2	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/01/25	10	1	2.0	3	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
06/08/25	15	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
06/15/25	14	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	5	0	0.0
06/22/25	16	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	7	0	0.0
06/29/25	14	1	1.4	10	1	2.0	2	0	0.0	6	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
07/06/25	12	2	3.3	15	0	0.0	2	1	11.6	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
07/13/25	11	3	5.5	17	11	12.9	5	3	12.0	7	2	6.2	7	4	11.4
07/20/25	10	7	13.8	13	6	9.8	5	4	16.9	4	3	16.6	13	4	6.2
07/27/25	11	11	20.0	13	11	16.9	7	7	21.0	8	6	15.0	14	12	17.3
08/03/25	9	9	21.3	16	13	16.2	4	4	21.4	5	5	19.8	14	14	19.8
08/10/25	5	5	23.0	12	10	16.7	3	3	20.4	3	3	21.7	8	8	20.0

	Melrose Park(mp)			North Riverside(nn)			Oak Park – North(on)			Oak Park – South(os)			River Forest(rt)		
Week Ending	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR
05/18/25	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
05/26/25	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/01/25	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
06/08/25	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
06/15/25	1	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
06/22/25	1	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	11	1	1.9	2	0	0.0	5	0	0.0
06/29/25	4	1	5.7	4	0	0.0	11	3	5.5	2	0	0.0	7	1	3.2
07/06/25	10	1	2.1	6	4	13.3	10	2	3.9	2	0	0.0	14	2	2.9
07/13/25	9	3	6.7	8	3	7.5	12	1	1.7	5	2	8.6	14	6	8.6
07/20/25	6	6	20.0	9	3	6.6	12	10	17.8	4	2	10.2	13	12	18.5
07/27/25	7	6	18.2	16	14	17.5	10	9	19.1	12	12	20.0	18	16	17.9
08/03/25	9	9	21.1	7	7	21.3	11	11	20.1	14	14	20.0	16	16	20.0
08/10/25	7	7	19.9	7	7	20.0	12	12	20.0	12	12	20.0	14	14	20.0

	Summit(su)			Westchester(we)			Willow Springs(ws)		
Week Ending	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR	Tot	Pos	MIR
05/18/25	1	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
05/26/25	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/01/25	1	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/08/25	1	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
06/15/25	1	0	0.0	16	1	1.2	1	0	0.0
06/22/25	1	0	0.0	16	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
06/29/25	1	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
07/06/25	2	0	0.0	12	2	3.3	2	0	0.0
07/13/25	2	0	0.0	17	7	8.2	7	2	5.7
07/20/25	2	2	20.0	14	7	10.0	5	2	9.3
07/27/25	1	1	27.0	19	17	17.9	5	2	8.5
08/03/25	6	3	11.2	15	15	20.0	8	8	20.0
08/10/25	9	8	18.1	13	12	18.5	11	10	18.2

New Jersey Light Traps target many types of nuisance mosquitoes. In this case, mosquitoes active from dusk to dawn and attracted to light. Greater collections are generally due to large broods of floodwater mosquitoes that appear a week or two after heavy region-wide rain events, persisting for another week or two. These traps are collected daily and returned to be identified to sex and species. As of 8/10, there have been 6,995 female and 3,956 male mosquitoes collected and identified. Note that only the female mosquitoes take blood meals that can transmit disease.

Overall, this year has seen much lower than average light trap collections, with container breeding *Aedes albopictus* being the greatest source of mosquito annoyance. Heavy rain in the region is likely to produce a large brood of floodwater mosquitoes over the next 1-2 weeks, though rain events earlier in the year had not seen a major hatching event. Due to the migratory nature and large flight range of these floodwater mosquitoes, high activity can be seen even in areas with comprehensive control. A visual comparing 2025 daily light trap collections to that of previous years is included below. As only female mosquitoes take blood meals and prove to be a nuisance, only they are included in the graph. Following that is a breakdown of what has been collected and identified.



Current Cumulative Light Trap Mosquito Counts Beginning 5/11/25

SPECIES NAME	FEMALES ALL SECTIONS	MALES ALL SECTIONS
Aedes albopictus	5	7
Aedes vexans	5574	1673
Ochlerotatus excrucians	1	2
Ochlerotatus grossbecki	0	1
Ochlerotatus japonicus	8	11
Ochlerotatus sticticus	2	0
Ochlerotatus stimulans	1	0
Ochlerotatus triseriatus	12	16
Ochlerotatus trivittatus	10	4
Anopheles punctipennis	45	19
Anopheles quadrimaculatus	14	2
Anopheles walkeri	1	0
Coquillettidia perturbans	18	4
Culex erraticus	3	1
Culex pipiens	981	1978
Culex restuans	242	145
Culex salinarius	0	1
Culex tarsalis	1	0
Culex territans	25	76
Culiseta inornata	5	0
Orthopodomyia signifera	1	2
Psorophora ciliata	1	1
Psorophora ferox	0	2
Psorophora howardii	1	0
Uranotaenia sapphirina	44	11

TOTAL CULEX FEMALES : 1252
TOTAL CULEX MALES : 2201

TOTAL FEMALES : 6995
TOTAL MALES : 3956

Due to the relatively recent introduction of the daytime-active and extremely aggressive **Asian Tiger Mosquito** (*Aedes albopictus*), mosquito annoyance complaints have increased during periods of low light trap collections. A total of 628 females have been collected in all traps. These mosquitoes reproduce in small amounts of water held in things like neglected containers, tarp folds, clogged gutters, tires, etc. They are weak fliers that stay near the water where they are born from. Due to this, they are difficult to monitor and control by conventional methods and public outreach important. **The District** coordinates with its villages and local health departments to disseminate information regarding the elimination of standing water and ways to contact us for service requests.

Though mosquito collection and testing efforts are prioritized, **the District** conducts tick monitoring as time and weather permits. Ticks collected are to be transferred to the Illinois Department of Public Health to be tested for parasites and viruses.

For any inquiries, please contact us by email at dvmad@dvmad.org
or by phone at (708)447-1765 during our business hours of 7AM-3:30PM, Monday through Friday.