

# NSW ARBOVIRUS SURVEILLANCE & MOSQUITO MONITORING PROGRAM 2015-2016

## Weekly Update

**Date:** 22/Jan/2016

### SUMMARY

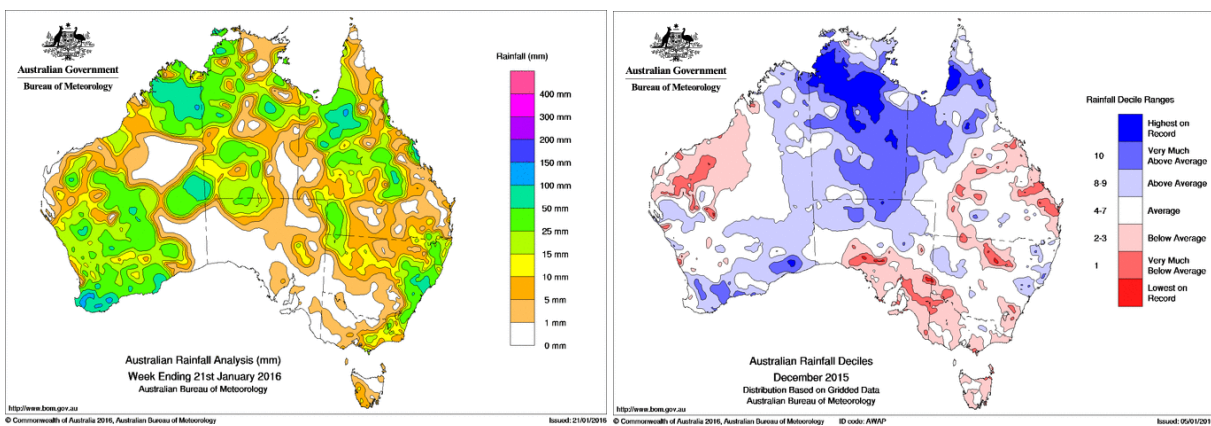
- **Climate:** the last week, most of the state received light to moderate rainfall and was heavier along the coast. For December, rainfall was mostly around average, although there were pockets of the state that had either above or below average rainfall. Maximum and minimum temperatures for December were 1-2 degrees above average, with hotter than normal conditions in the west and south west of the state.
- **Three Month Forecast:** for January to March 2016, rainfall predictions for NSW are for average rainfall for most of the state, with below average for the south east. According to the BOM as of 19/Jan/16, the El Niño is persisting but will decline and become neutral by the second quarter of 2016.
- **Tidal:** the next series of high tides are due over the upcoming days, 21-26/Jan/2016.
- **MVEV models:** the data relevant to both the Forbes' and Nichols' hypotheses have been updated to December 2015 and both theories remain inconsistent with past MVEV outbreaks.
- **Mosquito Numbers Inland:** Both Griffith and Leeton produced 'very high' collections this week. Most other sites still being 'low' in number.
- **Mosquito Numbers Coast:** mosquito collections were mostly 'low', although 'high' at Ballina and Gosford. Numbers of *Aedes vigilax* remain 'low'.
- **Mosquito Numbers Sydney:** there were a series of 'high' collections this week including at Bankstown, Georges River, Hawkesbury, and Penrith.
- **Arboviral Isolates:** there were no arboviral detections in the mosquitoes.
- **Chicken Sentinel Seroconversions:** no further report has been issued.
- **Human Notifications:** for the current fiscal year, there have been 442 RRV and 46 BFV notifications.

**Comment:** for most of the state mosquito numbers remain around average or below average. There were some increases recorded at the Sydney sites, which is not usual around this time of the year. Overall, the season has been relatively quiet on the arboviral front with no isolates detected from the mosquitoes nor any seroconversions in the sentinel chickens.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

### Rainfall

Rainfall across Australia for the week ending 21/Jan/2016 is depicted on the left and monthly rainfall deciles for December 2015 are on the right. Over the last week, most of the state received light to moderate rainfall and was heavier along the coast. For December, rainfall was mostly around average, although there were pockets of the state that had either above or below average rainfall. Maximum and minimum temperatures for December were mostly around 1-2 degrees above average, with hotter than normal conditions in the west and south west of the state.



### Three Month Rainfall & Temperature Forecast

For January to March 2016, rainfall predictions for NSW are for average rainfall for most of the state, with below average for the south east. Maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to be above normal for the north east of the state and below average for the south west. The following pages contain graphics of the seasonal outlook:

[www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/rainfall/median](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/rainfall/median) (Rainfall outlook).

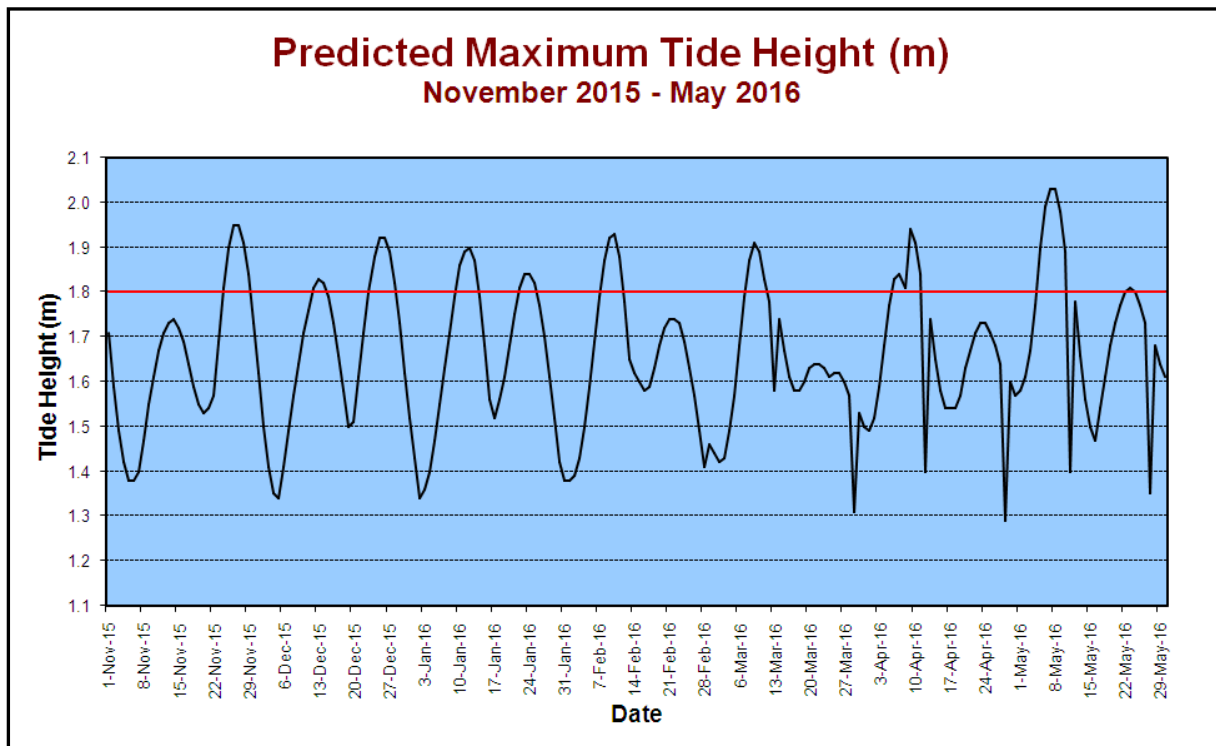
[www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/temperature/summary](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/outlooks/#/temperature/summary) (Max & min temperature outlook).

According to the BOM as of 19/Jan/16, the current strong El Niño is persisting but will decline during the coming months and become neutral by the second quarter of 2016 (note: an El Niño is associated with decreased rainfall eastern Australia, whereas a La Niña is associated with increased rainfall). For more information:

[www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/)

On 6/Jan/16, the BOM released the Australian Annual Climate Statement for 2015 ([www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/annual/aus/](http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/annual/aus/)). The highlights include: 2015 was the fifth hottest year on record, with the last three months being especially warm; the El Niño event was one of the strongest recorded to date; and rainfall nationally was down by 5%.

## Tidal



Tidal information is relevant for the prediction of the activity of the salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*. Typically for NSW, tides of over 1.8m can induce hatching of *Aedes vigilax* larvae and the graph below of predicted tide heights can provide some indication of when this is likely to occur.

The next series of high tides that may result in *Aedes vigilax* hatching are due to occur over the upcoming days 21-26/Jan/2016, however these are predicted to be not very high and are of short duration.

Note that actual tide heights can vary by 0.3m (or more in unusual circumstances) due to variations in atmospheric pressure, rainfall, wind and other climatic phenomena. Thus predicted tide height should be used as a gauge only for potential *Aedes vigilax* activity. The larvae of the saltmarsh mosquito relies on a inundation/drying cycle for the mudflats in which it lives; continual wet weather prevents the drying cycles thereby reducing larval production.

Full tidal information and the implications of the tide heights relevant to the breeding of the salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes vigilax*, can be obtained from: <http://medent.usyd.edu.au/arbovirus/climate/tideheights201516.htm>

## MVEV Climatic Models

Three predictive environmental based models for MVEV activity have been developed; the Forbes (which relies on rainfall in the river catchment basins of Eastern Australia), Nichols (based on the Southern Oscillation), and the Bennett theory (based on the Indian Ocean Dipole). The latter theory is poorly developed (and unreliable), and is not considered below. Note that all the predictive models have been developed on a limited data set and do not always forecast activity. There can also be unusual environmental conditions that may lead to the introduction of the virus to southeastern Australia, such as the movement of low pressure cells from the north to the south of the country during 2008 and 2011. Vertical transmission of the virus (from adult to the egg in *Aedes* species) can result in restricted activity following localised heavy precipitation (as per 2003 at Menindee).

### i. Forbes' Hypothesis

Rainfall was not above Decile 7 in all of the river catchment basins in eastern Australia for the last quarter of 2014 or most of the catchments for the first quarter of 2015 (Table 1). For the Oct-Dec 2015 period, rainfall was not above Decile 7 in all catchment basins.

**Table 1.** Rainfall indices for the main catchment basins of eastern Australia as per Forbes' hypothesis, relevant to the 2015-2016 season. Note that a value of 1 equals Deciles 7 rainfall.

Catchment Basin	Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Oct-Dec 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Darling River	0.80	0.65	0.72	
Lachlan/Murrumbidgee/Murray Rivers	0.97	1.05	0.70	
Northern Rivers	0.94	0.67	1.35	
North Lake Eyre system	1.07	0.67	1.35	

### ii. Nichol's Hypothesis

**Table 2.** The seasonal atmospheric pressures (in mm) according to Nichol's hypothesis, relevant to the 2015-2016 season.

	Autumn 2015	Winter 2015	Spring 2015
2015 Value	1010.83	1014.37	1014.57
Pre past MVEV seasons	<1009.74	<1012.99	<1009.99

None of seasonal periods pertaining to the Nichol's hypothesis are in line with past MVEV active years.

## ARBOVIRAL ISOLATES

LOCATION - Site	Date Trapped	Mosquito Species	Virus

\*Detection via Honey-Baited Cards, mosquito species can not be determined.

<http://medent.usyd.edu.au/arbovirus/results/virusisolates.htm>

## HUMAN NOTIFICATIONS

Weekly notifications of human mosquito-borne diseases infections are available from the NSW Ministry of Health, Communicable Disease Weekly Report and summarised in the Table below\*:

[www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/reports/Pages/CDWR.aspx](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/reports/Pages/CDWR.aspx)

### Notifications of Mosquito-Borne Disease in NSW, 2015-2016\*

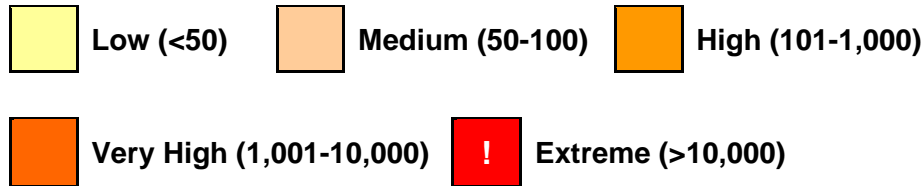
Week Ending	RRV	BFV	DENV	Malaria	CHIKV	Total
5-Jul-15	14	4	5	2	0	25
12-Jul-15	13	3	2	0	1	19
19-Jul-15	7	0	4	1	0	12
26-Jul-15	19	0	3	0	0	22
2-Aug-15	21	2	4	1	0	28
9-Aug-15	12	3	1	0	0	16
16-Aug-15	16	3	4	2	1	26
23-Aug-15	12	1	2	2	0	17
30-Aug-15	27	2	5	2	0	36
6-Sep-15	8	3	6	1	0	18
13-Sep-15	12	0	3	0	1	16
20-Sep-15	24	5	1	0	0	30
27-Sep-15	11	0	1	1	0	13
4-Oct-15	16	2	1	0	0	19
11-Oct-15	11	2	4	0	0	17
18-Oct-15	17	1	5	0	0	23
25-Oct-15	19	2	4	1	0	26
1-Nov-15	16	2	5	1	0	24
8-Nov-15	17	2	6	2	0	27
15-Nov-15	25	2	4	1	0	32
22-Nov-15	19	1	4	0	0	24
29-Nov-15	19	3	8	4	0	34
6-Dec-15	13	1	5	0	0	19
13-Dec-15	15	0	7	1	0	23
20-Dec-15	17	0	8	0	0	25
27-Dec-15	15	0	3	1	0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>590</b>



## MOSQUITO RESULTS

All the full mosquito results can be obtained from:  
<http://medent.usyd.edu.au/arbovirus/results/results.htm#site>

Mosquito abundances are best described in relative terms, and in keeping with the terminology from previous NSWASP Annual Reports, mosquito numbers are depicted on the tables below as:



Each location represents the average for all trapping sites at that location.



### Inland

Location	Mosquito	Nov-15					Dec				Jan-16					Feb				Mar				Apr			
		1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
<a href="#">Albury</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Bourke</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Griffith</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Leeton</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Macquarie Marshes</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Mathoura</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Wagga</a>	<i>Cx. annul</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										

## Coastal

Location	Mosquito	Nov-15					Dec				Jan-16					Feb				Mar				Apr			
		1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
<a href="#">Ballina</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Coffs Harbour</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Gosford</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Lake Macquarie</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Nambucca</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Port Macquarie</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Shoal-haven</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Tweed</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										
<a href="#">Wyong</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																										
	Total Mosq.																										

## Sydney

Location	Mosquito	Nov-15					Dec					Jan-16					Feb				Mar				Apr							
		1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24					
<a href="#">Banks-town</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															
<a href="#">Blacktown</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															
<a href="#">Georges River</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															
<a href="#">Hawkes-bury</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															
<a href="#">Penrith</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															
<a href="#">Sydney Olympic Park</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															
<a href="#">Ryde</a>	<i>Ae. vigilax</i>																															
	Total Mosq.																															

## Sentinel Chicken Seroconversions

[http://medent.usyd.edu.au/arbovirus/results/chicken\\_results\\_all\\_sites.htm](http://medent.usyd.edu.au/arbovirus/results/chicken_results_all_sites.htm)

Location	Nov-15					Dec				Jan-16					Feb				Mar				Apr				
	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	
<a href="#">Bourke</a>																											
<a href="#">Deniliquin</a>	15N	15N	15N		15N																						
<a href="#">Forbes</a>			15N	15N	15N	15N																					
<a href="#">Griffith</a>	15N	15N	15N	15N	15N	15N																					
<a href="#">Hay</a>	15N	15N	13N	15N	15N	15N																					
<a href="#">Leeton</a>	15N	15N	15N		15N	15N																					
<a href="#">Macquarie Marshes</a>		15N	13N	15N	15N																						
<a href="#">Menindee</a>	6N	15N	15N	15N																							
<a href="#">Moama</a>	15N																										
<a href="#">Moree</a>																											
<a href="#">Wee Waa</a>			13N	14N	15N																						

N= Negative for MVEV & KUNV

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