

Outlook

Fw: PVMCD EPI Week 35 Surveillance Report

From Robert Gruen <gruenfam@verizon.net>

Date Fri 9/11/2026 2:11 PM

To BOS <bos@townofheath.org>; Gene Garland <garlandek@yahoo.com>; Cindie Garland <cindiegarland@yahoo.com>; tuckermjenkins@gmail.com <tuckermjenkins@gmail.com>; Jason Erali <jerali@deerfield.edu>; Claire Rabbitt <gramrabb@verizon.net>; Meg Ryan <mryan@frcog.org>

 1 attachment (844 KB)

PVMCD Weekly Report EPI Week 35.pdf;

See below

Susan

Sent from the all new AOL app for iOS

Begin forwarded message:

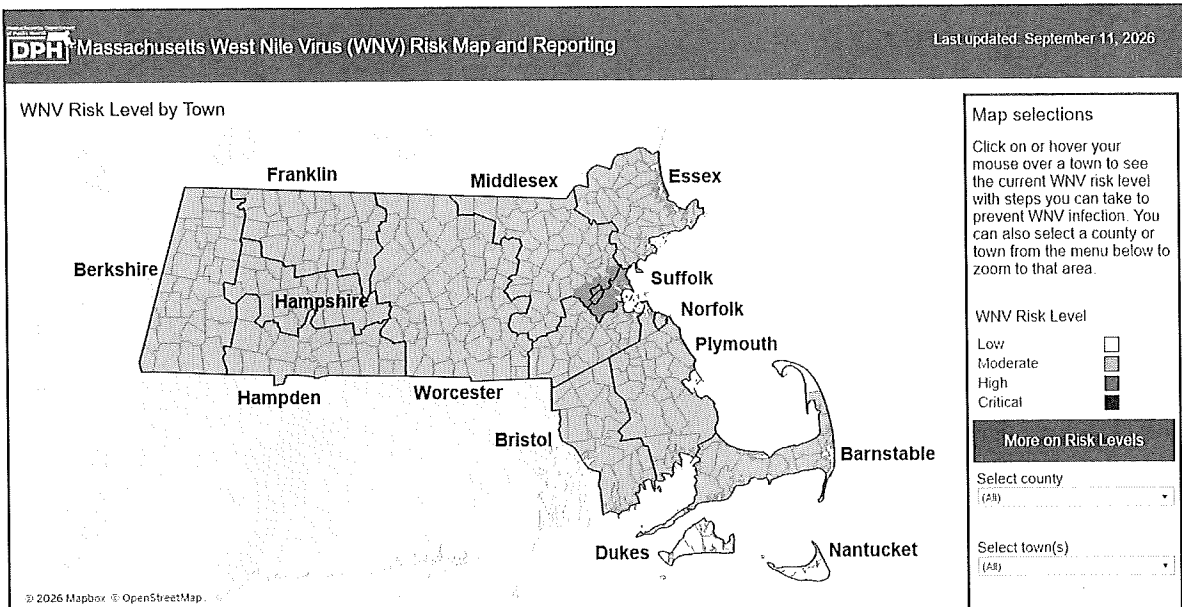
On Friday, September 11, 2026, 1:03 PM, Isabel Serrano <isabelserran@umass.edu> wrote:

Good afternoon,
Attached is the PVMCD weekly surveillance report for EPI Week 35.

There has been a cumulative total of 35 positives throughout 15 member communities. Because we have already detected spillover into bridge vector species, it is highly recommended that municipalities increase outreach efforts pertaining to bite prevention and source reduction. There are helpful links for local boards of health below.

Arbovirus Toolkit for LBOHs: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/arbovirus-information-for-local-boards-of-health>. Includes sharable links, along with press release templates for positive samples.

Public education materials: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/pioneer-valley-mosquito-control-district#public-education>



Check your risk levels throughout the season: [www.mass.gov/info\[1\]details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update](http://www.mass.gov/info[1]details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update).

Regional precipitation and average daytime temperatures will support populations of WNV and EEE mosquito vectors. Avoid mosquito bites by using EPA-approved repellents, appropriate clothing, and avoiding peak mosquito activity between dusk and dawn. Remove standing water by emptying containers and tarps.

Quick Summary

We collected 3260 mosquitoes (including non-target species) and submitted 63 pools for testing across Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden counties. There were 8 positive samples confirmed during EPI Week 35 in Pioneer Valley. The positive pools were collected from trap sites in Holyoke, East Longmeadow (3), Buckland (2) and Leverett (2).

All 8 pools were in *Cx. pipiens/restuans* mosquitoes. This species of mosquito breeds in artificial containers such as catch basins, neglected swimming pools, tarps, birdbaths, buckets, discarded tires, and poorly maintained garden ponds. Eliminating standing water around the home is a key step in reducing populations of *Cx. pipiens/restuans* and other mosquito vectors.

Best,

Isabel Serrano

PVMCD | Field & Lab Technician | 270 Stockbridge Rd

Pioneer Valley MCD Weekly Surveillance Report

Surveillance Summary for EPI Week 35

Week Ending: 9/5/26

EPI Week 35 Target Species Surveillance Summary

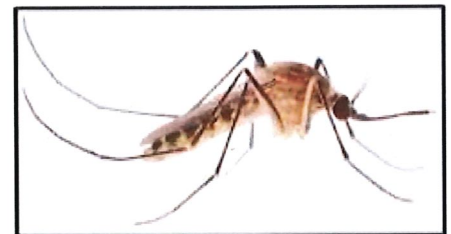
Species	# Collected	Pools	WNV+	EEEV+	Cumulative Collected	Cumulative Pools	Cumulative WNV+	Cumulative EEEV+
<i>Cx. pipiens/restuans</i>	1178	26	8	0	8388	285	31	0
<i>Cq. perturbans</i>	23	3	0	0	8638	146	0	0
<i>Cs. melanura</i>	1	1	0	0	23	17	0	0
<i>Oc. canadensis</i>	265	4	0	0	1054	18	0	0
<i>Oc. japonicus</i>	541	19	0	0	2865	119	2	0
<i>Ps. ferox</i>	359	3	0	0	1088	11	0	0
<i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>	3	0	0	0	433	5	0	0
<i>Oc. triseriatus</i>	129	0	0	0	592	2	0	0
<i>Ae. vexans</i>	308	3	0	0	1488	31	0	0
<i>Ae. albopictus</i>	29	1	0	0	48	3	0	0
<i>Cx. salinarius</i>	26	2	0	0	634	33	2	0
<i>An. punctipennis</i>	65	0	0	0	1339	2	0	0
<i>Cx. erraticus</i>	33	1	0	0	960	8	0	0
<i>Ur. sapphirina</i>	3	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
Totals	2963	63	8	0	27634	680	35	0

Positive Mosquito Samples in the Pioneer Valley Region

There were 8 positive samples confirmed during EPI Week 35 in Pioneer Valley. The positive pools were collected from trap sites in Holyoke, East Longmeadow (3), Buckland (2), and Leverett (2).

Most Abundant Species in Pioneer Valley

Among the species of most concern, *Cx. pipiens/restuans* were the most prevalent, with a total of 1178 specimens collected during EPI Week 35. *Cx. pipiens/restuans*, the primary vector for West Nile virus (WNV), breeds in artificial containers such as catch basins, neglected swimming pools, tarps, bird baths, buckets, discarded tires, and poorly maintained garden ponds. Eliminating standing water around the home is a key step in reducing populations of *Cx. pipiens/restuans* and other mosquito vectors.



Cx. pipiens adult female.

EPI Week 35 Summary by County

Franklin County

- Pools Tested: 31
- Positive Samples: 4
- Most Abundant: *Cx. pipiens/restuans* (817)
- Total Mosquitoes Collected: 1316

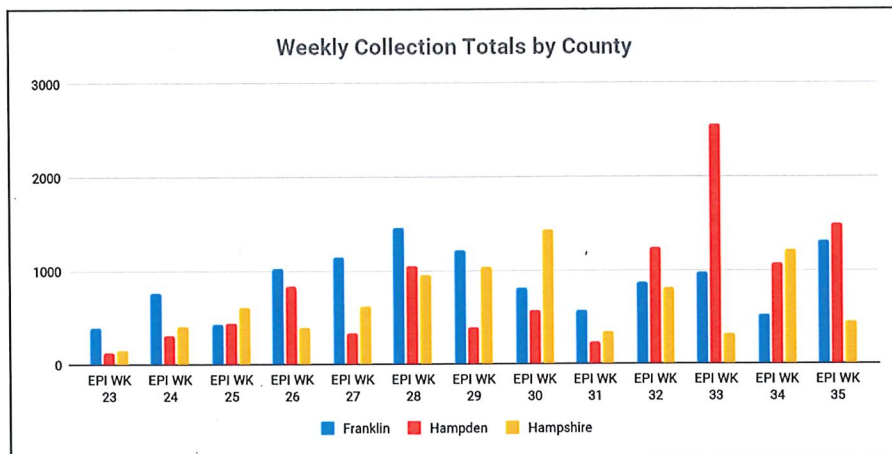
Hampden County

- Pools Tested: 21
- Positive Samples: 4
- Most Abundant: *Ps. ferox* (347)
- Total Mosquitoes Collected: 1491

Hampshire County

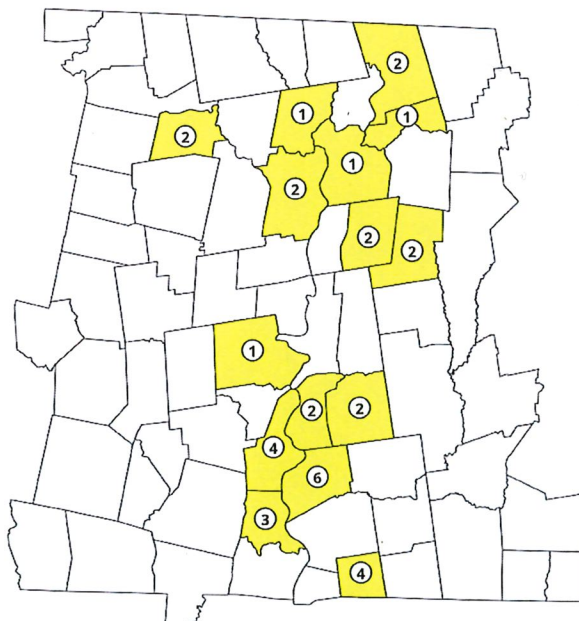
- Pools Tested: 11
- Positive Samples: 0
- Most Abundant: *Oc. japonicus* (166)
- Total Mosquitoes Collected: 453

Total Mosquitoes Collected in All Counties:
3260 (Total Includes Non-Target Species)



West Nile Virus Activity in Pioneer Valley

Updated: 9/11/26



Positive Mosquito Samples: 35
Bird-biting Species: 31
Mammal-biting Species: 4

Cumulative Arbovirus Positives Throughout The Commonwealth for 2026

Virus	Positive Mosquito Samples	Animal Cases	Human Cases
EEE	14	0	0
WNV	295	0	7

Onset	County	Age Range	Sex	Illness
8/3/26	Middlesex	60-69	Male	Meningoencephalitis
8/14/26	Middlesex	90-99	Male	Meningoencephalitis
8/17/26	Middlesex	80-89	Male	Encephalitis
8/18/26	Suffolk	70-79	Male	Meningoencephalitis
8/19/26	Suffolk	60-69	Male	Meningitis
8/26/26	Suffolk	70-79	Male	Encephalitis
8/26/25	Worcester	60-69	Male	Other nueroinvasive

Weather Summary

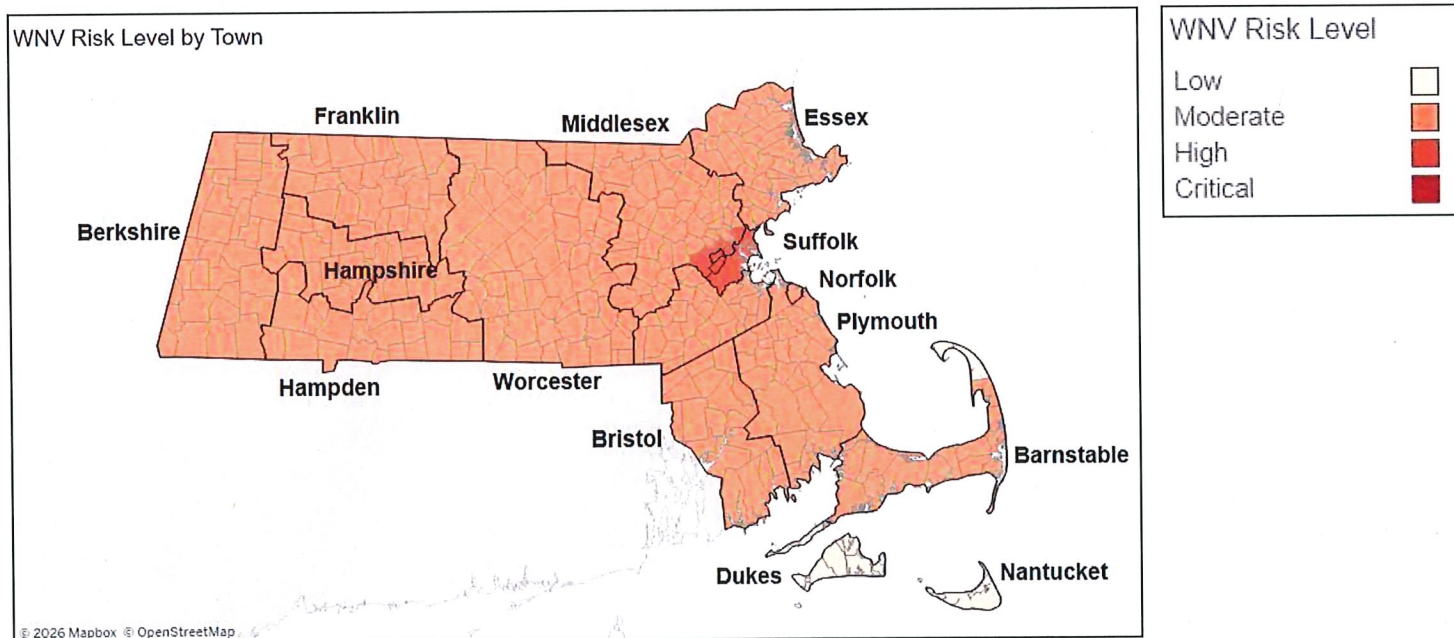
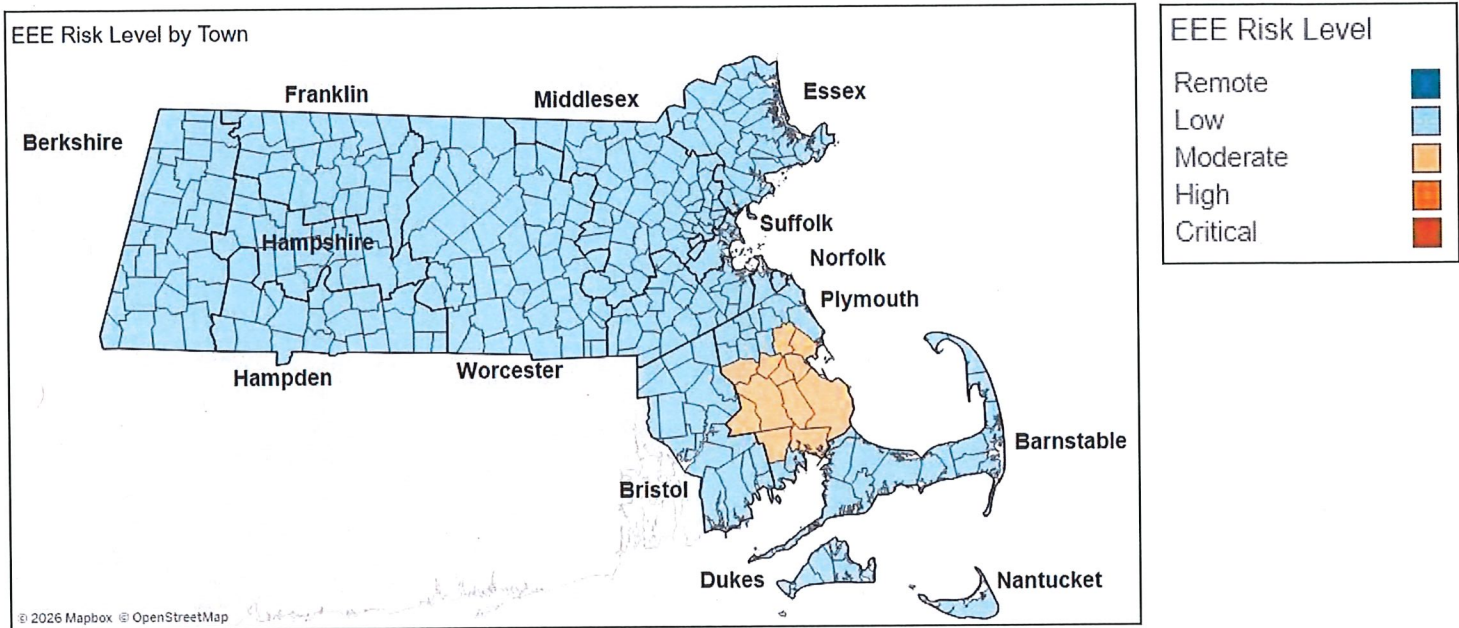
The current weather conditions continue to support mosquito activity.

Weekly Changes in Weather

Station ID	Location	EPI Week	Dates	PRCP Total (in.)	TMAX AVG (°F)	TMIN AVG (°F)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	22	5/31/26 to 6/6/26	0.28	75.43	44.57
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	23	6/7/26 to 6/13/26	0.00 (-100%)	84.29 (+11.74%)	57.57 (+29.17%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	24	6/14/26 to 6/20/26	0.85	80.25 (-4.79%)	54.5 (-5.33%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	25	6/21/26 to 6/27/26	1.24 (+45.88%)	79.38(-1.08%)	55.13 (+1.16%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	26	6/28/26 to 7/4/26	1.34 (+8.06%)	90 (+13.38%)	63.43 (+15.06%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	27	7/5/26 to 7/11/26	1.53 (+14.18%)	81.57 (-9.37%)	63 (-0.68%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	28	7/12/26 to 7/18/26	0.06 (-96.08%)	85 (+4.20%)	58.57 (-7.03%)
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USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	32	8/9/26 to 8/15/26	0.18 (-91.39%)	84.83 (-1.52%)	59.5 (-6.83%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	33	8/16/26 to 8/22/26	0.32 (+77.78%)	80.71 (-4.86%)	59.14 (-0.61%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	34	8/23/26 to 8/29/26	0.24 (-25%)	77.86 (-3.53%)	56.71 (-4.11%)
USC00190120	AMHERST, MA	35	8/30/26 to 9/5/26	1.11 (+362.5%)	77.14 (-0.92%)	57.71 (+1.76%)

Climate Data Source: <https://www.nci.noaa.gov/cdo-web/search?datasetid=GHCND>

Arbovirus Risk Maps as of 9/11/26



Current Risk Maps from: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update>

Bite Prevention – Mosquitoes and Ticks

Mosquitoes and ticks can transmit serious diseases, but taking protective measures can go a long way in preventing bites from these common vectors.

Personal Protection Tips

- **Use insect repellent:** Use EPA approved insect repellent with one of the following ingredients: DEET, picaridin, or oil of lemon eucalyptus to keep bugs off.
- **Be mindful of timing and environment:** Mosquitoes are busiest at dawn and dusk, while ticks hide in brushy areas all day. During the colder months, ticks will overwinter in mostly leaf litter and will seek out a blood meal on a warm winter day.
- **Wear proper clothing:** Long sleeves, pants, and shoes help prevent mosquito bites. Although it's not much of a fashion statement, tucking your pants into your socks prevents ticks from migrating up your leg and biting you.
- **Treat your clothes:** Spray gear and clothing with permethrin for extra protection against ticks. Note, permethrin is a pesticide and should be used with caution. Read all product labels before use.
- **Tick check:** Look over your skin, clothes, and pets carefully after spending time outside.
- **Dry your clothes on high heat:** Ticks can survive a wash cycle, but 10 minutes in a hot dryer will kill them.
- **If possible, take a shower within two hours:** It helps wash off unattached ticks before they can latch on. This is also a good opportunity to look over your skin again.

Around the Home

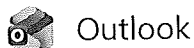
- **Prevent artificial habitat:** Mosquitoes will seek out water-filled containers to lay their eggs in, so empty buckets, birdbaths, kiddie pools, tarps, etc. Clear gutters of debris regularly and dispose of old tires to prevent mosquito breeding.
- **Fix doors and screens:** Keep mosquitoes out by inspecting and repairing window screens.
- **Make a tick-safe yard:** Maintain short grass, remove leaf litter, and place a barrier of gravel between wooded areas and the edges of your lawn.

PE Poster Printouts and Helpful Links

- Mosquito Bite Prevention Poster
- Arbovirus Transmission Cycles
- Reducing Mosquito Breeding Sites
- CDC Dengue Fever Information
- DPH Mosquito PE Materials: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/mosquito-borne-disease-educational-materials>
- DPH Tick PE Materials: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/tick-borne-educational-materials>

Targeted Mosquito Species

Species Name	Description	Habitat	Months Active
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	An invasive species that is an aggressive and relentless day-biter. <i>Ae. albopictus</i> prefer to feed on humans and can transmit chikungunya, dengue, and Zika.	Discarded tires and other containers.	June-October Peak: July
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	An aggressive biter that falls within the "flood water" species. <i>Ae. vexans</i> is a bridge vector for EEE and will feed on both birds and mammals.	Temporary freshwater pools such as flood meadows, retention ponds, and vernal pools.	May-October Peak: Varies and is dependent on precipitation.
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	<i>Cs. melanura</i> mosquitoes are a primary vector for EEE. <i>Cs. melanura</i> feed mainly on avian species and are responsible for amplifying the virus to the point that it spills over into bridge vectors.	Tree root cavities or "crypts" covered by peat moss in red maple and cedar swamps.	May-December Peak: July-August and mid-September
<i>Culex pipiens</i> and <i>restuans</i>	These two mosquito species are abundant in Massachusetts and can amplify WNV in the bird population and infect humans. While <i>Cx. pipiens</i> is more implicated in WNV transmission, both <i>Cx. pipiens</i> and <i>restuans</i> are grouped together because differentiating between the two species with 100% reliability is very difficult.	Artificial containers such as "green" swimming pools, catch basins, discarded tires, buckets, etc.	May-October Peak: July-August
<i>Coquilleltidia perturbans</i>	<i>Cq. perturbans</i> is one of the most abundant mosquitoes in Massachusetts and are considered a competent bridge vector for both EEE and WNV. <i>Cq. perturbans</i> will feed on both birds (reservoir for EEE) and mammals.	Permanent bodies of water with emergent vegetation such as cattails.	May-September Peak: July
<i>Ochlerotatus canadensis</i>	<i>Oc. canadensis</i> , is a bridge vector that can transmit both EEE and WNV to humans.	Woodland/vernal pools.	May-October Peak: June
<i>Ochlerotatus japonicus</i>	An invasive species that is a potential bridge vector for WNV and EEE.	Discarded tires and other containers	May-October Peak:
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	<i>Cx. salinarius</i> are considered bridge vectors for both EEE and WNV, readily feeding on mammals.	Brackish and freshwater swamps.	May-November Peak: August
Other species	There are many other species that PVMCD staff will submit to the Arbovirus Surveillance Laboratory at DPH for testing. These species are considered potential vectors in transmitting arboviruses.		



Outlook

Fw: PVMCD EPI Week 34 Surveillance Report

From Robert Gruen <gruenfam@verizon.net>

Date Thu 9/3/2026 3:33 PM

To Gene Garland <garlandek@yahoo.com>; Cindie Garland <cindiegarland@yahoo.com>; Claire Rabbitt <gramrabb@verizon.net>; Sheila Litchfield <dellfarmheath@gmail.com>; BOS <bos@townofheath.org>; Lyra Johnson <lyrajohnson@yahoo.com>

 6 attachments (25 MB)

PVMCD Weekly Report EPI Week 34.pdf; Mosquito Habitat Reduction PVMCD.pdf; Fight the Bite .pdf; Mosquito Free Bird Bath .pdf; Virus Transmission Cycles.pdf; Fight the Bite PVMCD.png;

See below bridging vectors are worrisome for Triple E
Susan

Sent from the all new AOL app for iOS

Begin forwarded message:

On Thursday, September 3, 2026, 3:23 PM, Serrano, Isabel (AGR) <Isabel.Serrano@mass.gov> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Attached is the PVMCD weekly surveillance report for EPI Week 34.

There has been a total of 27 positives throughout 13 member communities. We have started to detect spillover into bridge vector species, therefore it is highly recommended that municipalities increase outreach efforts pertaining to bite prevention and source reduction. Public education materials are attached. There are also helpful links for local boards of health below.

Arbovirus Toolkit for LBOHs: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/arbovirus-information-for-local-boards-of-health>. Includes sharable links, along with press release templates for positive samples.

Check your risk levels throughout the season: [www.mass.gov/info\[1\]details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update](http://www.mass.gov/info[1]details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update).

Regional precipitation and average daytime temperatures will support populations of WNV and EEE mosquito vectors. Avoid mosquito bites by using EPA-approved repellents, appropriate clothing, and avoiding peak mosquito activity between dusk and dawn. Remove standing water by emptying containers and tarps.

Quick Summary.

We collected 2809 mosquitoes (including non-target species) and submitted 62 pools for testing across Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden counties. There were 6 positive samples confirmed during EPI Week 34 in Pioneer Valley. The positive pools were collected from trap sites in Deerfield, Shutesbury (2), South Hadley, and Chicopee (2).

Of the 6 pools, 5 of them were in *Cx. pipiens/restuans* mosquitoes. This species of mosquito breeds in artificial containers such as catch basins, neglected swimming pools, tarps, birdbaths, buckets, discarded tires, and poorly maintained garden ponds. Eliminating standing water around the home is a key step in reducing populations of *Cx. pipiens/restuans* and other mosquito vectors.

The final positive pool was in *Cx. salinarius* mosquitoes. *Cx. salinarius* are considered bridge vectors for both EEE and WNV, readily feeding on mammals. This species of mosquito breeds in brackish and freshwater swamps.

Best,

Isabel Serrano

PVMCD | Field & Lab Technician | 270 Stockbridge Rd

Pioneer Valley MCD Weekly Surveillance Report

Surveillance Summary for EPI Week 34

Week Ending: 8/29/26

EPI Week 34 Target Species Surveillance Summary

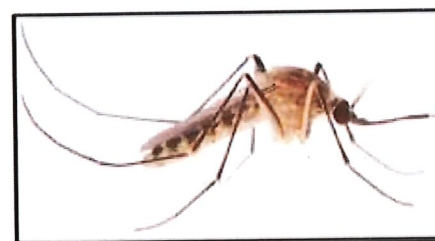
Species	# Collected	Pools	WNV+	EEEV+	Cumulative Collected	Cumulative Pools	Cumulative WNV+	Cumulative EEEV+
<i>Cx. pipiens/restuans</i>	804	28	5	0	7210	259	23	0
<i>Cq. perturbans</i>	33	1	0	0	8615	143	0	0
<i>Cs. melanura</i>	6	5	0	0	22	16	0	0
<i>Oc. canadensis</i>	227	5	0	0	789	14	0	0
<i>Oc. japonicus</i>	170	8	0	0	2324	100	2	0
<i>Ps. ferox</i>	368	6	0	0	729	8	0	0
<i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>	24	0	0	0	430	5	0	0
<i>Oc. triseriatus</i>	32	0	0	0	463	2	0	0
<i>Ae. vexans</i>	153	3	0	0	1180	28	0	0
<i>Ae. albopictus</i>	5	1	0	0	19	2	0	0
<i>Cx. salinarius</i>	50	3	1	0	608	31	2	0
<i>An. punctipennis</i>	95	0	0	0	1274	2	0	0
<i>Cx. erraticus</i>	97	2	0	0	927	7	0	0
<i>Ur. sapphirina</i>	2	0	0	0	81	0	0	0
Totals	2066	62	6	0	24671	617	27	0

Positive Mosquito Samples in the Pioneer Valley Region

There were 6 positive samples confirmed during EPI Week 34 in Pioneer Valley. The positive pools were collected from trap sites in Deerfield, Shutesbury (2), South Hadley, and Chicopee (2).

Most Abundant Species in Pioneer Valley

Among the species of most concern, *Cx. pipiens/restuans* were the most prevalent, with a total of 804 specimens collected during EPI Week 34. *Cx. pipiens/restuans*, the primary vector for West Nile virus (WNV), breeds in artificial containers such as catch basins, neglected swimming pools, tarps, bird baths, buckets, discarded tires, and poorly maintained garden ponds. Eliminating standing water around the home is a key step in reducing populations of *Cx. pipiens/restuans* and other mosquito vectors.



Cx. pipiens adult female.

EPI Week 34 Summary by County

Franklin County

- Pools Tested: 22
- Positive Samples: 3
- Most Abundant: *Cx. pipiens/restuans* (322)
- Total Mosquitoes Collected: 521

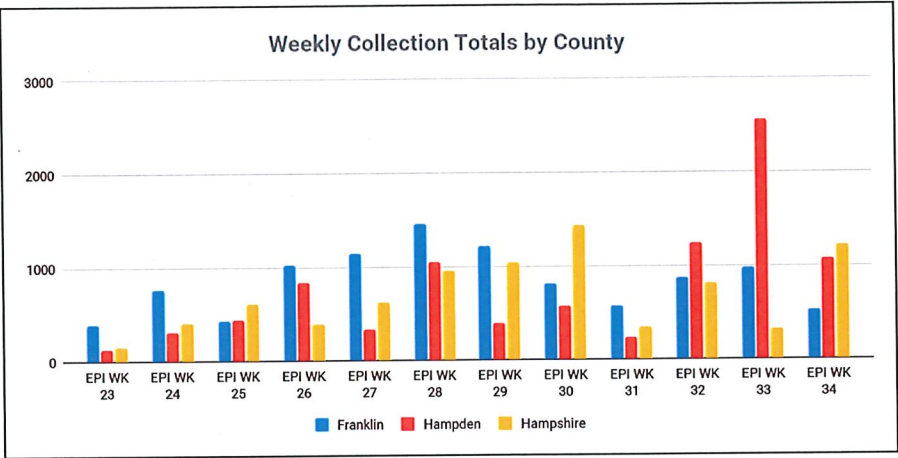
Hampden County

- Pools Tested: 21
- Positive Samples: 2
- Most Abundant: *Oc. canadensis* (219)
- Total Mosquitoes Collected: 1073

Hampshire County

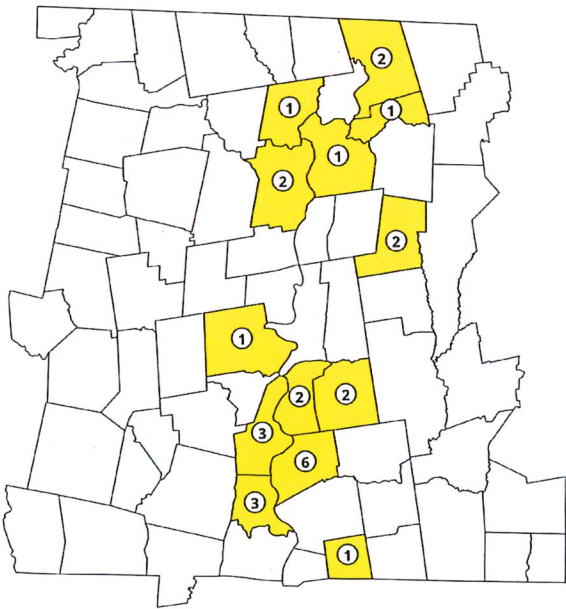
- Pools Tested: 19
- Positive Samples: 1
- Most Abundant: *Cx. pipiens/restuans* (332)
- Total Mosquitoes Collected: 1215

Total Mosquitoes Collected in All Counties:
2809 (Total Includes Non-Target Species)



West Nile Virus Activity in Pioneer Valley

Updated: 9/2/26



Positive Mosquito Samples: 27
Bird-biting Species: 23
Mammal-biting Species: 4

Cumulative Arbovirus Positives Throughout The Commonwealth for 2026

Virus	Positive Mosquito Samples	Animal Cases	Human Cases
EEE	13	0	0
WNV	271	0	5

Onset	County	Age Range	Sex	Illness
8/3/26	Middlesex	60-69	Male	Meningoencephalitis
8/14/26	Middlesex	90-99	Male	Meningoencephalitis
8/17/26	Middlesex	80-89	Male	Encephalitis
8/18/26	Suffolk	70-79	Male	Meningoencephalitis
8/19/26	Suffolk	60-69	Male	Meningitis

Weather Summary

The current weather conditions continue to support mosquito activity.

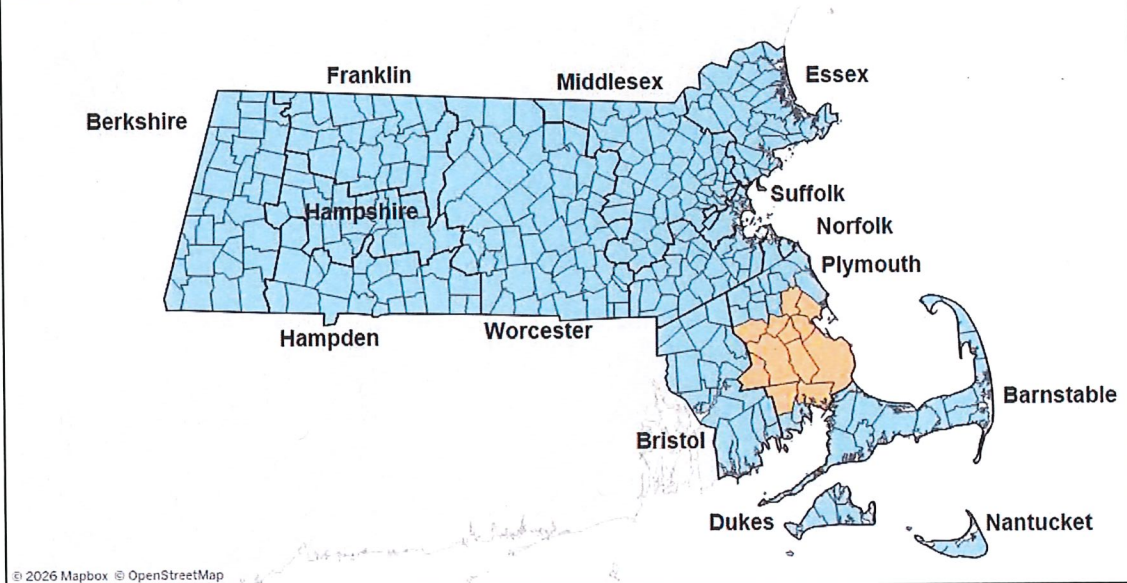
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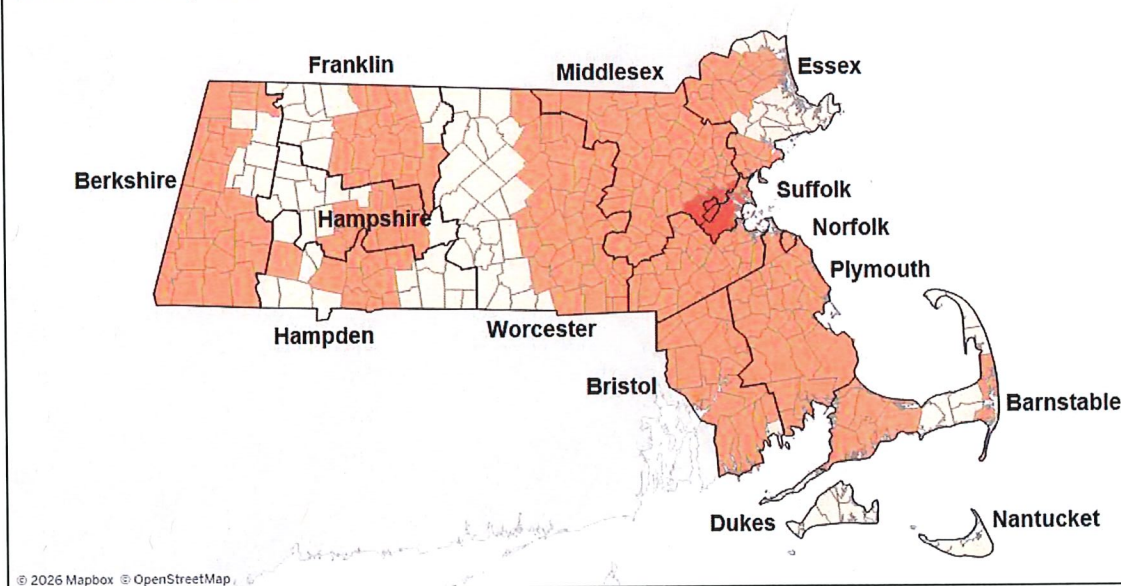
Climate Data Source: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/cdo-web/search?datasetid=GHCND>

Arbovirus Risk Maps as of 9/3/26

EEE Risk Level by Town



WNV Risk Level by Town



Current Risk Maps from: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-arbovirus-update>

Bite Prevention – Mosquitoes and Ticks

Mosquitoes and ticks can transmit serious diseases, but taking protective measures can go a long way in preventing bites from these common vectors.

Personal Protection Tips

- **Use insect repellent:** Use EPA approved insect repellent with one of the following ingredients: DEET, picaridin, or oil of lemon eucalyptus to keep bugs off.
- **Be mindful of timing and environment:** Mosquitoes are busiest at dawn and dusk, while ticks hide in brushy areas all day. During the colder months, ticks will overwinter in mostly leaf litter and will seek out a blood meal on a warm winter day.
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- **Tick check:** Look over your skin, clothes, and pets carefully after spending time outside.
- **Dry your clothes on high heat:** Ticks can survive a wash cycle, but 10 minutes in a hot dryer will kill them.
- **If possible, take a shower within two hours:** It helps wash off unattached ticks before they can latch on. This is also a good opportunity to look over your skin again.

Around the Home

- **Prevent artificial habitat:** Mosquitoes will seek out water-filled containers to lay their eggs in, so empty buckets, birdbaths, kiddie pools, tarps, etc. Clear gutters of debris regularly and dispose of old tires to prevent mosquito breeding.
- **Fix doors and screens:** Keep mosquitoes out by inspecting and repairing window screens.
- **Make a tick-safe yard:** Maintain short grass, remove leaf litter, and place a barrier of gravel between wooded areas and the edges of your lawn.

PE Poster Printouts and Helpful Links

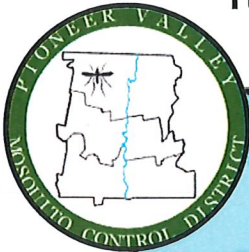
- Mosquito Bite Prevention Poster
- Arbovirus Transmission Cycles
- Reducing Mosquito Breeding Sites
- CDC Dengue Fever Information
- DPH Mosquito PE Materials: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/mosquito-borne-disease-educational-materials>
- DPH Tick PE Materials: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/tick-borne-educational-materials>

Targeted Mosquito Species

Species Name	Description	Habitat	Months Active
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	An invasive species that is an aggressive and relentless day-biter. <i>Ae. albopictus</i> prefer to feed on humans and can transmit chikungunya, dengue, and Zika.	Discarded tires and other containers.	June-October Peak: July
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	An aggressive biter that falls within the "flood water" species. <i>Ae. vexans</i> is a bridge vector for EEE and will feed on both birds and mammals.	Temporary freshwater pools such as flood meadows, retention ponds, and vernal pools.	May-October Peak: Varies and is dependent on precipitation.
<i>Culiseta melanura</i>	<i>Cs. melanura</i> mosquitoes are a primary vector for EEE. <i>Cs. melanura</i> feed mainly on avian species and are responsible for amplifying the virus to the point that it spills over into bridge vectors.	Tree root cavities or "crypts" covered by peat moss in red maple and cedar swamps.	May-December Peak: July-August and mid-September
<i>Culex pipiens</i> and <i>restuans</i>	These two mosquito species are abundant in Massachusetts and can amplify WNV in the bird population and infect humans. While <i>Cx. pipiens</i> is more implicated in WNV transmission, both <i>Cx. pipiens</i> and <i>restuans</i> are grouped together because differentiating between the two species with 100% reliability is very difficult.	Artificial containers such as "green" swimming pools, catch basins, discarded tires, buckets, etc.	May-October Peak: July-August
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	<i>Cq. perturbans</i> is one of the most abundant mosquitoes in Massachusetts and are considered a competent bridge vector for both EEE and WNV. <i>Cq. perturbans</i> will feed on both birds (reservoir for EEE) and mammals.	Permanent bodies of water with emergent vegetation such as cattails.	May-September Peak: July
<i>Ochlerotatus canadensis</i>	<i>Oc. canadensis</i> , is a bridge vector that can transmit both EEE and WNV to humans.	Woodland/vernal pools.	May-October Peak: June
<i>Ochlerotatus japonicus</i>	An invasive species that is a potential bridge vector for WNV and EEE.	Discarded tires and other containers	May-October Peak:
<i>Culex salinarius</i>	<i>Cx. salinarius</i> are considered bridge vectors for both EEE and WNV, readily feeding on mammals.	Brackish and freshwater swamps.	May-November Peak: August
Other species	There are many other species that PVMCD staff will submit to the Arbovirus Surveillance Laboratory at DPH for testing. These species are considered potential vectors in transmitting arboviruses.		

Take Away Their Home, Protect Yours

Help Prevent the Spread of Mosquito borne-Diseases by
Reducing Mosquito Habitat Around Your Home



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Keep gutters cleared of debris | 5. Empty water from all bins and buckets |
| 2. Repair leaky hoses | 6. Remove any pooling water on tarps |
| 3. Properly recycle/dispose of old tires | 7. Drain all non-maintained pools |
| 4. Change birdbath water 2x a week | 8. Drain any water from pots |

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FIGHT THE BITE

6 Tips to Help Prevent Mosquito Borne-Diseases



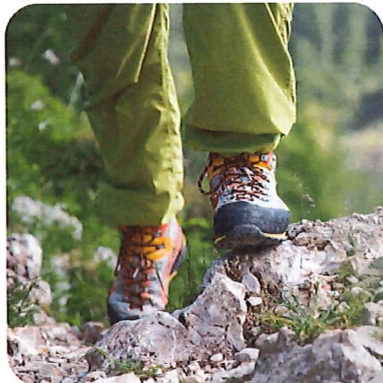
Use EPA approved repellents with DEET or plant based eucalyptus



Prevent artificial habitat, dump stagnant water



Avoid dusk & dawn, times when most mosquitoes are active



Wear long-sleeves and pants when outdoors



Fix broken doors & windows with gaps or rips in screens



Wash bite, apply anti-itch cream and cold cloth if needed



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A PVMCD Approved Guide on: **MOSQUITO-FREE BIRD BATHS**

Why Bird Baths May Attract Mosquitos

Stagnant water in an artificial container can become a breeding ground for mosquitoes within the span of a week. Unmaintained bird baths that contain organic matter provide nutrients that mosquito larvae feed on, and adult mosquitoes look for when laying eggs.



The Importance of Reducing Artificial Habitat

An artificial container (e.g., bird bath, bucket, tire, kiddie pool, etc.) with stagnant water and organic matter provides an ideal habitat for *Culex pipiens* mosquitoes, the primary vector for West Nile Virus.

Deterring Mosquitos From Your Bird Bath



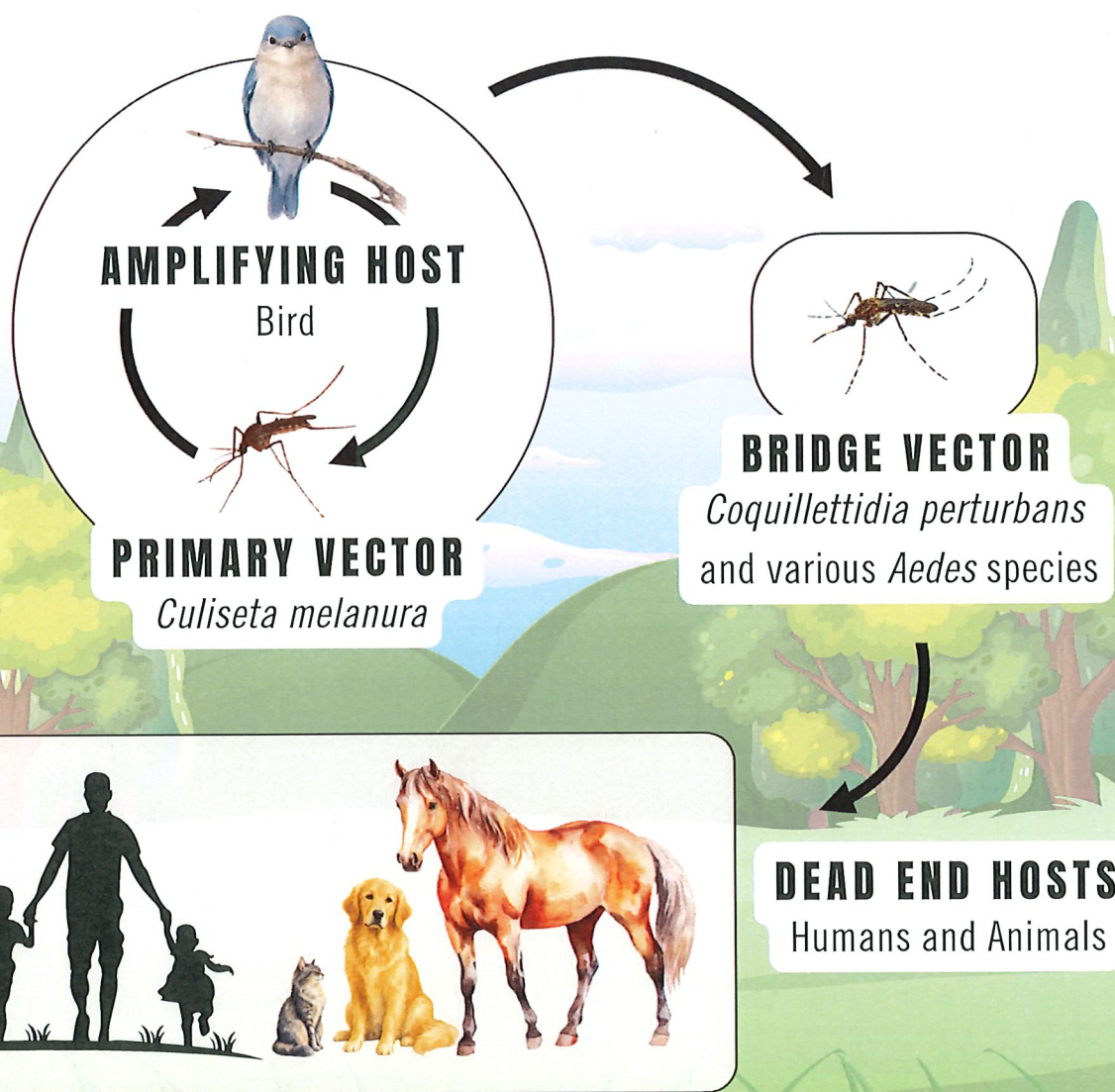
- Ensure bird baths have flowing water.
- Clean out organic matter frequently.
- If bird baths are not flowing, be sure to dump water out and clean twice weekly.

By following these tips, you can greatly decrease the appeal of your bird bath as a potential mosquito habitat.

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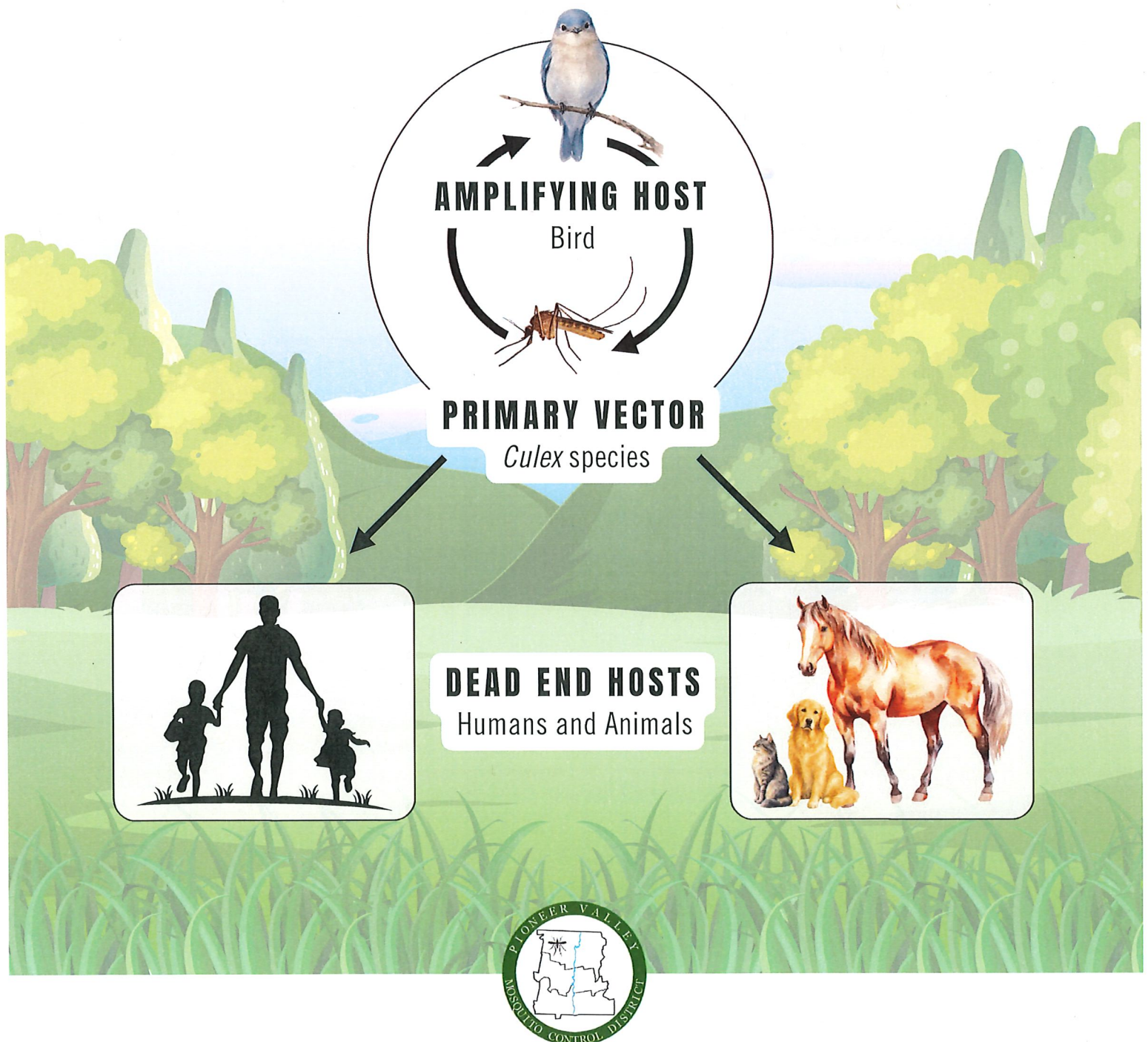


EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS TRANSMISSION CYCLE

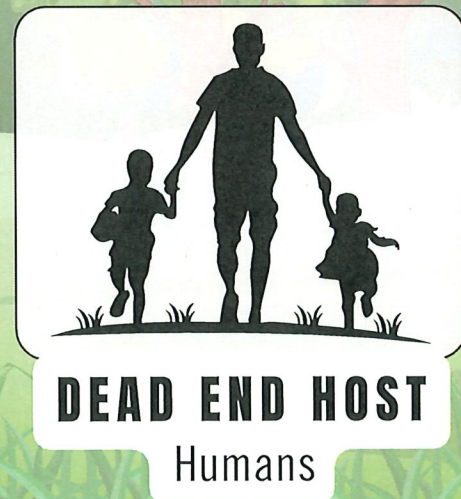
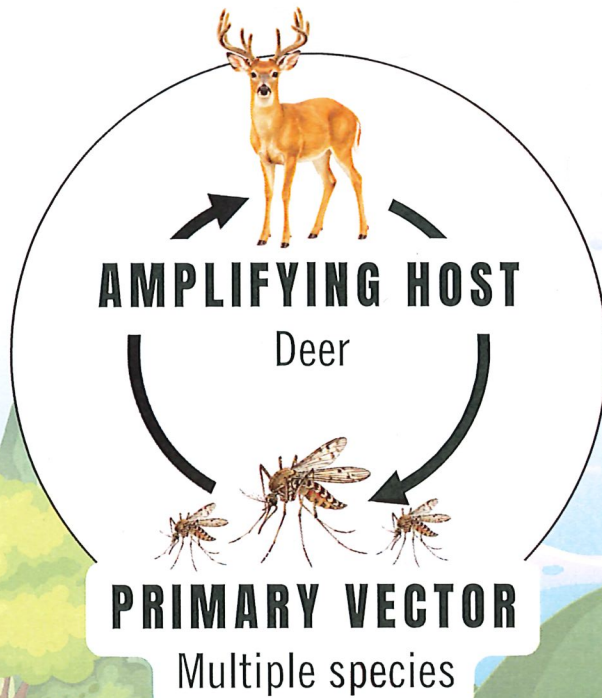


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WEST NILE VIRUS TRANSMISSION CYCLE

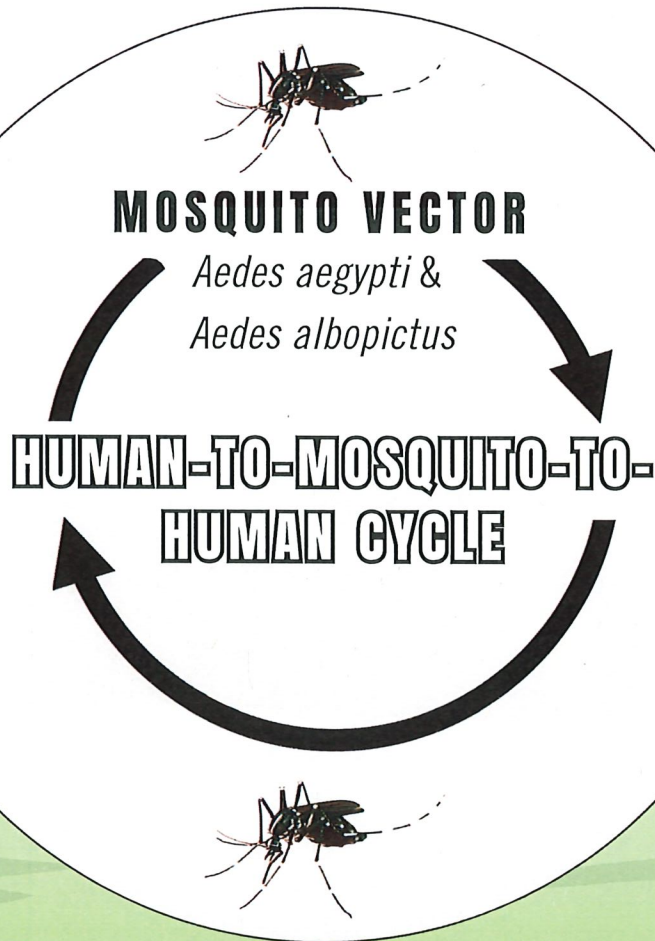


JAMESTOWN CANYON VIRUS TRANSMISSION CYCLE



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DENGUE VIRUS TRANSMISSION CYCLE



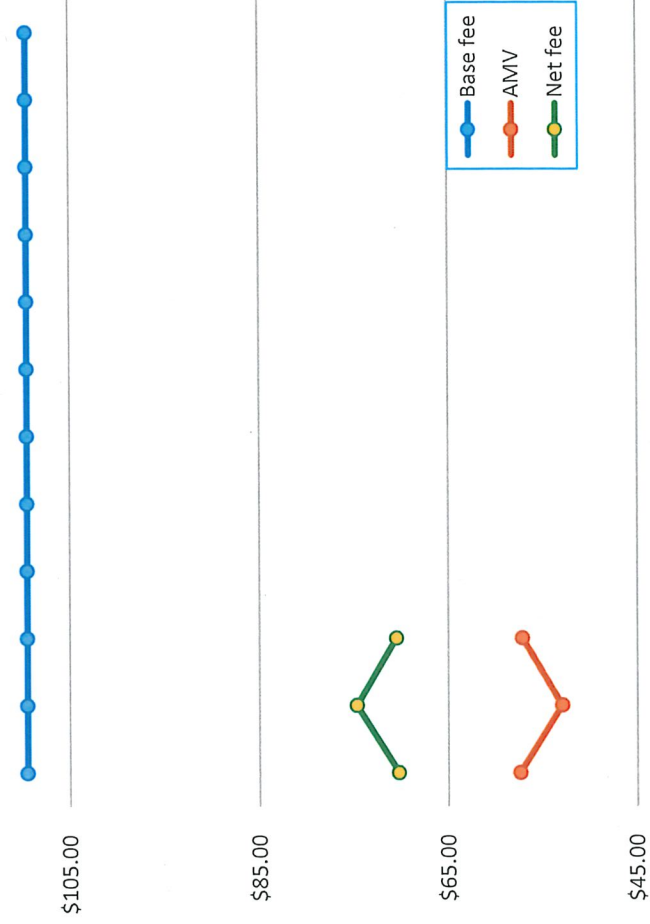
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AMV & Net Fee FY27
Springfield MRF

	Base fee	AMV	addtl fee	Net fee
July	\$109.49	\$57.21	\$17.94	\$70.22
August	\$109.49	\$52.76	\$17.94	\$74.67
September	\$109.49	\$56.96	\$17.94	\$70.47
October	\$109.49		\$17.94	
November	\$109.49		\$17.94	
December	\$109.49		\$17.94	
January	\$109.49		\$17.94	
February	\$109.49		\$17.94	
March	\$109.49		\$17.94	
April	\$109.49		\$17.94	
May	\$109.49		\$17.94	
June	\$109.49		\$17.94	

* AMV is Average Market Value of commodities

FY26 Recycling AMV & Revenue



September 2026				
Average Market Value (AMV) - Dual Stream				
Recovered Material	Recovered Material Index *	Recovered Material Composition/Ton	Index Value/Ton	AMV Value
OCC (Cardboard)	PS 11 Corrugated Containers	21.17%	\$95.00	\$20.11
Mixed Paper #54	PS 54 Mixed Paper - MP	39.75%	\$37.50	\$14.91
Aluminum Beverage Cans	SMP for Aluminum Cans (Sorted, Baled, cents/lb. picked up) minus \$.25 per pound	0.83%	\$1,500.00	\$12.38
Steel/Tin Cans	Steel Cans (Sorted, Baled, \$/Gross ton, picked up)	3.87%	\$207.50	\$8.03
PET (Plastic #1)	SMP for PET (baled, cents/lb. picked up)	2.15%	\$45.00	\$0.97
Natural HDPE (Plastic #2)	SMP for Natural HDPE (baled, cents/lb. picked up)	1.09%	\$760.00	\$8.29
Colored HPDE (Plastic #2)	SMP for Colored HDPE (baled, cents/lb. picked up)	1.19%	\$205.00	\$2.44
Commingled Plastics, #3-7	Actual	7.42%	(\$33.32)	(\$2.47)
Glass	Actual	17.54%	(\$17.16)	(\$3.01)
Residue	Residue Fee	5.00%	(\$93.68)	(\$4.68)
Average Market Value				\$56.96

**FY27 MRF Processing
Recycling Expense**

processing fee/ton	\$74.67	\$50.00	\$24.67	\$50.00	
	August total	General Fund	RDP share	Sept. total	General Fund
					RDP share
					Oct.
Bernardston	\$751.18	\$503.00	\$248.18		\$0.00
Buckland	\$497.30	\$333.00	\$164.30		\$0.00
Charlemont	\$262.84	\$176.00	\$86.84		\$0.00
Colrain	\$237.45	\$159.00	\$78.45		\$0.00
Conway	\$698.90	\$467.99	\$230.91		\$0.00
Deerfield	\$1,502.35	\$1,005.99	\$496.36		\$0.00
Erving	\$864.67	\$578.99	\$285.68		\$0.00
Gill	\$548.83	\$367.50	\$181.33		\$0.00
Heath	\$447.27	\$299.50	\$147.77		\$0.00
Leverett	\$574.21	\$384.50	\$189.71		\$0.00
Montague	\$2,989.05	\$2,001.51	\$987.54		\$0.00
New Salem	\$722.06	\$483.50	\$238.56		\$0.00
Northfield	\$916.95	\$614.00	\$302.95		\$0.00
Orange	\$1,107.05	\$741.30	\$365.75		\$0.00
Rowe	\$386.04	\$258.50	\$127.54		\$0.00
Shelburne	\$635.44	\$425.50	\$209.94		\$0.00
Warwick	\$115.74	\$77.50	\$38.24		\$0.00
Wendell	\$96.32	\$64.50	\$31.82		\$0.00
Whately	\$704.88	\$472.00	\$232.88		\$0.00
TOTAL	\$14,058.53	\$9,413.77	\$4,644.76	\$0.00	\$0.00