

West Nile Virus and Degree Days Maps in Alberta in 2016

Current to September 11, 2016



Special Thanks

 Thank you to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for providing the Degree Day maps each week, and giving Alberta Health the permission to use them on its website.



What are cumulative degree days?

- Degree Day a measurement of heat accumulation. 14.3 C is the threshold temperature below which West Nile virus development does not occur (when in mosquitoes).
- Degree day calculation
 - Degree Day = Mean temperature Degree Day threshold
 - E.g., Degree Day = 19.3 14.3 = 5.0 Degree Days



Understanding Degree Day Maps

- During the season a running total of accumulated Degree Days is recorded. It is generally assumed that a total of 109 Degree Days above 14.3 C are required for 50% of mosquitoes to be able to transmit the virus.
 (Reisen, 2006)
- The risk of transmission increases with increasing Degree Day accumulation.
 - Consistently warmer temperatures will significantly shorten virus development time thereby increasing the potential risk of WNV transmission – should the virus itself be present and other conditions prove to be favorable.
 - For example, at 18 C it takes around 30 days for *Culex tarsalis* to be able transmit the virus, whereas at 30 C it takes
 less than 1 week.



Understanding Degree Day Maps

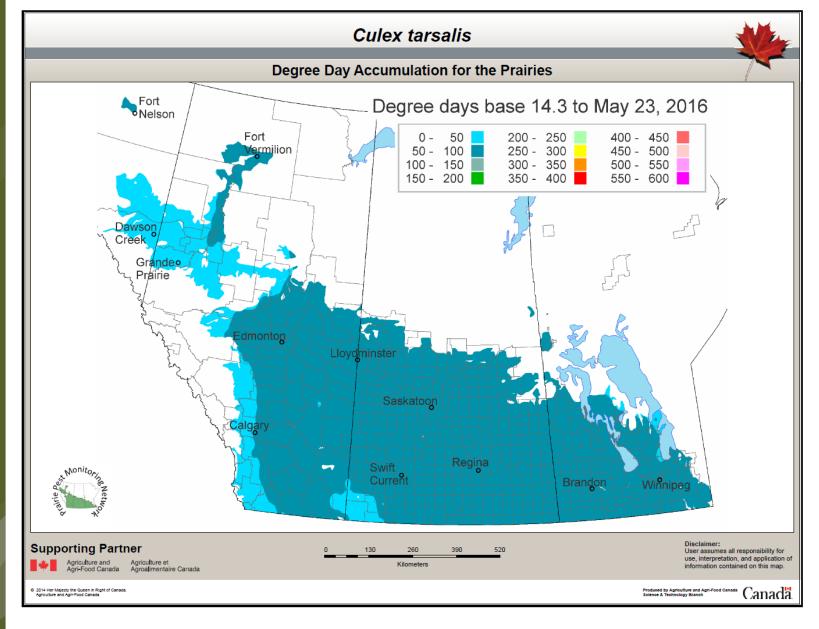
- Degree Day calculations are collected from over 300 plus weather stations across the 3 prairie provinces and starting in late May to early June (depending on conditions) are used to produce a gradient map of the prairies for cumulative degree days.
- Seasonally the greatest accumulation of Degree Days typically occurs in southeast of Alberta.



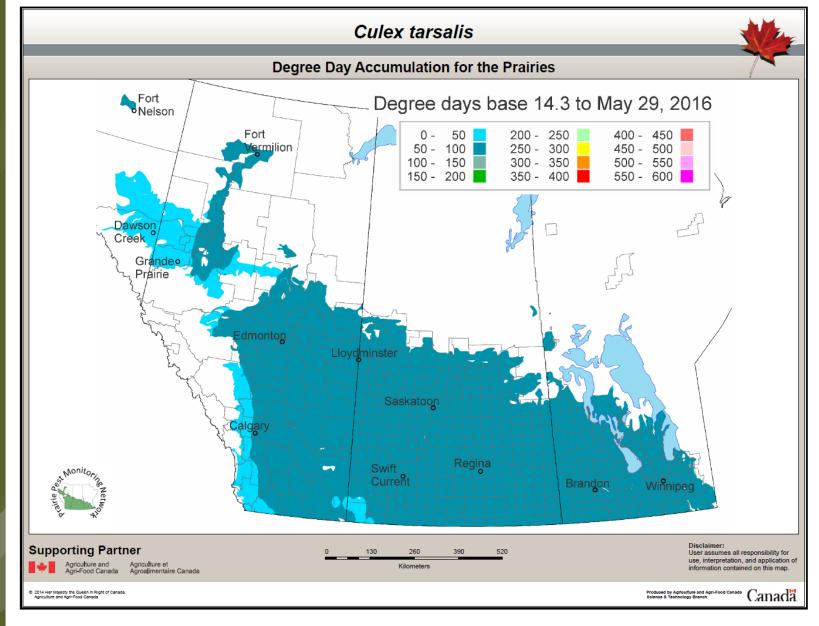
West Nile Virus Mosquitos vs Human Cases

- In past seasons, C. tarsalis activity in Alberta generally starts to be observed once the 150–200 Degree Day threshold has been met in the southeast (SE) of the province.
- As this threshold moves west and north increased *Culex* mosquito activity can be expected. Depending on the number of infected females that managed to over-winter, an increase in the proportion of *C. tarsalis* infected with WNV can occur as well. Activity will increase as more of the province reaches the 300+ Degree Day level, possibly resulting in human cases.

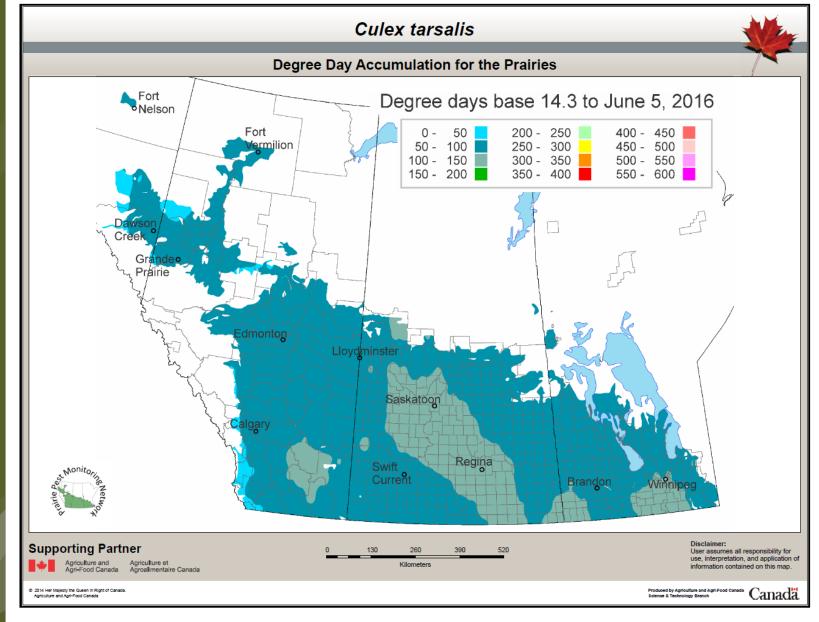




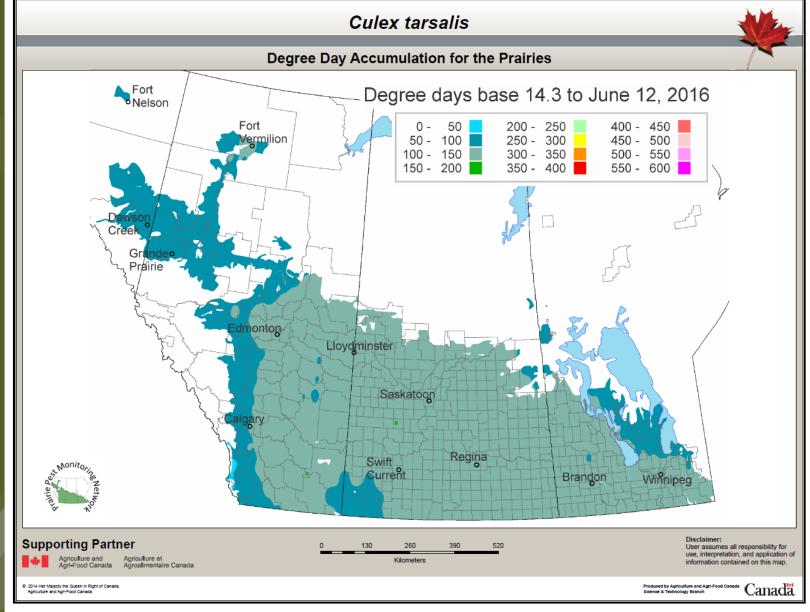




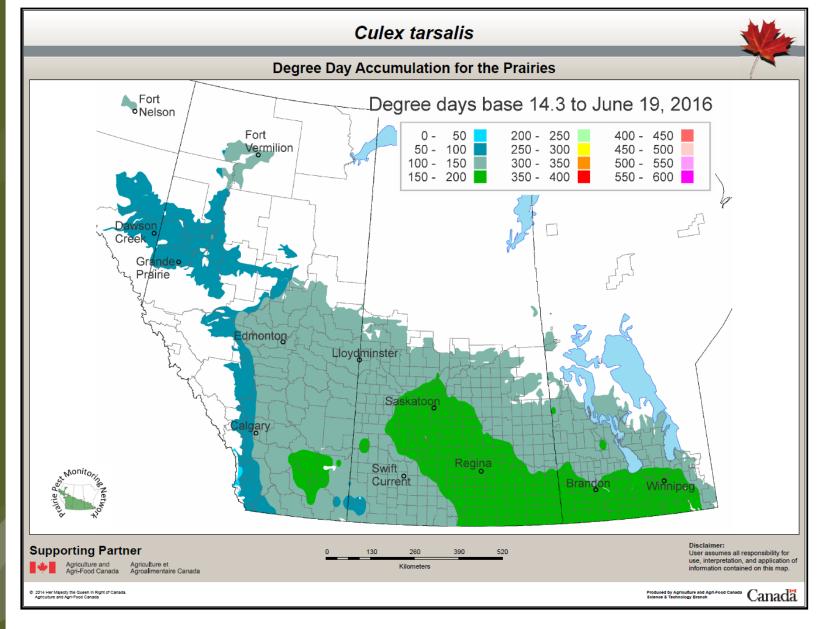




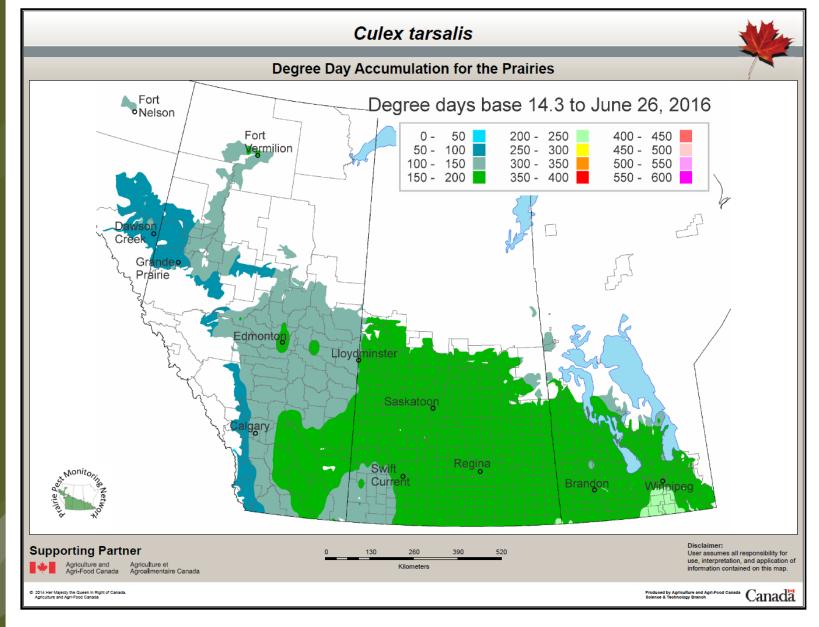




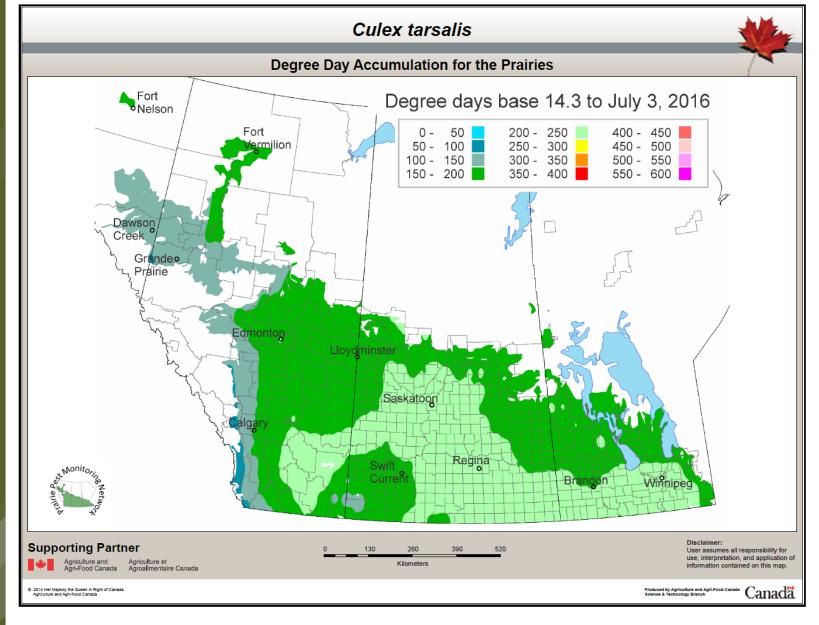




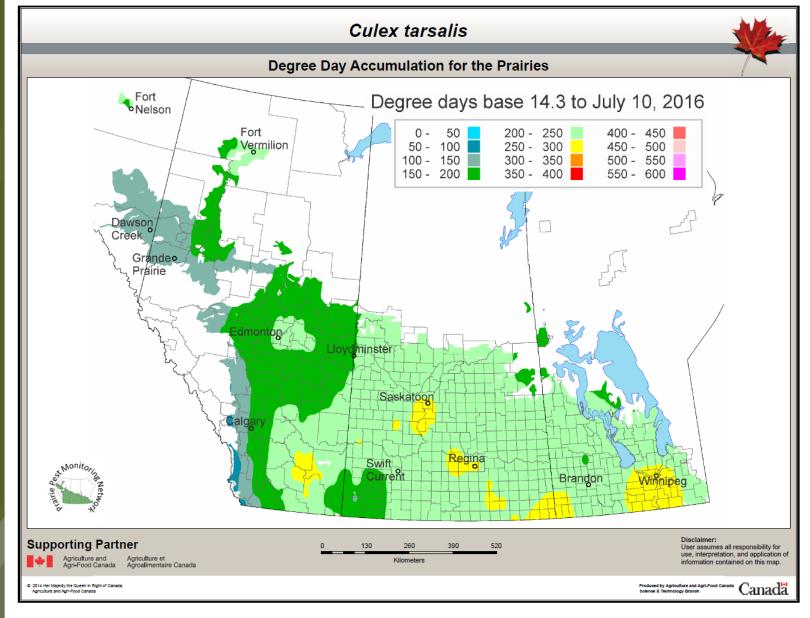




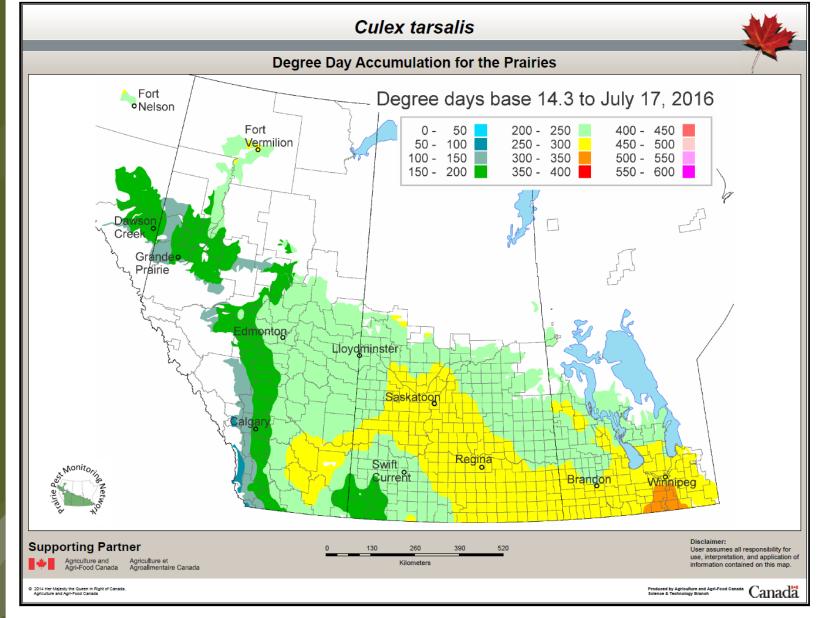




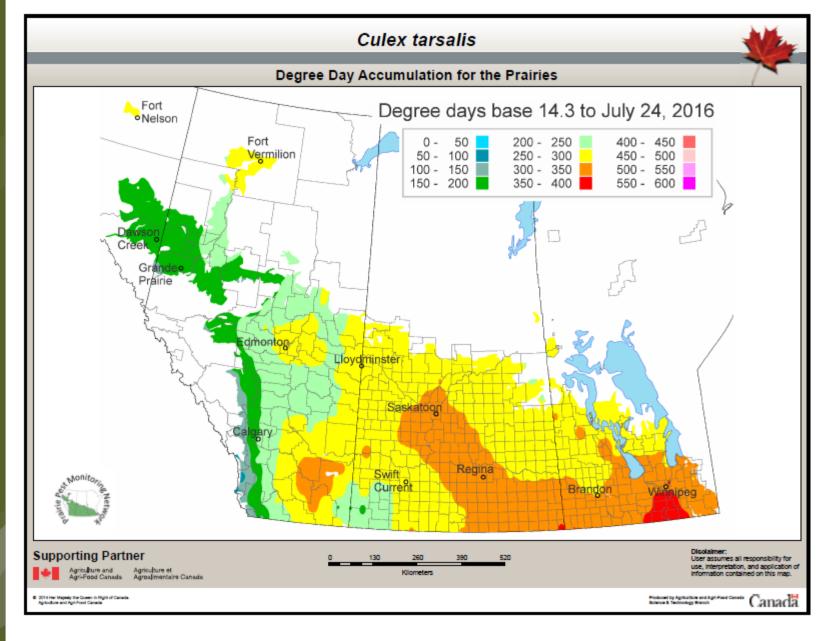




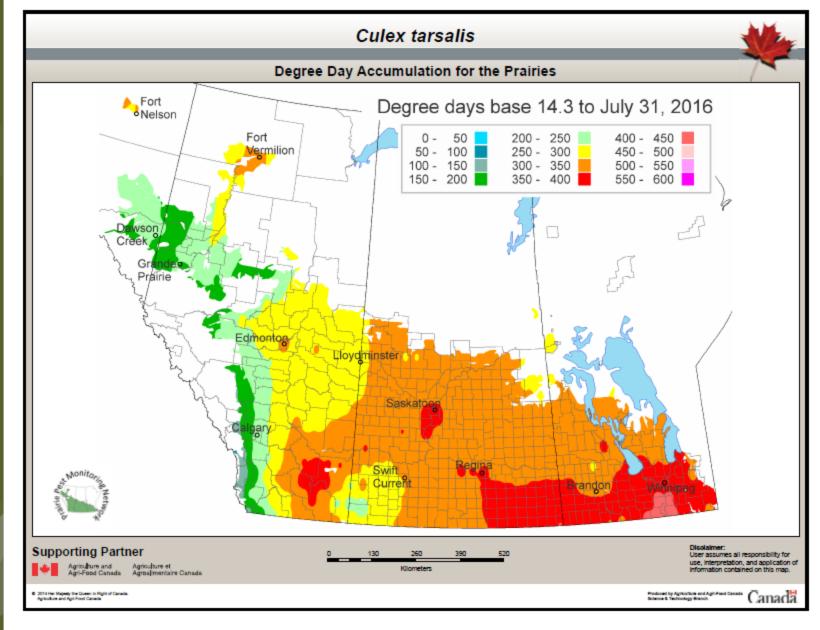




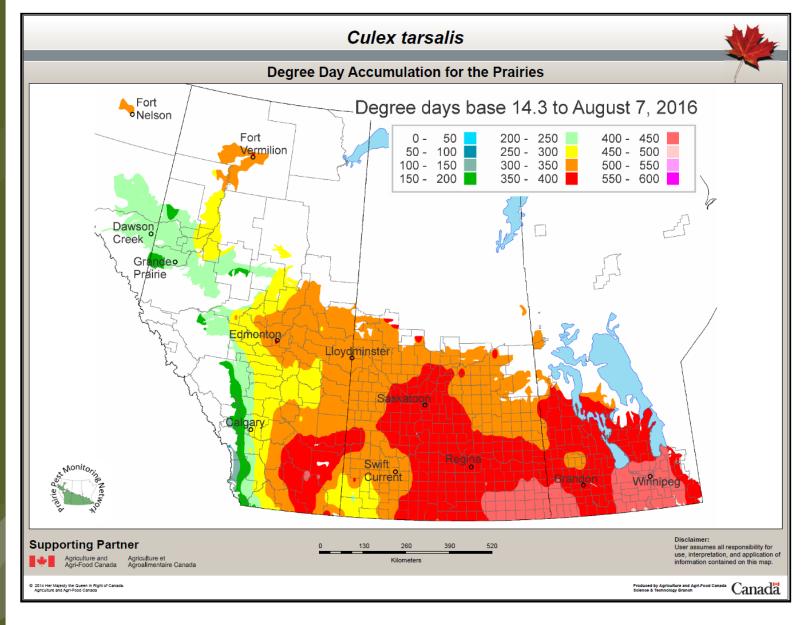




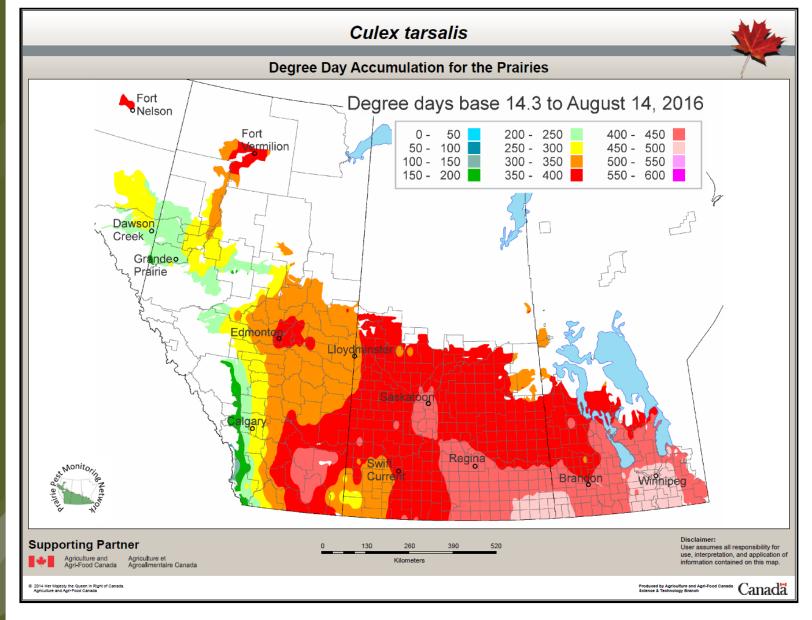




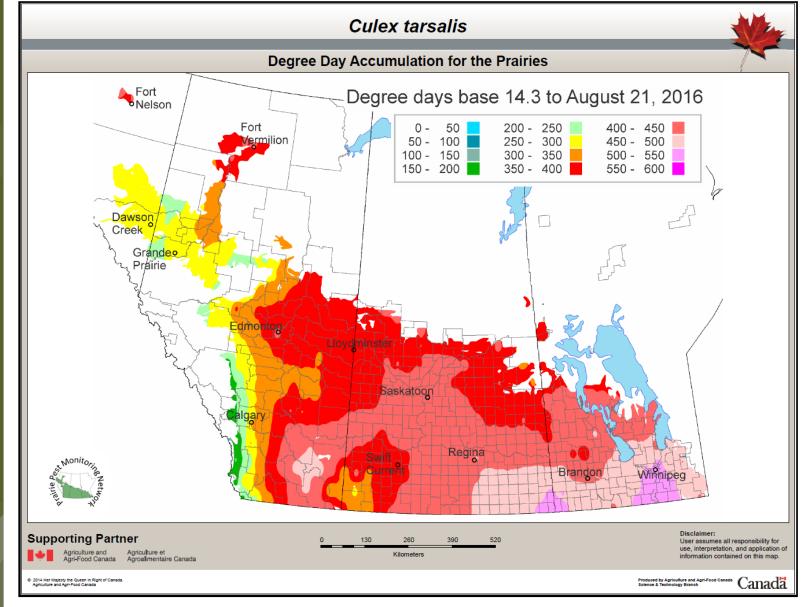




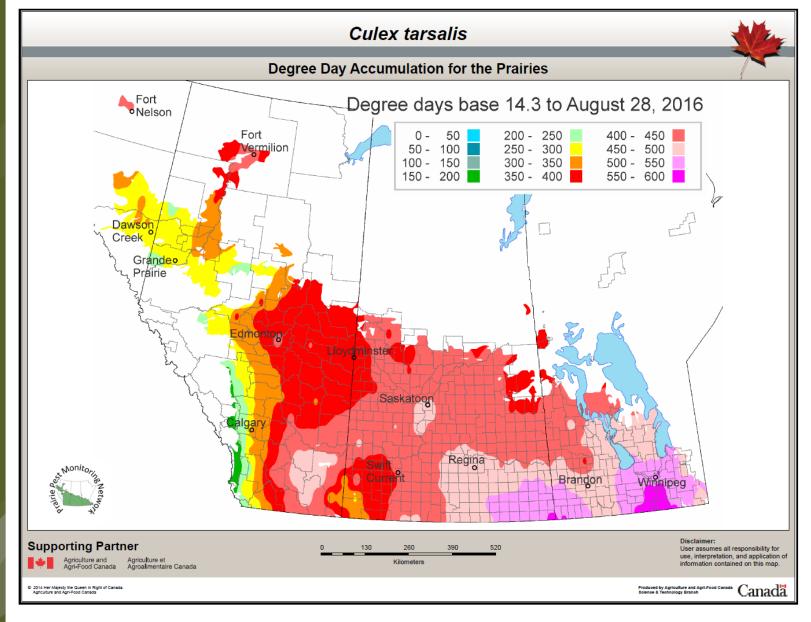




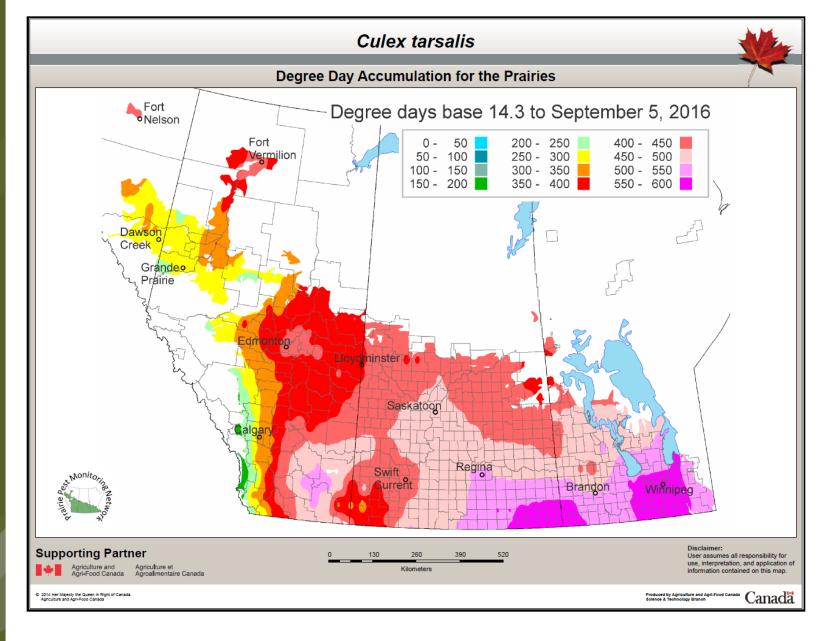




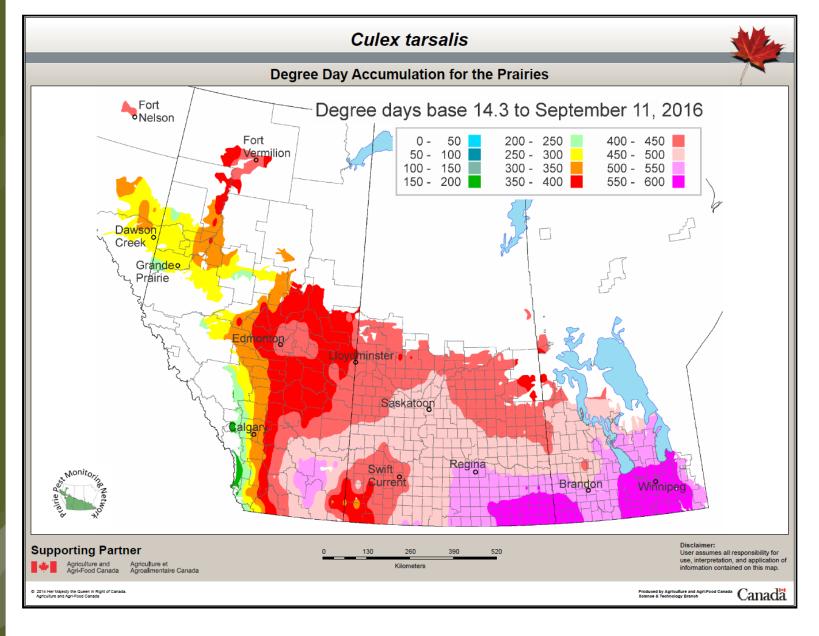














Selected References

 Reisen WK. Fang Y. Martinez VM. Effects of temperature on the transmission of West Nile virus by Culex tarsalis (Diptera: Culicidae) J Med Entomol. 2006;43:309–317.