

2025 Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance Report

January 2026

The Vector-Borne Diseases Program tracks and responds to [mosquito-borne viruses](#), or arboviruses, in mosquitoes, animals, and humans. During the summer months, mosquitoes around the state are collected by the [Vermont Agency of Agriculture](#) and tested weekly at the Vermont Department of Health for evidence of [West Nile virus \(WNV\)](#), [Eastern equine encephalitis \(EEE\)](#) virus, and [Jamestown Canyon virus \(JCV\)](#) to understand the current risk to Vermonters and domestic animals.

If you need help accessing or understanding this information, contact AHS.VDHPublicCommunication@vermont.gov.

2025 mosquito-borne virus surveillance by the numbers

- **3,043 mosquito pools tested**
- **54 WNV-positive mosquito pools**
- **4 JCV-positive mosquito pools**
- **3 EEEV-positive mosquito pools**
- **1 case of JCV disease in a human**
- **1 case of WNV in an animal**
- **1 case of EEE in an animal**

2025 Surveillance Season Summary

- Mosquitoes were collected from 117 trap sites in 89 towns during June 8–October 11.
- 54 mosquito pools* tested positive for WNV, 4 mosquito pools tested positive for JCV, and 3 mosquito pools tested positive for EEE.
- One human case of JCV disease was reported from Windsor County.
- One case of WNV in a raven was reported from Brattleboro and one suspect (non-confirmed) case of EEE in a horse was reported from Brownington.

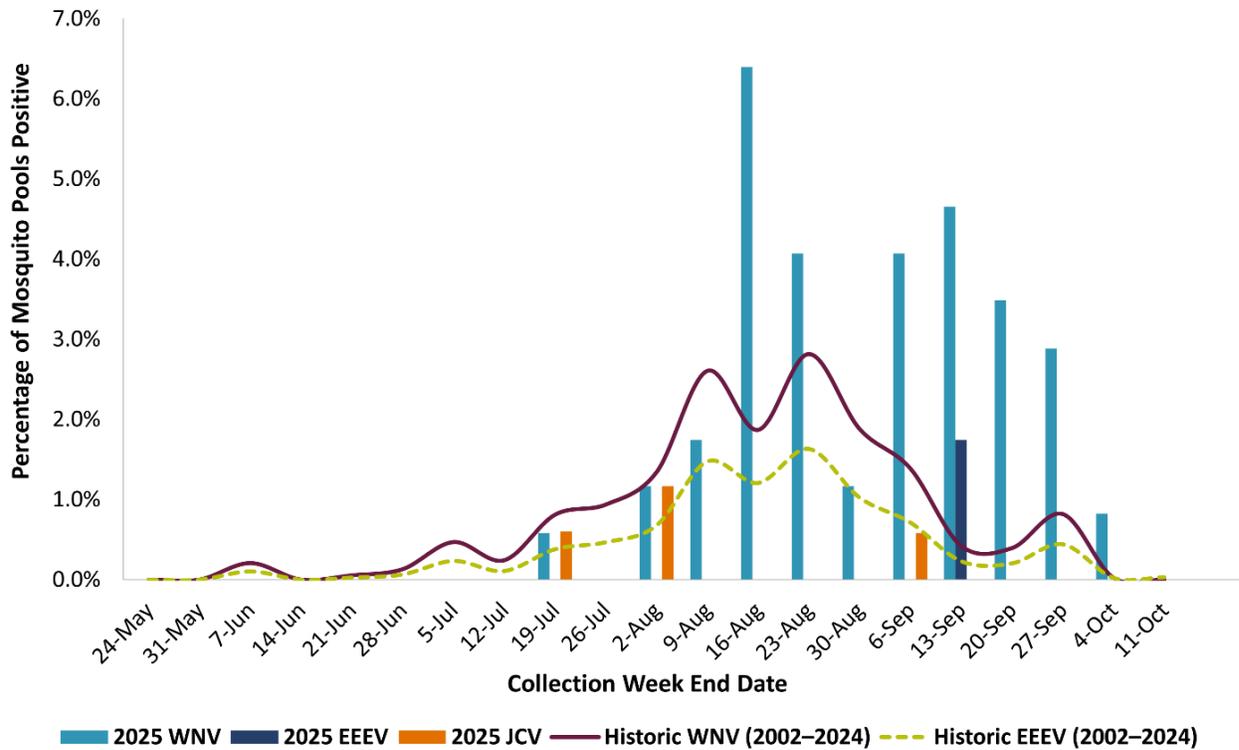
*A mosquito pool is a group of 1-50 mosquitoes of the same species, collected at the same trap location on the same date.



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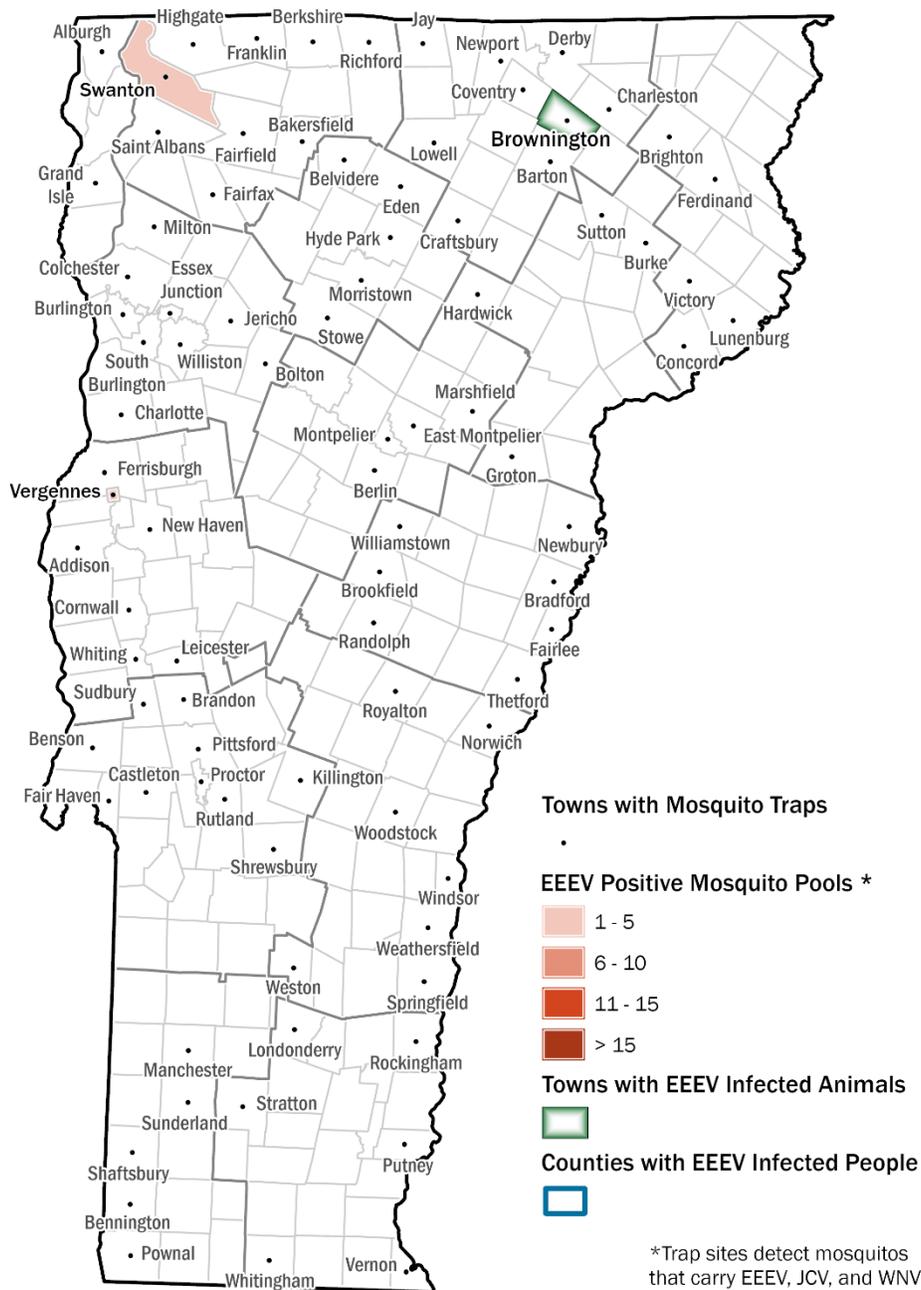


In 2025, **WNV** and **EEEV** detections in mosquitoes were above the historic average. This is the first year that mosquitoes were tested for **JCV**.

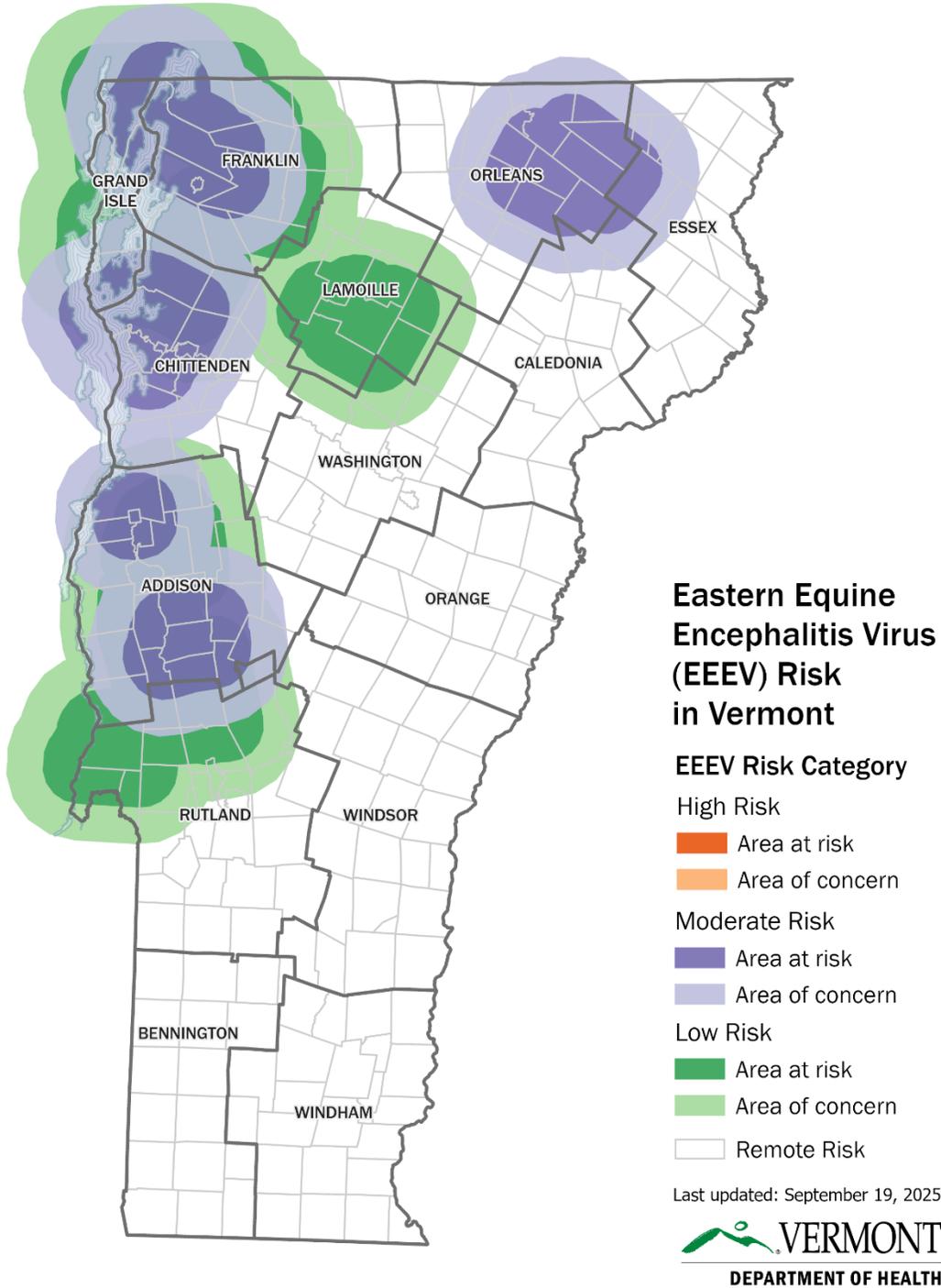


EEE virus was detected primarily in northwestern Vermont in 2025.

- EEE virus was detected in 3 mosquito pools from 2 towns (Swanton and Vergennes).
- One suspect (non-confirmed) case of EEE in a horse was reported from Brownington (Orleans County).

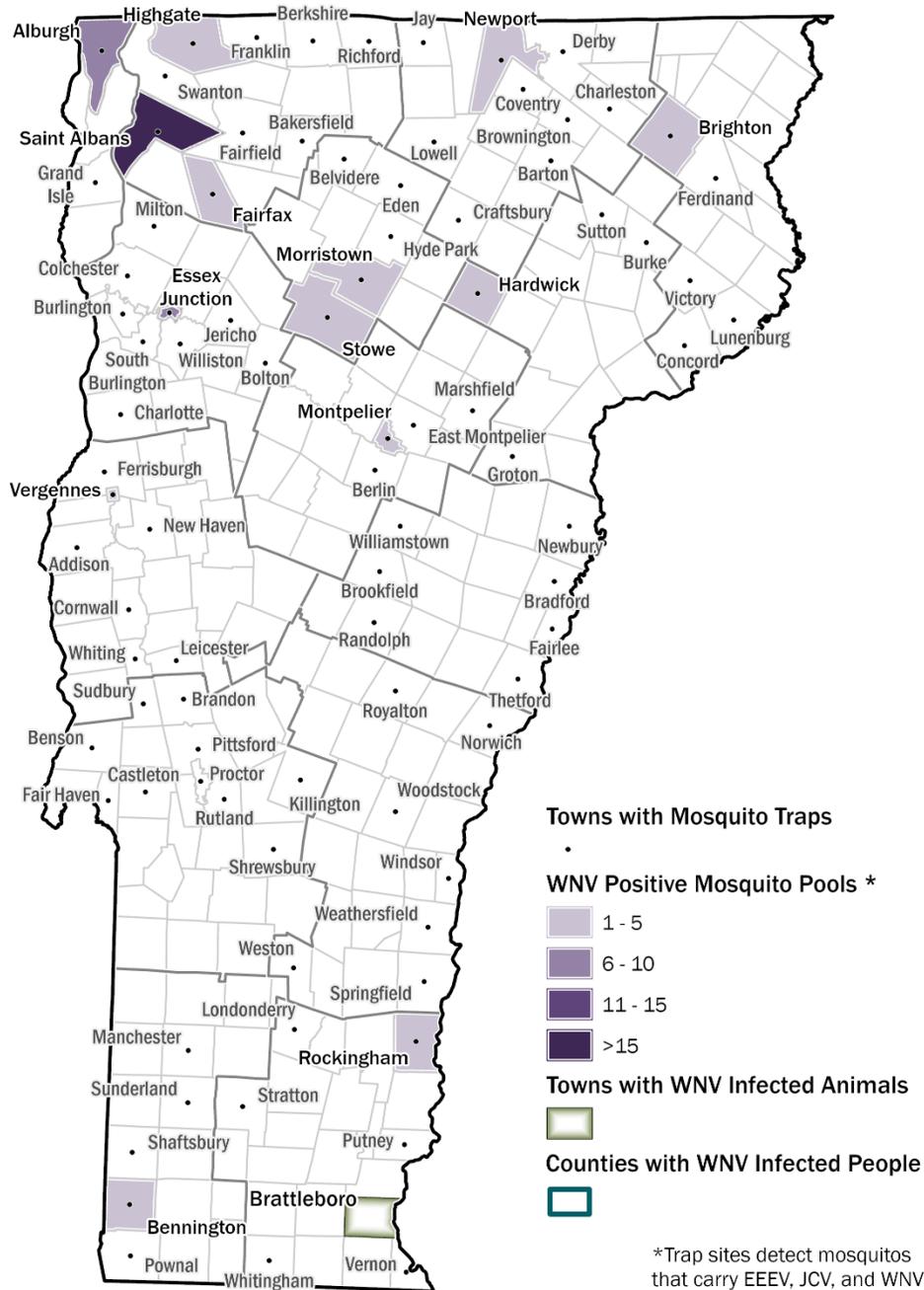


There was a **moderate** risk for EEE in 2025, primarily in northwestern Vermont.



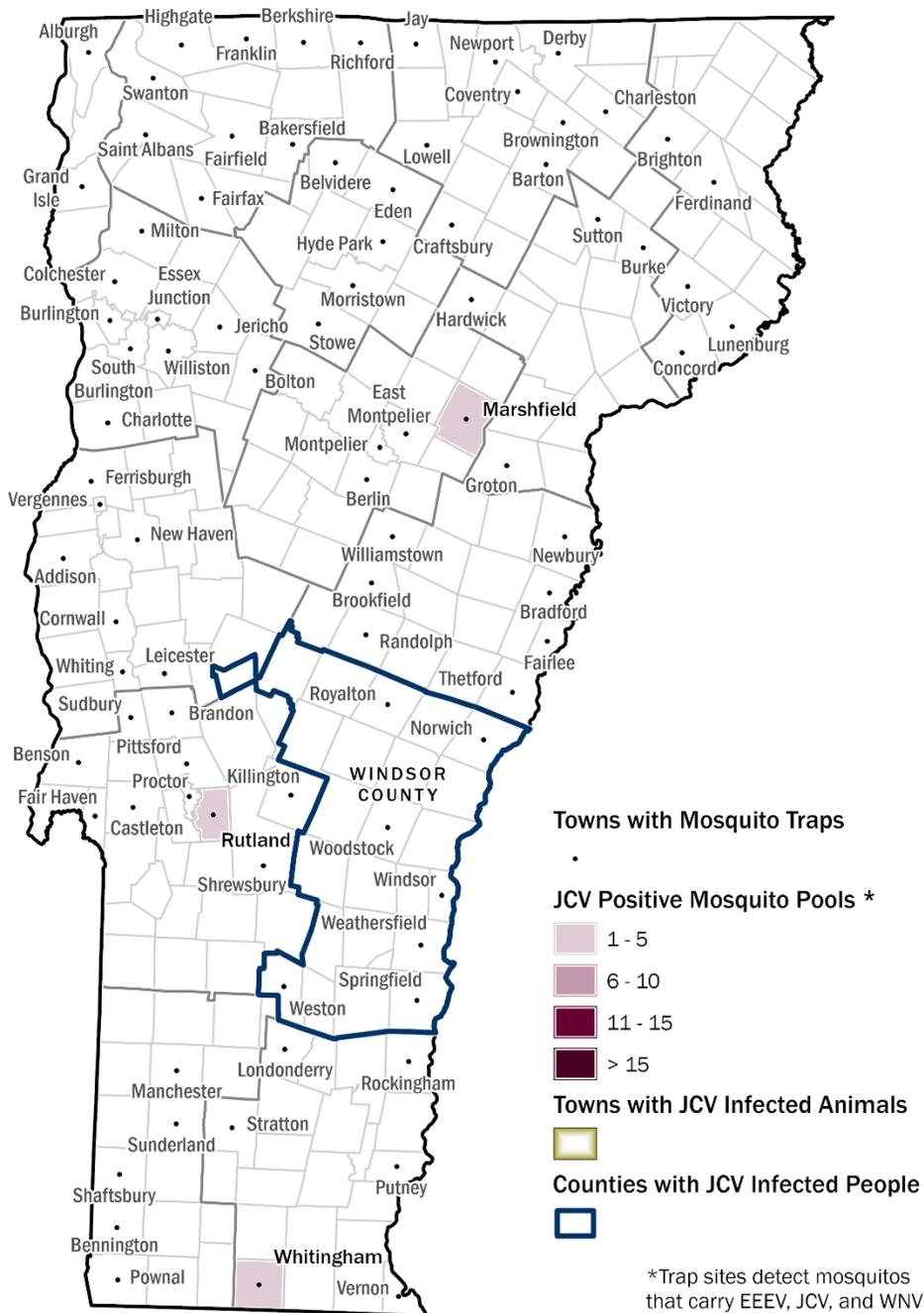
WNV activity was higher throughout Vermont in 2025.

- WNV was detected in 54 mosquito pools from 20 towns.
- One animal case of WNV in a raven was reported from Brattleboro (Windham County).



In 2025, JCV was detected for the first time in Vermont.

- JCV was detected in 4 mosquito pools from 3 towns (Marshfield, Rutland, and Whitingham).
- The first human case of JCV in Vermont was reported from Windsor County.



Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) Virus

- Although rare, EEE can cause severe illness in humans and some domestic animals (e.g., horses, alpacas, emus). Approximately 30% of people who develop neurologic disease die, and many survivors have ongoing neurologic problems.
- EEE virus activity in Vermont clusters near acidic, hardwood swamps, most commonly in Franklin, Grand Isle, Addison, and northern Rutland counties. EEE virus has caused human or animal illnesses in Chittenden, Orleans, Franklin, Rutland, and Addison counties.
- EEE was first detected in Vermont in 2011. EEE virus activity has increased in recent years:
 - In 2023, EEE virus was detected in 14 mosquito pools collected in Alburgh, Swanton, and Highgate and a case of EEE in a horse was reported from Swanton.
 - In 2024, EEE virus was detected in 86 mosquito pools and two cases in horses and two cases of EEE in humans, one of whom died, were reported – the first human cases in Vermont since 2012.

West Nile Virus (WNV)

- WNV is the leading cause of mosquito-borne disease in the continental United States. Most people infected with WNV do not feel sick; about 1 in 5 people develop a fever and other symptoms and about 1 in 150 people develop a serious, sometimes fatal, neurologic illness.
- Since 2002, WNV has been detected in birds, mosquitoes, people, or animals in all counties of Vermont.
- The risk for WNV is considered widespread in the state, especially during July–September.

Jamestown Canyon Virus (JCV)

- Many people infected with JCV do not feel sick, but some might develop fever, headache, and fatigue. Jamestown Canyon can cause severe neurologic disease
- JCV is found throughout much of the United States, but Minnesota and Wisconsin have reported more than half of all human cases.
- JCV has been detected in humans and non-humans in neighboring states, including New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
- In 2025, the Vermont Department of Health began testing mosquitoes for JCV.

Key Takeaways

- People should take steps to avoid mosquito bites, especially in late July through September.
- [Take precautions](#) to prevent mosquito bites and reduce mosquito breeding sites around your home.
- People who engage in outdoor work and recreational activities, especially near wetlands and swamps and in areas of recent EEE virus activity, are at increased risk for EEE infection.
- Horse owners should consult with their veterinarians about vaccinating their animals for EEE, West Nile, and other viruses spread by infected insects.