

WA Entomology**RECOMMENDATION**

1. That the NAMP Technical Committee **NOTE:** This report was compiled on the 8/8/22 I am aware that there are some collections coming in from Kalumburu which may elucidate the decreased numbers for *C. actoni* and *C. wadai* for the previous wet season.

BACKGROUND

2. Monitoring for biting midges in WA is conducted jointly by WA Govt and NAQS. WA Govt manages the collection of specimens at official NAMP sites, with NAQS providing the identification service. NAQS services several adhoc monitoring sites for the African Horse sickness project, run by Berrimah Vet Lab. As such it has provided increased trapping opportunities this financial year.

DISCUSSION

1. Total budgeted collections 120. Total collections sorted 98= 81%.
2. 16 official NAMP sites, 3 unofficial (NAQS) sites used as AHS opportunistic sites across the Western Australia were sampled.
3. Collectively, these produced 36597 midges identified
4. The total key *Culicoides* species have decreased compared to the previous three years (Fig. 1).
5. Numbers of *C. actoni* and *C. wadai* were significantly lower than last year while *C. brevitarsis* was collected in relatively similar numbers. It appears that *C. fulvus* has not been found in a trap for the past two years (Fig. 2).
6. A single collection was made of *C. actoni* at Glenflorrie station, this is the southernmost record of *C. actoni*. (Fig. 3)
7. Significant numbers of *C. brevitarsus* have been collected at Thangoo station. Whilst it has been found here in previous years the numbers have increased. A single detection of *C. wadai* was found in the same location but have not been detected in subsequent collections. (Fig. 3)

Fig 1. Number of sites positive for vector species from monthly collections in WA from 2018-2022

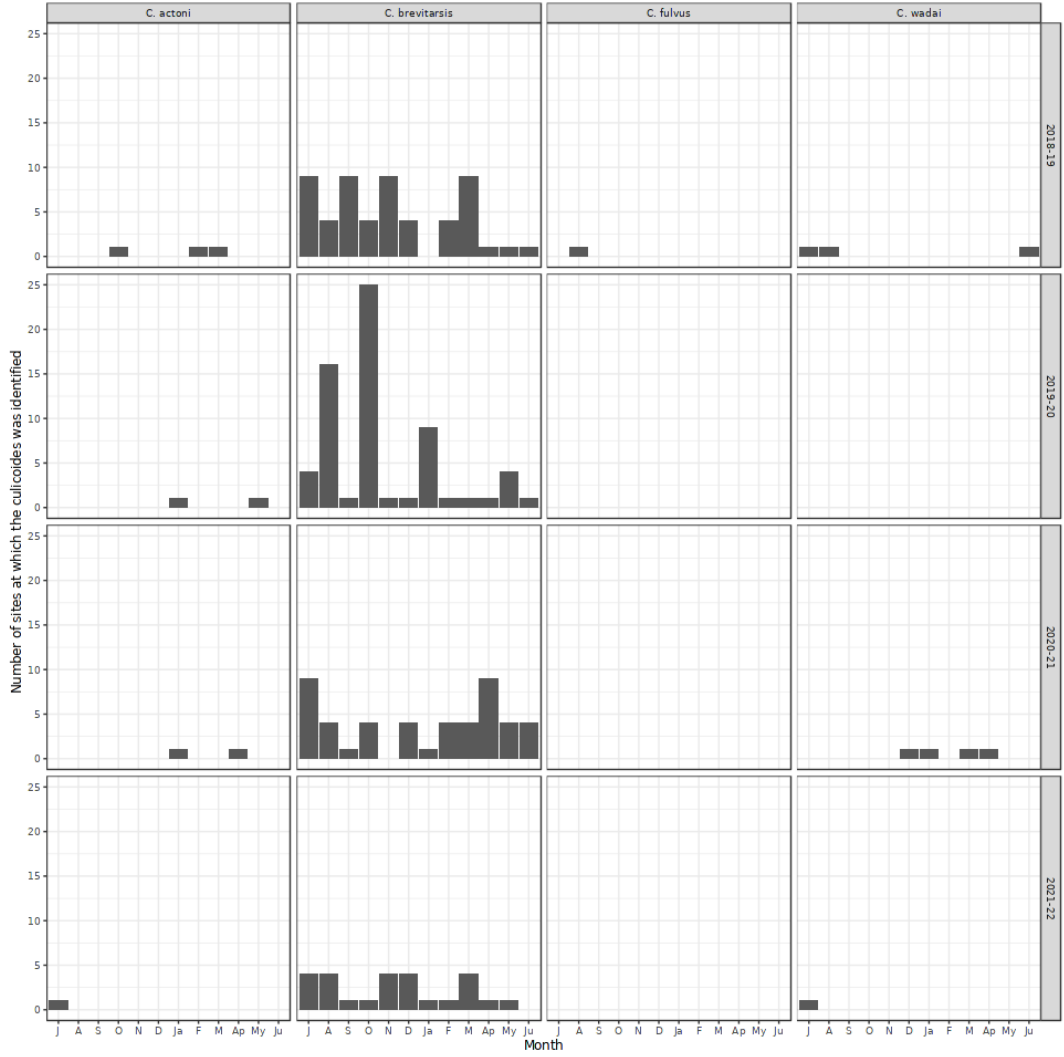
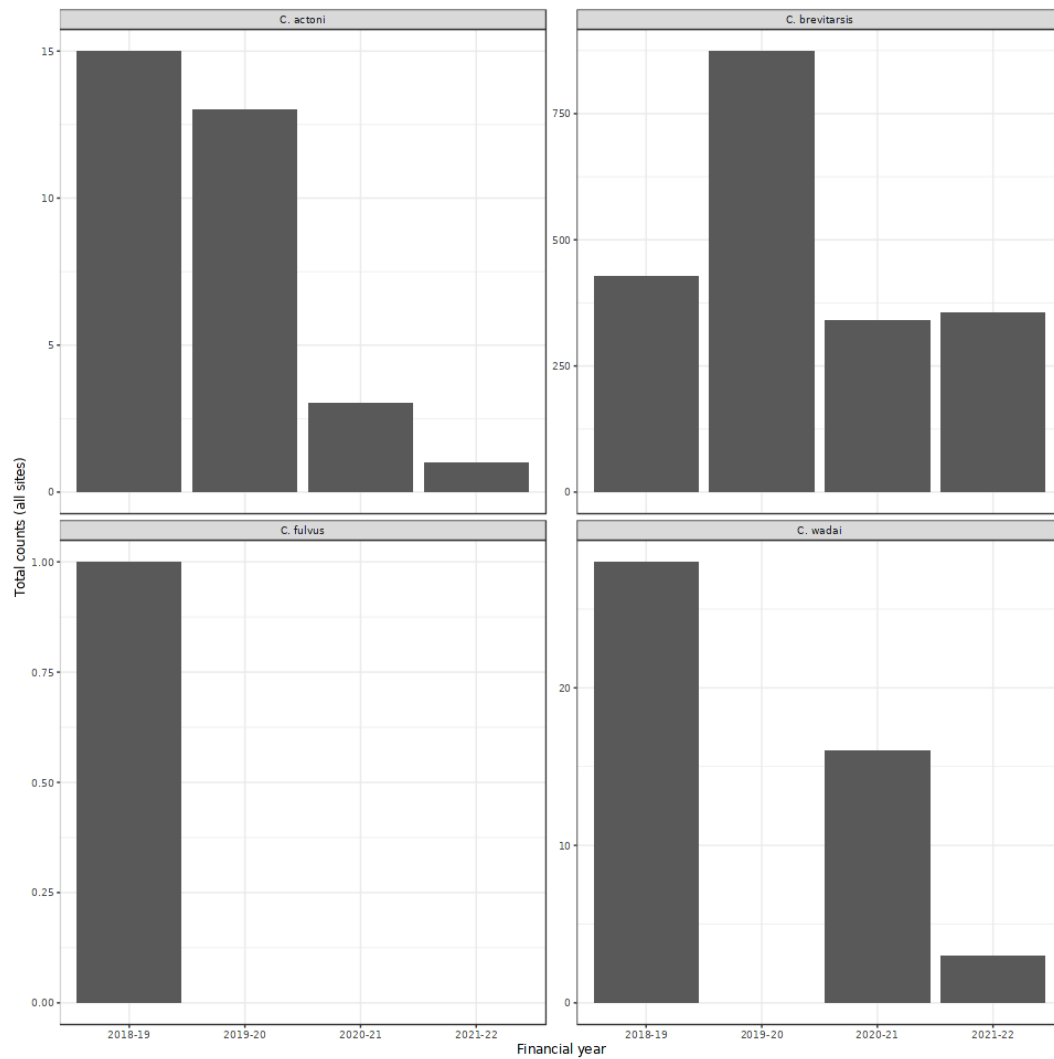


Fig. 2. Abundance of vectors in WA between 2018 and 2022.



FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Nil

CONSULTATION/COMMUNICATION

NEXT STEPS/ACTIONS

2. None required