



Arboviruses & Maine Livestock

- In Maine, Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile Virus (WNV) are detected using various mechanisms including mosquito pool monitoring, testing dead wild birds, as well as reports of suspected or diagnosed cases in livestock and humans.
- EEE and WNV are arboviruses transmitted through an infected mosquito's bite.
- Arboviruses cannot be transmitted from animals to humans.
- Arboviruses can affect specialty livestock, such as horses, llamas, alpacas, emus, ostriches, and other farm-raised birds, such as pheasants, quail and ducks.
- Horses are most sensitive to mosquito-borne diseases and should be **vaccinated** for EEE and WNV. Symptoms of these diseases in horses include fever, weakness, and lack of coordination. If you notice any of these symptoms in your horse, talk to your veterinarian right away.
- Owners should contact their veterinarian to discuss available vaccines and take precautions to help reduce exposure to mosquitoes for both themselves and their animals.
- Any suspicion or confirmation of notifiable diseases should be reported promptly to the DACF Division of Animal Health.
- For more information about the identification of EEE & WNV in mosquitoes in Maine and steps on how to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your animals, visit the Maine CDC website.
- Any additional animals or mosquitoes that test positive for EEE will be announced weekly through the Maine CDC arboviral surveillance report.

For more information:

- Find mosquito surveillance reports at www.maine.gov/dhhs/vectorborne.
- View answers to frequently asked questions at www.maine.gov/dhhs/mosquitofaq.
- Learn about repellents at www.maine.gov/dacf/php/gotpests/bugs/mosquito.htm.

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