



Monitoring of exotic mosquitoes in Belgium Results of 2022



EID Seminar 2023 - Brussels

Marie Hermy & Wim Van Bortel

Javiera Rebolledo (Sciensano), Isra Deblauwe (ITM), Anna Schneider (ITM), Tinne Lernout (Sciensano), Ruth Müller (ITM)

Background

Invasive mosquitoes in Europe

Aedes albopictus

- Ae. aegypti
- Ae. atropalpus
- Ae. japonicus
- Ae. koreicus
- Ae. triseriatus

Effective vectors of diseases

Have not yet been implicated as important vectors of diseases













Background Aedes albopictus

Long distance



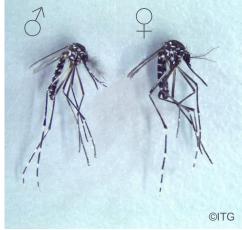




Short distance





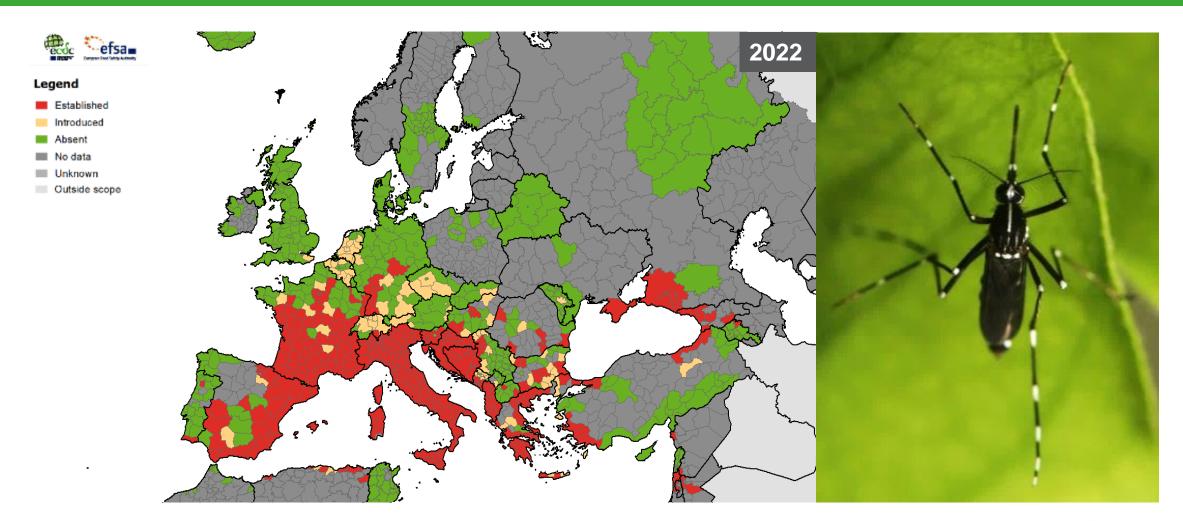


- Originated from South-East Asia
- Spread
 - Long distance
 - Short distance
- Threat to public health
 - chikungunya, dengue, Zika
 - Possible outbreaks (e.g. dengue in France in 2022)
- Aggressive mosquito
 - Causing nuisance



sciensano

Spread in Europe







Aim MEMO+



Main Objective

To <u>Monitor</u> the presence and spread of <u>Exotic</u> Aedes <u>MO</u>squitoes beyond the points of entry by covering the whole Belgian territory in order:

- to early detect the introduction of Aedes albopictus and
- to prevent or delay their establishment.

Relies on two complementary parts:

- 1. Passive surveillance based on citizen science [Sciensano]
- **2. Active surveillance** at eight Points of Entry and field inspection where the presence of *Ae. albopictus* is suspected [ITM]





Methods Passive Surveillance

- Launch of platform end of May 2022
 - 1. Information
 - 2. Notification of tiger mosquitoes
- Notification process



Morphological identification





www.MuggenSurveillance.be/www.SurveillanceMoustiques.be





Methods Field inspection

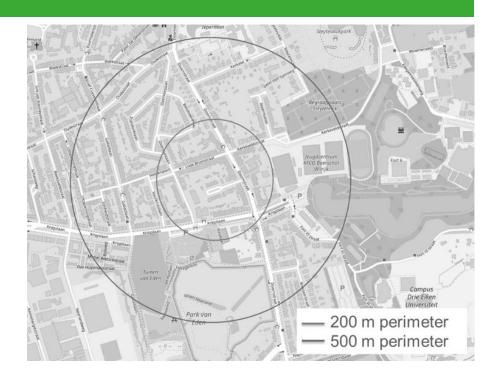
- Oviposition traps: perimeter 200 m to 500 m around notification
- Larval sampling
- Adult collection (optional)
- Punctual → longitudinal











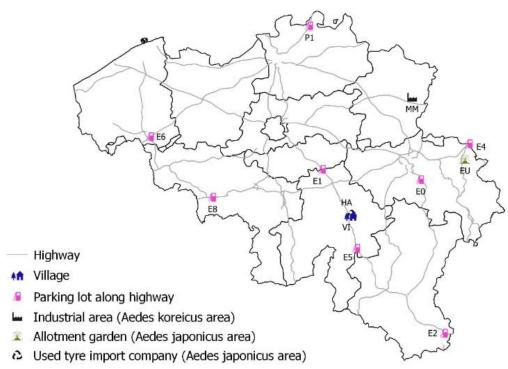


Methods Active Surveillance

- 8 parking lots along highway
- 10 oviposition traps
- Longitudinal follow-up
- Collaboration of local partners

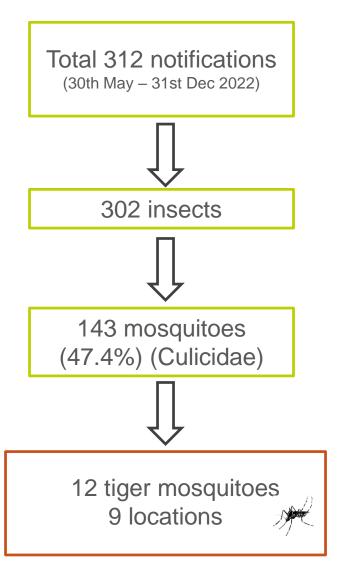


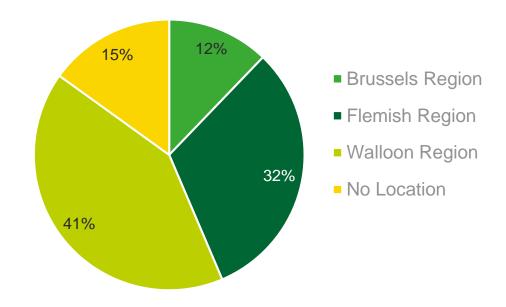






Results Passive Surveillance (1)





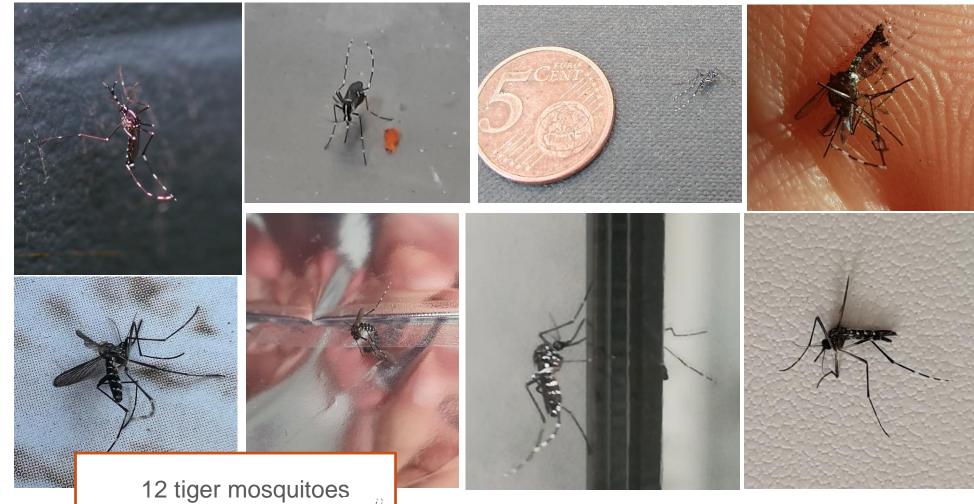
| Genus | Count | Percentages | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------|--|--|
| Aedes | 41 | 28.7 | | |
| Culex | 13 | 9.1 | | |
| Culiseta | 86 | 60.1 | | |
| No genus defined | 3 | 2.1 | | |
| TOTAL | 143 | 100 | | |





Results Passive Surveillance (2)

9 locations

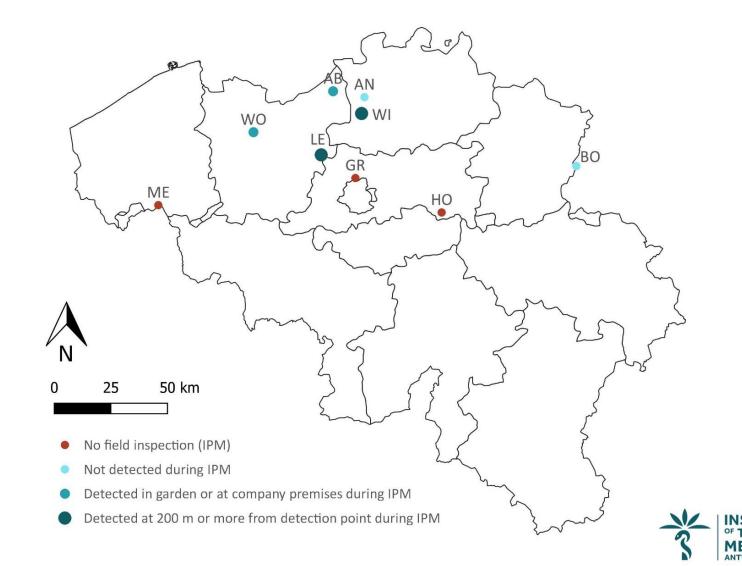




Results Passive Surveillance (3)

9 nieuwe locaties

- Boorsem (BO)
- Antwerp (AN)
- Kallo (AB)
- Wondelgem (WO)
- Lebbeke (LE)
- Wilrijk (WI)
- Grimbergen (GR)
- Hoegaarden (HO)
- Menen (ME)





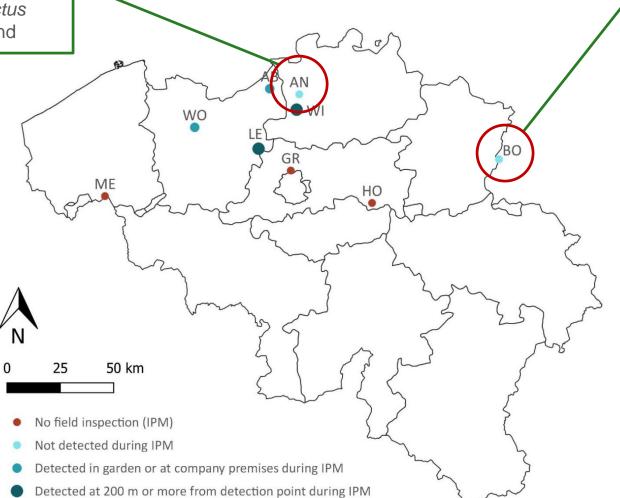
Results Field inspections (1)

August 2022

- Specimen of notifier: Ae. albopictus
- No additional Ae. albopictus found

June 2022

- No Ae. albopictus found
- Larvae of Ae. japonicus







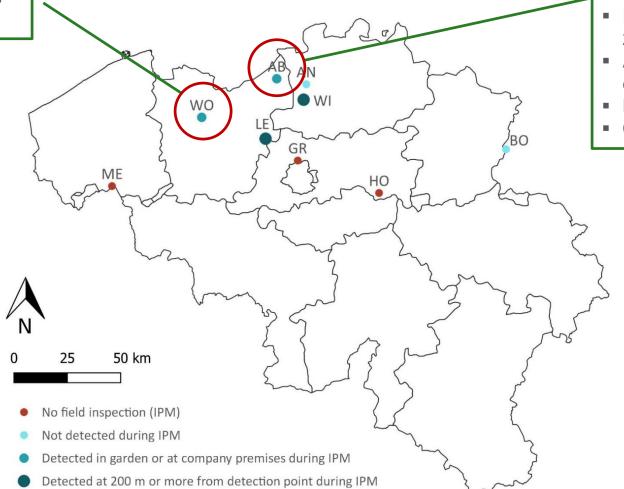
Results Field inspections (2)

September 2022

 17 larvae Ae. albopictus garden notifier

August – September 2022

- 6 adult Ae. albopictus
- Follow-up until end September 2022
- Additional eggs and adults collected
- Known Point of Entry
- Control campaign



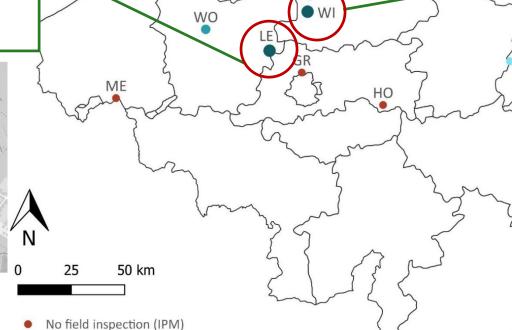




Results Field inspections (3)

August – October 2022

- All stages of Ae. albopictus found
- Up to 300 m from the notification
- Follow-up until end of October
- In total 75 eggs, 120 larvae, 23 pupae and 39 adults caught
- Introduction pathway = ?
- Control campaign (ANB)



Not detected during IPM

Detected in garden or at company premises during IPM

Detected at 200 m or more from detection point during IPM

August – October 2022

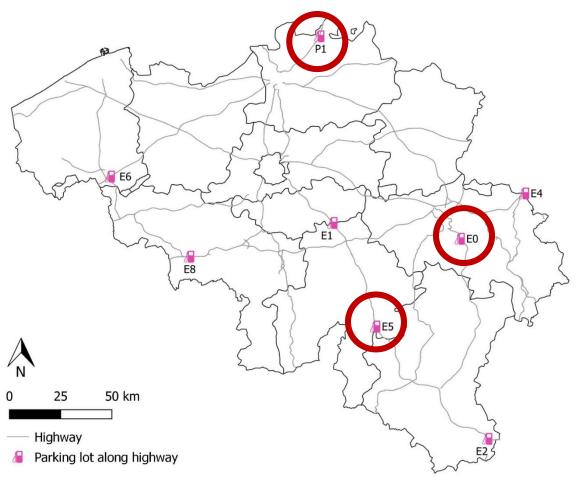
- All stages of Ae. albopictus found
- Follow-up until end September
- 78 larvae, 10 pupae, 14 females and 8 males of Ae. albopictus collected
- Introduction pathway = ?
- Control campaign (ANB)







Results Active Surveillance



| Parking | Location | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| lot | | | | | | | |
| EO | Sprimont | | | | | | |
| E1 | Aische-en-Refail | | | | | | |
| E2 | Hondelange | | | | | | |
| E4 | Raeren | | | | | | |
| E5 | Wanlin | | | | | | |
| E6 | Marke | | | | | | |
| E8 | Saint-Ghislain | | | | | | |
| P1 | Minderhout | | | | | | |

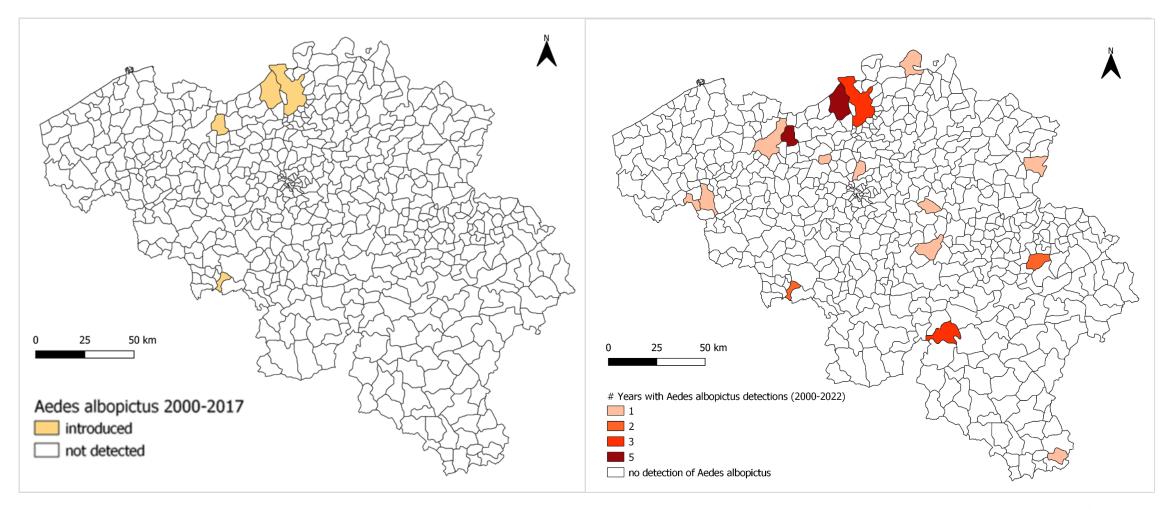
Surveillance done, not detected

Aedes albopictus





Discussion







Conclusion

- · 2022
 - Aedes albopictus detected at 12 localities
 - Many more then in previous years!
 - Two locations with 'large' population
 - Important contribution of citizen science
- Belgium at the invasion front of Aedes albopictus
 - Establishment can be expected in the coming years (if not already the case)
 - Integrated surveillance and control plan needed

Disease risk

 Integrated vector and disease surveillance needed in areas where the mosquito is established









Questions?

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Anna Schneider (ITM)
Ruth Müller (ITM)



Contact

Marie Hermy • marie.hermy@sciensano.be • +32 2 642 56 82 Wim Van Bortel • wvanbortel@itg.be