



FIELD STUDIES

NEW INSECTICIDES

GENETIC RESEARCH

INNOVATION IN SCIENTIFIC IMAGERY

PROGRESS IN RESEARCH

Existing control methods have shown their limits in terms of effectiveness in vector control and acceptability by the populations exposed to a risk of transmission. Innovative strategies and methods must be identified for an optimised approach that respects the environment.

New substances are being developed to get around resistance to insecticides. Research is in progress on the behaviour of vectors, their chemical communication, their physiology and genetics in order to identify new control methods. The genome of the tsetse fly was sequenced recently and will contribute to the development of innovative methods to control this vector. Tested by IRD and its partners, the release of sterile male *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes will reduce the number of adults in subsequent generations and thus reduce the transmission of dengue and chikungunya viruses.