

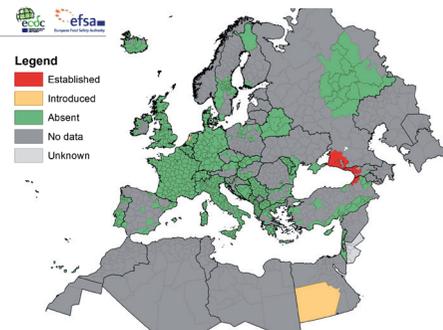
Aedes aegypti



Aedes aegypti is an invasive mosquito recently re-established in Madeira and around the Black Sea. It is nowadays one of the most widespread mosquito species globally. The spread of *Ae. aegypti* needs to be monitored as this species is the primary vector of dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika viruses. Unlike *Ae. albopictus*, the ability for *Ae. aegypti* to establish in more temperate regions is currently restricted due to its intolerance to temperate winters, and in particular the high mortality of eggs when exposed to frost, but there is no reason why it should not become widely established again in the Mediterranean basin. *Ae. aegypti* thrives in densely populated areas which lack reliable water supplies, waste management and sanitation.



Distribution around the Mediterranean Basin / *Ae. aegypti* is currently limited to some areas along the northeastern Black Sea coast (Georgia, the Russian Federation, northeast Turkey) and Madeira. However, because the species was widely established in the Mediterranean basin from the 18th until the mid-20th century, many are concerned about its possible re-establishment in southern Europe.



Current known distribution of *Ae. aegypti* - October 2016 / VectorNet



Vector surveillance / European map available by ECDC/VectorNet.

Vector control /

- > Source reduction: elimination of stagnant water that is propitious for larvae
- > Spraying of chemical or organic pesticides
- > Use of repellents to reduce bites

Transmission /

Proved vector of:

Yellow fever
Dengue
Chikungunya
Zika



References, tools /

ECDC Factsheet *Aedes aegypti*: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/vectors/mosquitoes/Pages/aedes-aegypti.aspx>

Morphological description /



Mainly black; white bands/stripes on legs and dorsal abdomen.
A lyre-shaped pattern on the thorax.

Existence of morphological « dark » form (*formosus*) and « clear » (*aegypti*).



Body length / 7 mm

Longevity as a biting insect / 3 weeks

Biting behaviour // Strong human feeding preference. Their activity is mainly diurnal and crepuscular.



Habitats / Historically, found in forest lands. As they have adapted to more urban domestic habitats, they have exploited a wide range of artificial containers such as vases, water tanks and tyres that are often associated with human habitations.

Host preference / *Aedes aegypti* prefer mammalian hosts and feed preferentially on humans.

Commonly confused species



Aedes albopictus



Aedes japonicus

presence of several lines of yellowish scales on a black background on the scutum.