

Guidelines title [In English]

***Aedes albopictus* in Deutschland - Aktionsplan für den Umgang mit der Asiatischen Tigermücke  
[*Aedes albopictus* in Germany - Action plan for dealing with the Asian tiger mosquito]**

Year of edition

2016

Summary

Objectives:

1. Current situation [2016]

*Aedes albopictus* has been repeatedly introduced into Germany in the previous years. Since 2014 local reproduction has been documented and overwintering since 2015. Affected areas are Freiburg-West, Freiburg-Ost, Heidelberg and Jena. In western Freiburg, which was already populated in 2015, extensive control measures had been implemented in summer 2015. However, in 2016 *Ae. albopictus* was still present in this area.

2. Disclosure of information

Reports of *Ae. albopictus* is communicated promptly to members and the office of the “national expert commission on mosquitoes as disease vectors”. Close-by mosquito experts check the sites, especially looking for the aquatic stages. The office of the expert commission and the locally involved working group of the monitoring program inform the Robert Koch Institute, the epidemic officers and regional offices of the federal states as well as the local authorities (health offices) about the situation. The health authorities compare *Ae. albopictus* findings with reports from virus infections that are known to be transmitted by mosquitoes.

3. Recommendations for action

The national commission of experts recommends, in cases of proven local reproduction of *Ae. albopictus*, the implementation as fast as possible of the following measures: (1) to apply mosquito control measures, accompanied by a monitoring programme, (2) to train the employees of cemetery offices and garden centers, and (3) to educate the population about the elimination / reduction of breeding opportunities for the mosquito.

The decision as to whether measures are to be taken lies with the local or state authorities. The national expert commission can advise on the decision-making process and in establishing a local task-force, who plans, coordinates and implements the measures to be taken in cooperation with the responsible authorities.

Targeted mosquito species: *Aedes albopictus*

Methods:

- Surveillance methods:

Monitoring: Use of ovitraps and adult traps (lethal GATs) for the detection of *Ae. albopictus*; assess the size of the affected area, including (morphological and/or genetic) species identification of the collected mosquitoes.

- Risk level ranking: none.

- Period of activation: Start immediately after local reproduction has been determined; trap control once or twice a week, e.g. before, during and after a control campaign.

- Other:

Mosquito control (if necessary several times every two weeks): Eliminate potential brood waters; Treatment with Bti-tablets of potential brood waters that cannot be eliminated; Use of lethal GAT traps (16/ha); Mechanical cleaning of potential breeding sites in spring to eliminate overwintering eggs.

Training of employees of the cemetery offices and garden centres: To avoid breeding sites; To raise awareness of the occurrence of diurnal mosquitoes; Disclosure of information to local health

authorities.

Education of the population: Distribution of information material (notice boards at cemetery entrances, allotments, etc.); generating awareness and problem awareness through the media.

Audience: Local Authorities.

Scale (national/local): Local.

Technical annexes: none.

Specificities: -

Published by the national [German] expert commission “mosquitoes as disease vectors” under the direction of PD Dr. Helge Kampen (Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute).