

## Distinguishing features of the tiger mosquito

A striking stripe of silver-white scales runs centrally along the back from the head to the scutum.

The surrounding scales have a black color.

The last five segments of the hind legs (tarsi) each possess a ring of white scales.

The last of these segments is completely covered in white scales.

The mouthparts consist of the proboscis and the palps.

The scales that cover the palps at the tip have a white color.

### Actual size

*Aedes albopictus* is smaller than a 1-cent coin!



Visit for more information:  
[www.kabsev.de/albopictus](http://www.kabsev.de/albopictus)



You want to report an Asian tiger mosquito?  
[tigermuecke@kabsev.de](mailto:tigermuecke@kabsev.de)

Please attach photos of mosquitoes to your e-mail!



Please avoid the submission of other insects!



Contact 'task force tiger mosquito':

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Editor:

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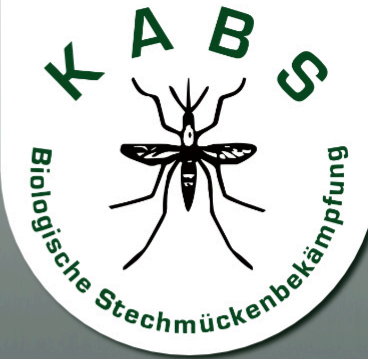
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## Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*)

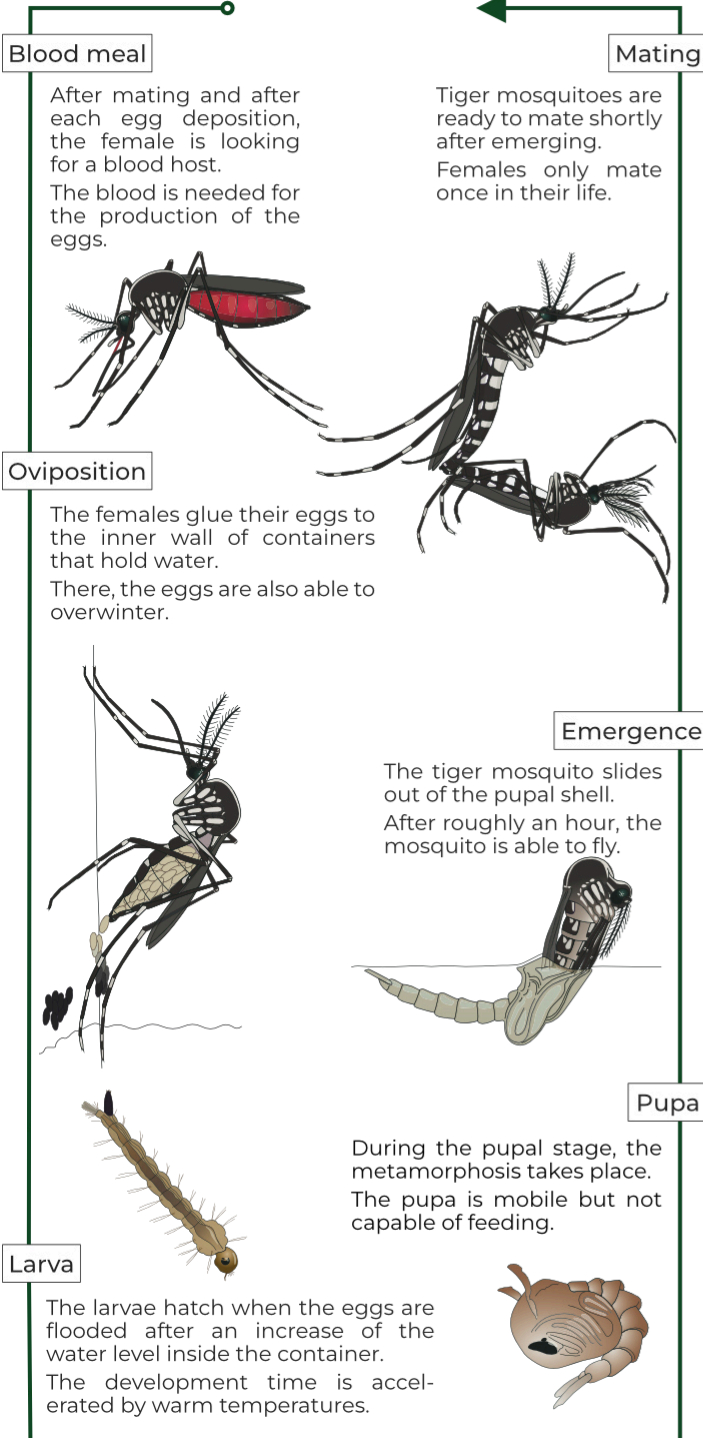
Recognize

Comprehend

Act

Report

# Life cycle of the tiger mosquito



# Breeding sites

The tiger mosquito uses almost every water accumulation in gardens and courtyards. To avoid the oviposition of eggs the best course of action is to prevent, remove or cover breeding sites.

A list of additional breeding sites can be found on the KABS website: [www.kabsev.de/albopictus](http://www.kabsev.de/albopictus)

Rain barrels are a common and the most important mass breeding site. They can be covered with a mosquito net. Holey lids and leak-holes should be avoided.

Large water tanks are used less often than rain barrels, but still count among the important mass breeding sites. The water intake area can be covered and leak-holes should be avoided.

Rain water often collects in parasol bases. Others are actively filled with water as a weight. The openings can be covered and the base can be filled with sand instead of water.

Children's toys lying about can be used as a breeding site. Small objects can be tidied up. Larger items should be stored upside down so that no water will be collected.

Flower pot saucers or windowboxes with an integrated water reservoir are common breeding sites. To avoid this type of breeding site it is recommended to empty the containers every 3-4 days.

Small amounts of waters can accumulate in hollow fenceposts. To avoid this accumulation, matching fencepost covers can be installed. Alternatively, the opening can be sealed with cement.

Watering cans count among the most common breeding sites in private gardens. After use, the watering cans should be stored upside down. Filled cans shouldn't stand around for more than a few days.

Sagging or congested rain gutters are hidden breeding sites. Congested gutters should be cleaned. Sagging elements can be repaired or replaced.

Drainage gutters and yard drains are often overlooked as potential breeding sites. The accumulation of water can't be avoided. Boiling water can be used to kill of larvae and pupae living inside.

# The Asian tiger mosquito...

- is the most important invasive mosquito species around the world
- originated in South-East Asia
- is transported via transportation of goods and travellers
- strongly adjusted to humans
- is established in 27 European countries
- is active during the day and a severe nuisance
- can, with a low propability, transmit exotic viruses (e.g. chikungunya or dengue virus)

## Which actions performs the KABS?

**Monitoring and analysis of the situation:** the KABS runs a surveillance with ovitraps in their member municipalities. The effectiveness of reduction measures is checked regularly with different trap types and human landing control.

**Information:** the KABS distributes information about the Asian tiger mosquito through different channels, such as their website, official journals or cover letters.

**Bti treatment:** in areas with tiger mosquito populations, the KABS treats all breeding sites with the biological agent Bti. For treatment, a permission to enter the property is necessary.

**Collaboration and responsibility:** the KABS collaborates closely with the affected municipality and the responsible authorities.

## What can citizens do?

**Report tiger mosquitoes:** citizens can help to detect a population by reporting conspicuous mosquitoes.

**Prevent breeding sites:** small collections of water on balconies, in gardens or yards should be sealed off, drained or avoided enterily. The tiger mosquito can't establish locally without breeding sites (often provided by humans)