

Current distribution of the invasive mosquito Aedes japonicus (Diptera; Culicidae) in Italy



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INTRODUCTION

The Asian bush mosquito Aedes (Finlaya) japonicus japonicus (Fig. 1) is one of the most invasive mosquito species worldwide and recently invaded several countries of Central Europe. In Italy, it was found for the first time in three sites in Udine province, Friuli Venezia Giulia (FVG) region in 2015. In the following years, a survey was carried out and is still ongoing, to better define its spread.



Fig. 1 - Aedes japonicus

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Artificial and natural breeding sites were monitored for larval collection and BG-Sentinel traps for collecting adults mosquitoes. Identification was performed for larvae and emerging adults by morphological and molecular analysis.

RESULTS

for Ae. japonicus from 2015 to 2018

Year	Sampling sites positive/monitored (%)	Municipalities positive/monitored (%)
2015	3/10 (30.0%)	1/4 (25.0%)
2016	6/37 (16.2%)	3/13 (44.4%)
2017	8/18 (44.4%)	5/10 (50.0%)
2018	34/51 (66.7%)	20/25 (80.0%)
	Total positive/monitored	Total positive/monitored
2015-2018	51/116 (44.0%)	28/40 (70.0%)

Table 1 – Sites and municipalities monitored and positive In total, 40 municipalities were monitored and Ae. japonicus was found in 28 (70%) (fig. 2 and tab. 1). Interestingly, it was found in 2018 in eight sites negative in 2016. The colonized area is hilly or mountainous with altitude

Aedes japonicus larvae were found in every kind of artificial containers, tires and catch basins (tab. 2), often cohabitating with other species (fig. 3), i.e. Culex pipiens, Cx. hortensis, Culiseta longiareolata and in one case with Ae. albopictus too (fig. 4). Several specimens were also caught by **BG-Sentinel traps.**

ranging from 103 to 1263 m asl. Table 2 - Breeding sites monitored and positive

for Ae. japonicus

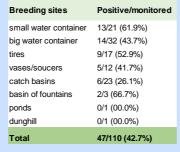




Fig. 2 – Municipalities monitored and positive for Ae. japonicus, Ae. koreicus and Ae. albopictus (2015-2018) in Friuli Venezia Giulia Region



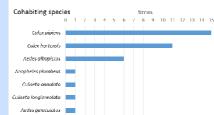


Fig. 3 - Breeding sites cohabited by Ae. japonicus and other mosquito spe

Fig. 4 – Times and species cohabiting with Ae. japonicus

CONCLUSIONS

The species is known to be a pest problem and having the vector competence for arboviruses such as Japanese encephalitis, West Nile, Dengue and Chikungunya viruses. Other two invasive species, Ae. albopictus and Ae. koreicus, are already established in FVG region. Thus, its establishment complicates the current surveillance system requiring well-trained personnel for identification. From a Public Health perspective, a new potential vector of pathogens to animals and humans may represent a challenge for the Health System.

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