

On the occurrence of exotic species in Belgium: the tip of the iceberg?





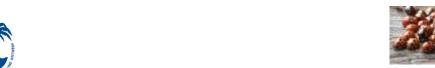








Veerle Versteirt 11 May 2009









Mosquitoes: introduction





- Taxonomy:
 - Diptera
 - Nematocera
 - » Culicidae



2 genera

Culicinae

38 genera (taxonomic confusion)

Toxorhynchitinae

1 genus

- Worldwide = >3500 species
- Medical importance: vectors of parasites, viruses, bacteria, protozoan and nematodes
 - Malaria, Dengue, Yellow Fever, Chikungunya, Encephalitis, Filaria, ...













- Knowledge of taxonomic and functional biodiversity of mosquitoes (Culicidae) is essential to understand the current risk of disease transmission
 - Taxonomic biodiversity:
 - Which species?
 - Functional biodiversity:
 - Interaction between species (endemic versus invasive)
- In Belgium: basic knowledge on mosquito is missing
- Ongoing climatic changes + increasing worldwide transport = creation of suitable conditions

Start MODiRISK project in 2007













Institute of Tropical Medicine



Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences



Université Catholique de Louvain



Avia-GIS



Wageningen University



Belgian Science Policy





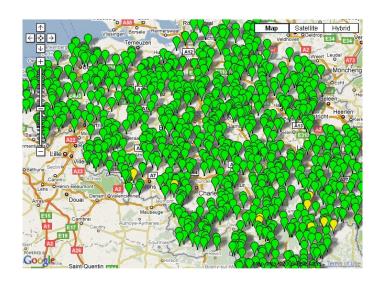


Sampling strategy





- Sampling of >900 sites
 - Random selection (based on Corine dataset)
 - Urban
 - Agriculture
 - Nature
 - Manual selection
 - Import risk areas (ca. 60 sites):
 - Harbours, airports
 - Zoo, nature reserves
 - Specific companies (activities)
 - **–** ...
- 2007 & 2008: May-October











Sampling strategy





- Importation pathways exotic mosquitoes
 - International trade
 - Tyres
 - Aedes albopictus (USA, Italy)
 - Aedes aegypti (USA)
 - Ochlerotatus j. japonicus (USA)
 - **-** ...
 - Lucky bamboo
 - Aedes albopictus (the Netherlands)
 - Why? Desiccation eggs (biology)











Sampling strategy







































- Species found in 'Import Risk Areas'
 - 20 species
 - 7887 individuals
 - 1 exotic species
 - Ochlerotatus j. japonicus

genusname	speciesname	NBR
Aedes	cinereus/geminus	639
Aedes	vexans	13
Anopheles	claviger	365
Anopheles	maculipennis s.l.	16
Anopheles	plumbeus	49
Coquillettidia	richiardii	4019
Culex	pipiens	2352
Culex	territans	4
Culex	torrentium	11
Culiseta	annulata	112
Culiseta	morsitans	31
Ochlerotatus	annulipes	32
Ochlerotatus	cantans	91
Ochlerotatus	caspius	8
Ochlerotatus	communis	50
Ochlerotatus	detritus s.s.	41
Ochlerotatus	geniculatus	24
Ochlerotatus	japonicus	3
Ochlerotatus	punctor	11
Ochlerotatus	sticticus	16







Ochlerotatus j. japonicus





- Found in 2 sites in Walloon province
 - Importing tyre companies
- Sites
 - "Isolated" location
 - Different adult and larvae collections
 - Mosquito magnet
 - Human landing
 - Larvae dipping & sieving















Ochlerotatus j. japonicus





- Settled species
 - Found as adult in 2007
 - Larvae collected in tyres
 - September-October 2007
 - beginning of April 2008 (hibernation!)
 - Also data 2002-2004
 - French intercorrelated tyre trade
- No indications on dispersal
 - But: need confirmation
- Interaction with endemic fauna = not known
 - ca. 5 accompanying endemic species found
- Multiple introductions?









Aedes albopictus





- The Asian tiger mosquito Ae. albopictus
 - Successful invader in many countries
 - Risk on human health (nuisance & vector)
- Found in Eastern Flanders in 2000
 - French intercorrelated tyre trade
- 2nd hand tyre company
- Visits in 2007 and 2008 (MODIRISK)
 - Not found
- Reason of inability to establish?



Paper: Schaffner et al. 2004. First record of Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus in Belgium











- 2 important invasive species found in Belgium
 - ancient record of Aedes albopictus
 - 2 positive sites of Ochlerotatus j. japonicus
- Human mediated invasions
- International trade seems import pathway (global village)
 - Countries depending on trade = vulnerable
 - Correlated to import products
 - Lucky Bamboo in The Netherlands
 - Tyres in USA, Italy, Belgium
- Establishment?
 - origin,
 - biology (egg diapause),
 - climatic conditions,
 - founder populations







Significance





- Epidemiological
 - Competent vectors of numerous arboviruses
 - WNV-positive field collections in USA

- Ecological
 - Container-breeding mosquitoes
 - Interactions with native species
 - Shared resources
 - Interspecific larval competition











- Monitoring (medical importance)
- Increased knowledge on biology and ecology of exotic species
 - Survey of artificial and natural habitats
 - Understand ecological niche
 - Competitive predictions
 - Resources
 - Accompanying species
- Knowledge on functional biodiversity



Improved development of Risk Assessment







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION













With cooperation of:

W. Van Bortel

M. Coosemans

C. Garros

F. Schaffner

Many thanks to:
Annemie Van Ranst
Bram Wellekens
Judy Stoffer



