Asian Tiger Mosquito, *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) (Insecta: Diptera: Culicidae)

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Introduction

The Asian tiger mosquito, *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse), was first documented in the United States in Texas in 1985 (Sprenger and Wuthiranyagoool 1986). A year later, the Asian tiger mosquito was found in Florida at a tire dump site near Jacksonville (O’Meara 1997). Since that time, this species has spread rapidly throughout the eastern states, including all of Florida’s 67 counties (O’Meara 1997). The arrival of *Aedes albopictus* has been correlated with the decline in the abundance and distribution of the yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*. There are a number of possible explanations for the competitive exclusion of *Ae. aegypti* by *Ae. albopictus*. The decline is likely due to a combination of (a) sterility of offspring from interspecific matings; (b) reduced fitness of *Ae. aegypti* from parasites brought in with *Ae. albopictus* and; (c) superiority of *Ae. albopictus* in larval resource competition (Lounibos 2002). The distribution of *Ae. aegypti* currently is limited to urban habitats in southern Texas, Florida and in New Orleans (Lounibos 2002).

*Aedes albopictus* is a competent vector of many viruses including dengue fever (CDC 2001) and Eastern equine encephalitis virus (Mitchell et al. 1992). Its life cycle is closely associated with human habitat, and it breeds in containers with standing water, often tires or other containers. It is a daytime feeder and can be found in shady areas where it rests in shrubs near the ground (Koehler and Castner 1997). *Aedes albopictus* feeding peaks in the early morning and late afternoon; it is an opportunistic and aggressive biter with a wide host range including man, domestic and wild animals (Hawley 1988).

Distribution

The distribution of *Aedes albopictus* is subtropical, with a temperate distribution in North America, and in the United States has expanded rapidly over the past few years. This species was first documented in Texas in 1985 and is currently established in 866 counties in 26 states (CDC 2001).

The worldwide distribution includes most of Asia and covers tropical and subtropical regions worldwide with introductions into the Caribbean (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 1989).
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Description

Adult *Aedes albopictus* are easily recognized by the bold black shiny scales and distinct silver white scales on the palpus and tarsi (Hawley 1988). The scutum (back) is black with a distinguishing white stripe down the center beginning at the dorsal surface of the head and continuing along the thorax. It is a medium-sized mosquito (approximately 2.0 to 10.0 mm, males are on average 20% smaller than females). Differences in morphology between male and female include the antennae of the male are plumous and mouthparts are modified for nectar feeding. The abdominal tergites are covered in dark scales. Legs are black with white basal scales on each tarsal segment. The abdomen narrows into a point characteristic of the genus *Aedes*. Field identification is very easy because of these distinct features.

For a pictorial key (that includes the larval, pupal and adult stage for many common Florida mosquitoes) to identify *Ae. albopictus* and other mosquitoes of Florida, see: http://fmel.ifas.ufl.edu/Key/index.htm.

Life Cycle

*Aedes albopictus* overwinter in the egg stage in temperate climates (Lyon and Berry 2000) but are active throughout the year in tropical and subtropical habitats. Eggs are laid singly on the sides of water-holding containers such as tires, animal watering dishes, birdbaths, flowerpots and natural holes in vegetation (Hawley 1988). They are black and oval with a length of 0.5 mm. Eggs can withstand desiccation up to one year. Larval emergence occurs after rainfall raises the water level in the containers. The eggs may require several submersions before hatching (Hawley 1988). Additionally, oxygen ($O_2$) tension greatly affects egg hatch (Hawley 1988). A number of studies have shown low $O_2$ tension stimulates the hatching of *Aedes albopictus* eggs and is a more important factor than flooding or temperature on inducing egg hatch (Hawley 1988).
Development is temperature dependent, but the larvae usually pupate after five to ten days and the pupal stage lasts two days (Hawley 1988). Larvae, also called wigglers, are active feeders. They feed on fine particulate organic matter in the water. The larvae use a breathing siphon to acquire oxygen and must periodically come to the surface to do so. The larvae develop through four instars prior to pupation. Unlike many other insects, the pupae of mosquitoes are active and short-lived. They do not feed but can move about. For more information see the Public Health Pesticide Applicator Training Manual - Mosquitoes, at http://vector.ifas.ufl.edu/chapter_03.htm.

**Medical Significance**

*Aedes albopictus* is known to be a competent laboratory vector of more than 30 viruses. Of these 30 only a few are known to affect humans; they are eastern equine encephalitis (EEE), Cache Valley virus, dengue, St. Louis and LaCrosse encephalitis viruses (CDC 2001, Hawley 1988). Despite being featured as the ferocious tiger mosquito (ABC news 2001) it has not been found to be a significant health concern and is in fact a less efficient vector than other *Aedes* mosquitoes. *Aedes albopictus* has been implicated in the transmission of dengue, but this is not a major vector.

*Aedes aegypti* is the most competent vector of dengue virus (Gulber 1998). The Asian tiger mosquito is considered a maintenance vector and occasionally is involved with dengue transmission in Asia (CDC 2001). Dengue virus was isolated from collections of *Ae. albopictus* in Mexico after an epidemic (Lounibos 2002). Despite occasional viral isolations, there is no evidence that this mosquito is a public health threat in the United States. There is one isolated incidence in Polk County, Florida where *Ae. albopictus* was implicated in the transmission of eastern equine encephalitis in 1991 (Moore and Mitchell 1997). More recently there was an isolation of La Crosse virus found in field collected *Ae. albopictus* in North Carolina (Gerhardt et al. 2001). The implications of these findings are that this mosquito should be monitored for disease activity, but at this time should not be considered a public health threat.

**Surveillance and Management of *Aedes albopictus***

After entering the United States almost twenty years ago, *Aedes albopictus* has spread throughout much of the eastern states. The mosquito was most likely transported along highways and other major roadways in shipments of used tires imported from other countries for retreading. In January 1988, the U.S. Public Health Service required all used tires entering the U.S. from known endemic countries be dry, clean and treated with fumigants (Moore and
Mitchell 1997). Surveillance for *Ae. albopictus* was
initiated in 1986 and this species continues to be
monitored by public health agencies (Morbidity and

Management of adult populations is more
complicated than for other species due to insecticide
tolerance to malathion, temephos and bediocarb
(Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 1987). In
many suburban areas, complaints to health
departments are more frequently due to *Ae.*
albopictus than in former years when *Ae. aegypti* was
the most commonly reported nuisance mosquito
Source reduction is an effective way for people in the
community to manage the populations of many
mosquitoes, especially container breeding species
such as the Asian tiger. The removal of mosquito
breeding habitat can be an effective method for
mosquito control (Dame and Fasulo 2003).

Eliminate any standing water on the property,
change pet watering dishes, overflow dishes for
potted plants, and bird bath water frequently. Do not
allow water to accumulate in tires, flower pots,
buckets, rain barrels, gutters etc. Use personal
protection to avoid mosquito bites. Long sleeves and
insect repellent such as DEET will reduce exposure to
bites. The Asian tiger mosquito is a day biter with
feeding peaks early morning and late afternoon, so by
limiting outdoor activities during crepuscular periods
(dawn and dusk) when mosquitoes are generally most
active, bites can be avoided.

For more information please see:

Insect Management Guide for Mosquitoes
(http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/IN473)

Use and Application of DEET Repellent
(http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/IG122)

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