

Mosquito Control by Combining chemical and biological measures in Western Kenya, Africa – a feasibility study

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Background

- Mosquitoes = disease vectors
 - Malaria (863,000 Deaths per year, 89% in Africa, WHO, 2009)
 - Dengue, West Nile Fever ...
- Global change -> shift in distribution

Aim of the project:

- Integrating novel ANTAGONIST STRATEGY into existing control measures in Kenya
- Capacity building of the local population for integrated vector control (IVM)

Study area and methods

- **ICIPE** field station in Mbita, West Kenya, lake Victoria

- Field monitoring

- Semi-field and field trials with **antagonists + Bti**



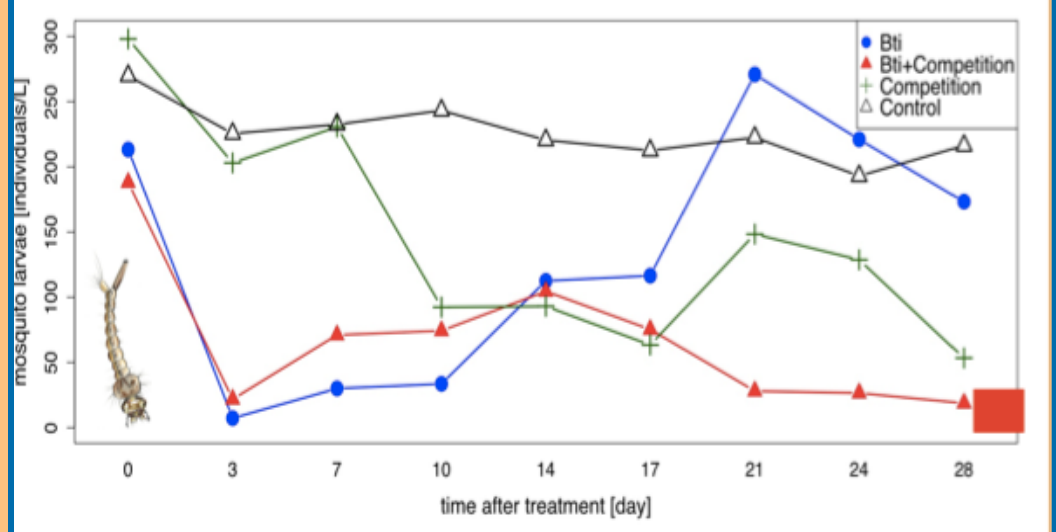
Watering place,
Lwanda
Nyamasari



Abandoned
fish pond,
Rusinga
Island

The ANTAGONIST STRATEGY

Field trial close to Leipzig/ Germany



Kröger et al. in prep.

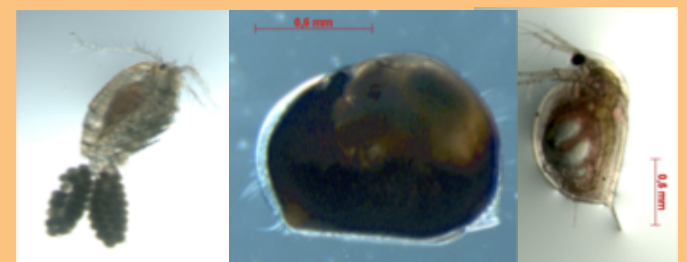
Approach

Combining natural antagonists (competitors and predators) with biological larvicides (Bti):

- Bti will acutely reduce mosquito larvae
- Antagonists will prevent recovery of mosquito larvae
- **Advantage:** reduced amount of larvicides
→ lower risk of resistances, reduced costs

Validation

microcosms and field in Germany (Kröger et. al., submitted) and Cameroon (Meyabeme et al., in prep.)



Potential competitors
(crustaceans)

Results

- ANTAGONIST STRATEGY is a good approach to control mosquito larvae in small ponds
- Negative relation-ships, especially between *Anopheles* sp. and crustaceans

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References:

- WHO (2009) World Malaria Report 2009. Geneva, Switzerland
- Kröger I., Duquesne S., Dziok F., Liess M. Two are better than one - sustainable mosquito larval control in the field by combined actions of Bti and natural competitors (submitted)



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