Aedes aegypti Has an Unlikely Foothold in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.

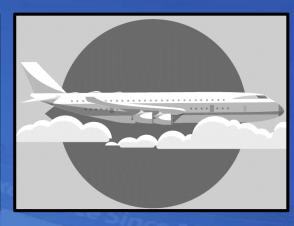
Fairfax County Health Department
VMCA Annual Meeting
1/30/2020

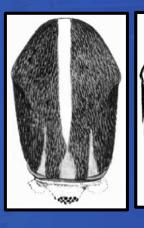


Challenges presented by Ae. aegypti













Disease

- Dengue
- Zika
- Chikungunya
- Yellow fever

Control

- Resistant to insecticides
- Cryptic larval habitats

Mobility

Easily spread to new locations

Identification

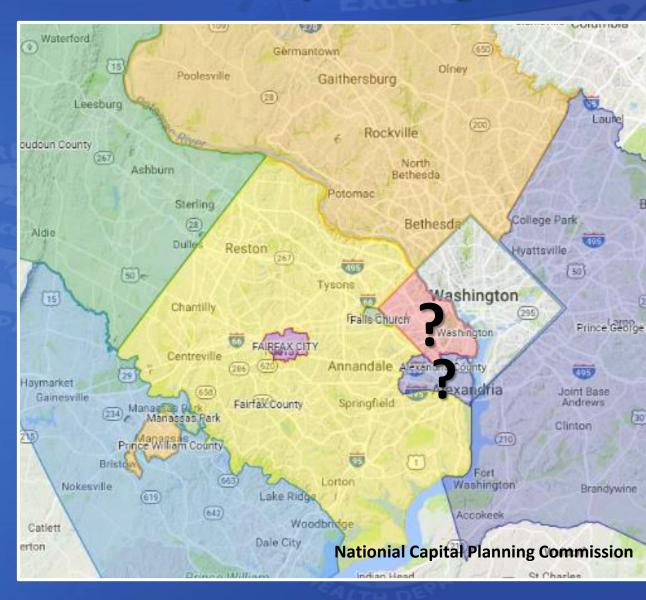
- Specimen condition
- Low abundance
- Taxonomic keys vary
- Similarity to common species

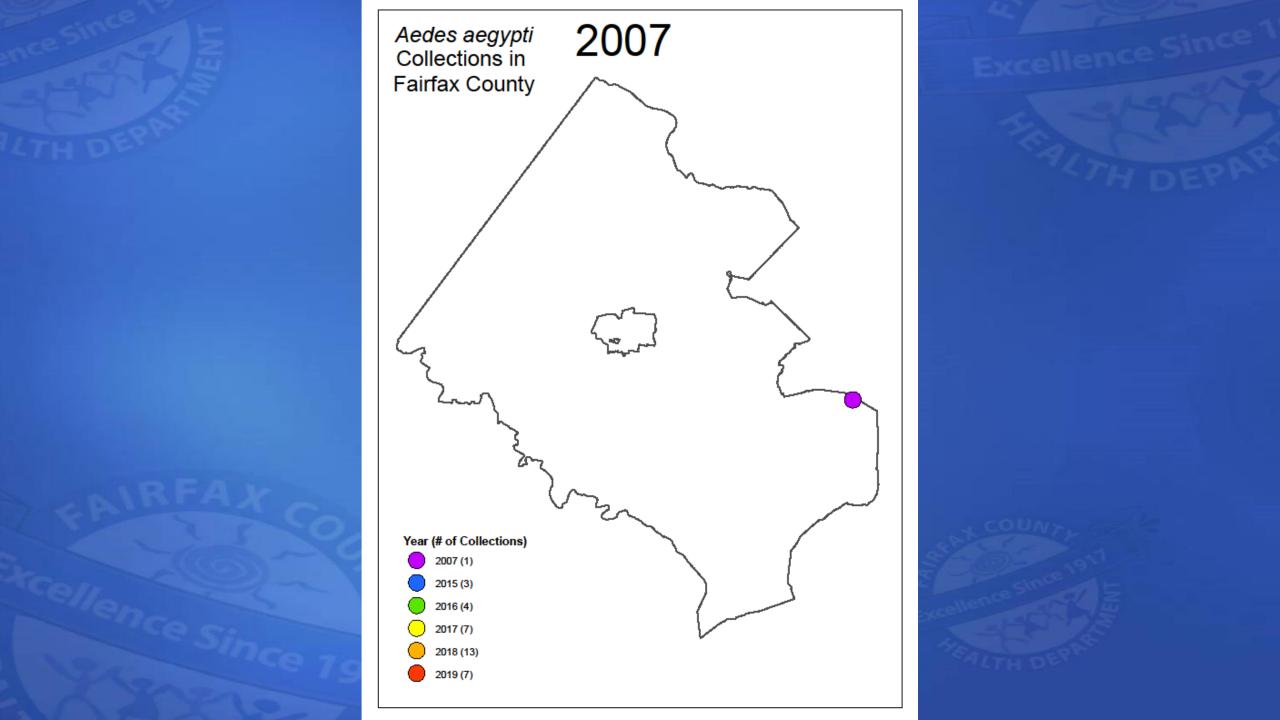
What we know about the D.C. Ae. aegypti population?

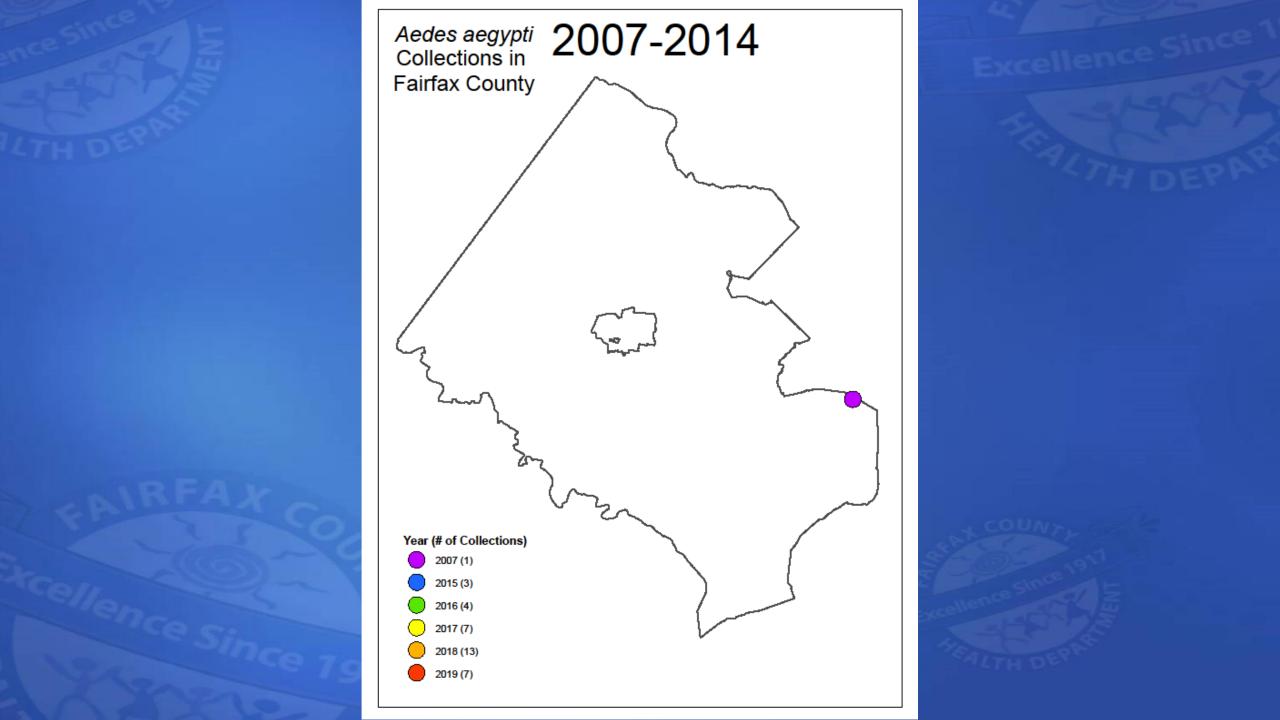
- Present since at least 2011 in Capitol Hill, D.C.
 - Sporadic reports as early as 2000
- Routine collections by DC DOH since 2016
- Likely occupying cryptic underground habitats year-round
- Actively flying/feeding after fall diapause of Ae. albopictus
- Genetically, most-similar to populations from FL
- 2 laboratory colonies established
 - University of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
 - Uniformed Services University (Bethesda, MD)

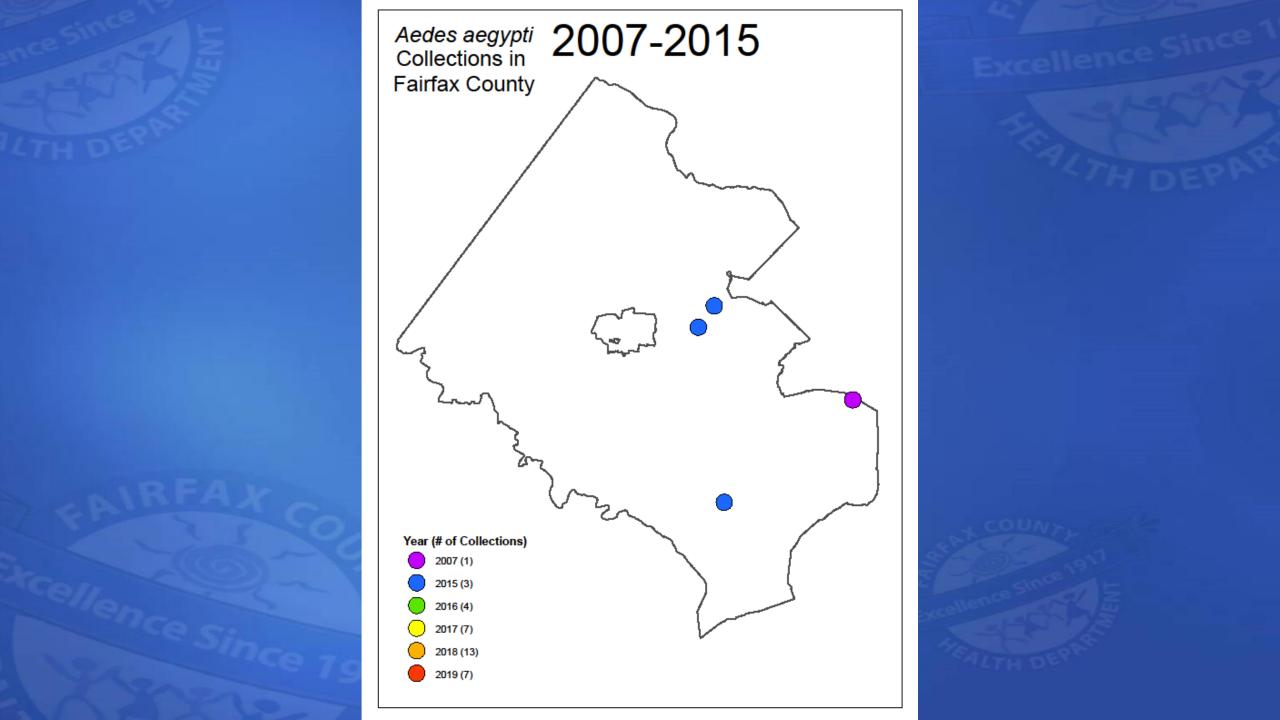
Ae. aegypti collections in the National Capital Region

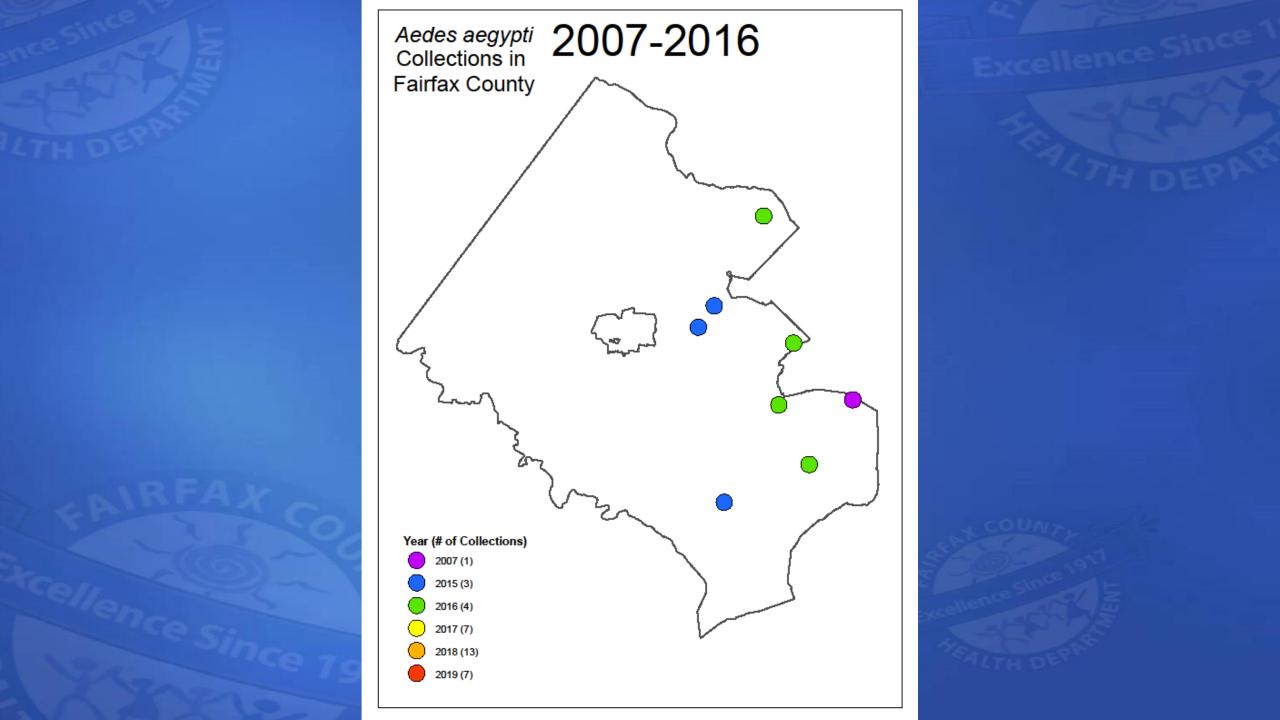
- Maryland
 - Baltimore City
 - **1987 (1)**
 - All collections since 1995 from counties bordering D.C
 - 1995 (2), 2016 (1), 2018 (1), 2019 (3)
- Virginia
 - City of Alexandria
 - 2015, 2016 (multiple locations)
 - Prince William County
 - 2019 (multiple locations)
 - Fairfax
 - 2007, 2015-2019 (multiple locations)

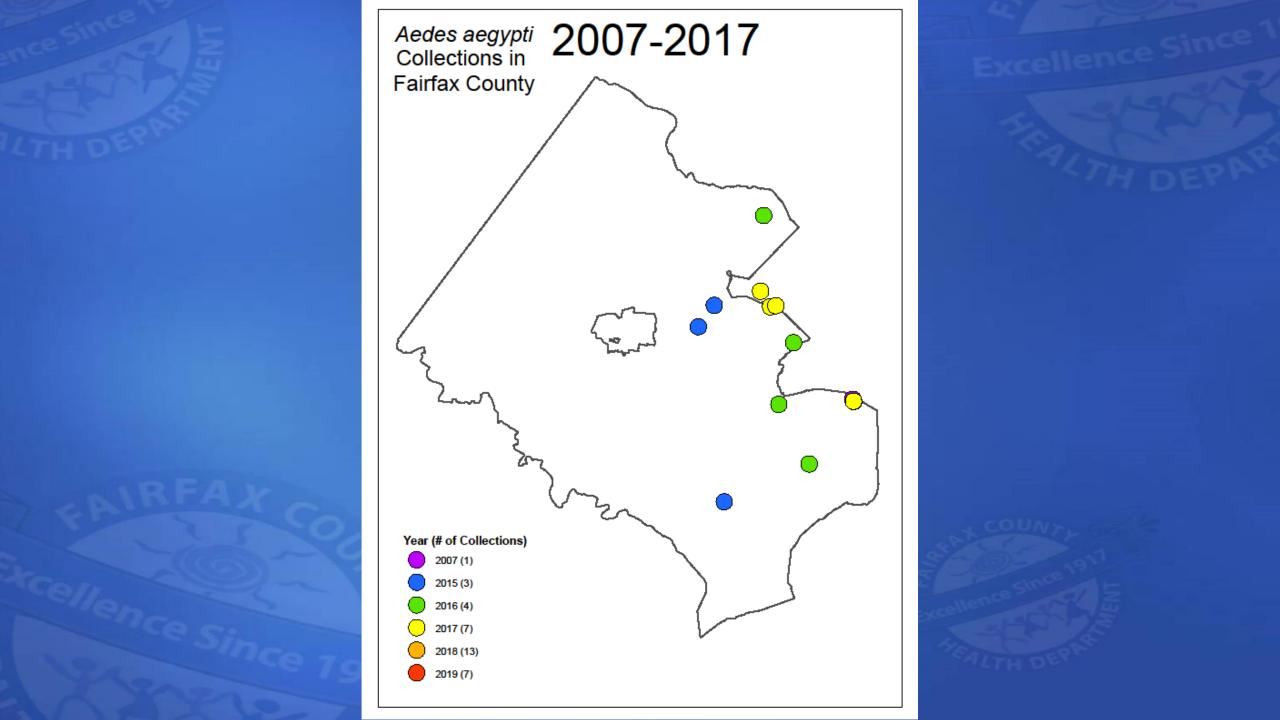


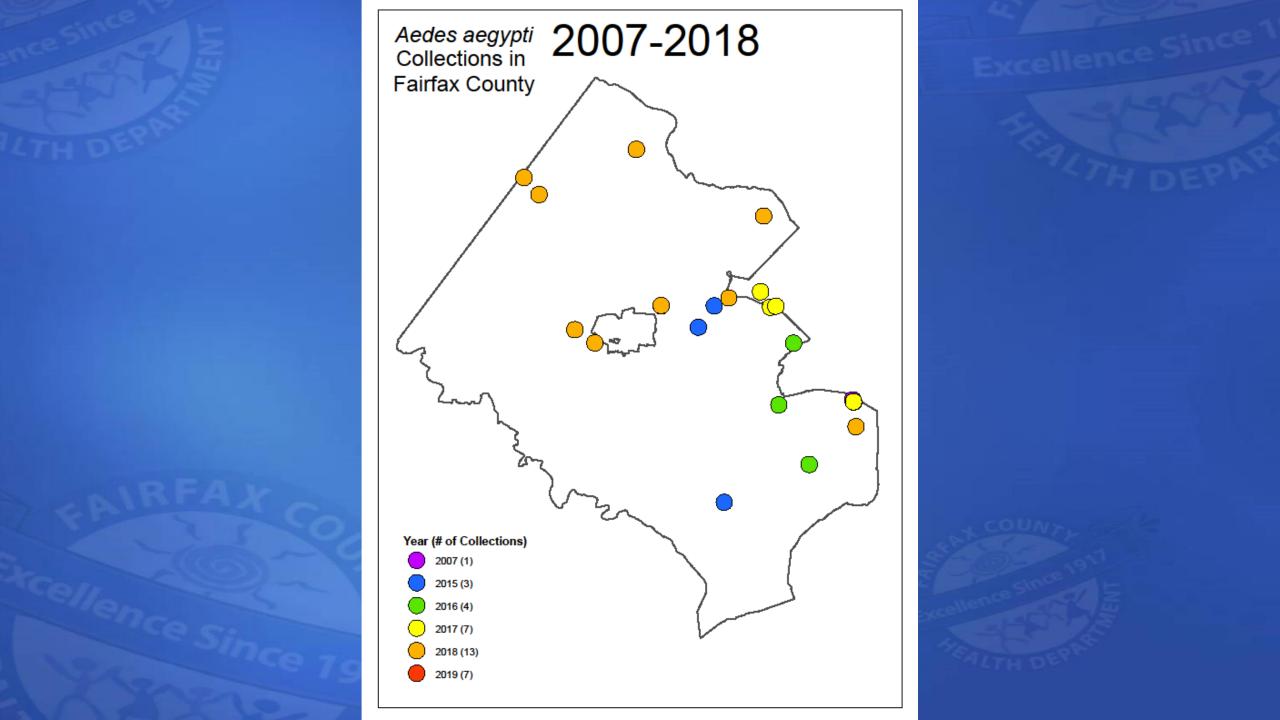


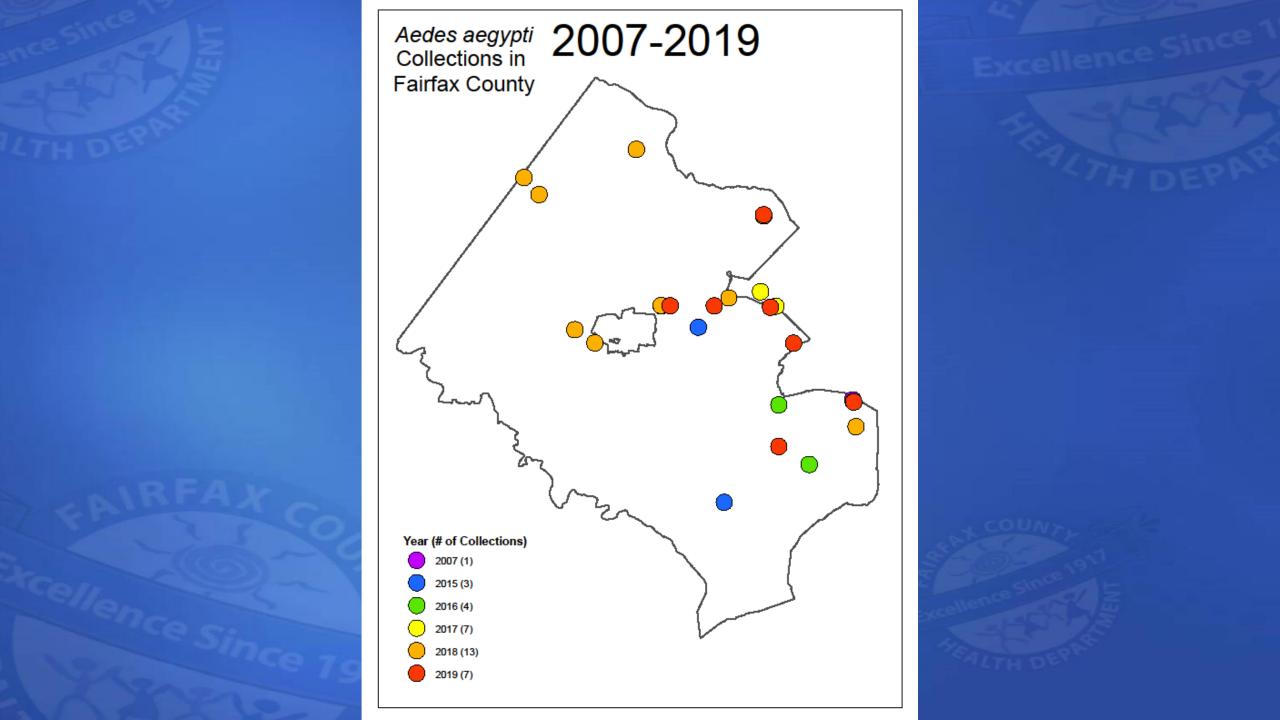


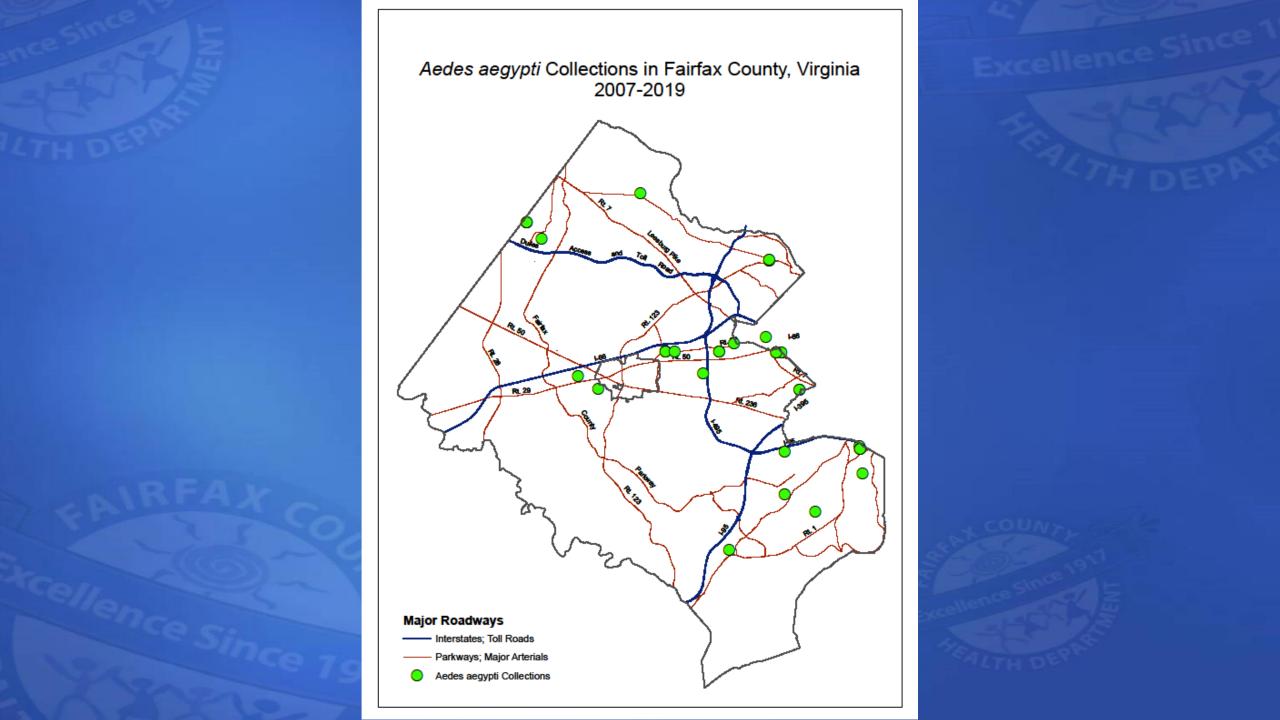












Why more Ae. aegypti in past 5 years?

- Aging underground infrastructure in D.C.?
- Warmer inside urban heat bubble of D.C.?
- Increase in # of commuters as Fairfax Co. population grows?
 - Mass transit, individual
- Nuisance treatments by homeowners more effective at killing Ae. albopictus, but allow for survival by Ae. aegypti?
- Rebounding from initial competition with Ae. albopictus from late 1990s to present?

What do we know about Ae. aegypti in Fairfax Co.?

- Genetically, cluster w/ D.C. Ae. aegypti population
- All collected within a mile of major roadways
- Usually "one-offs" at a location, despite additional surveillance effort
- No evidence of winter survival
- Collected at >20% routine surveillance sites

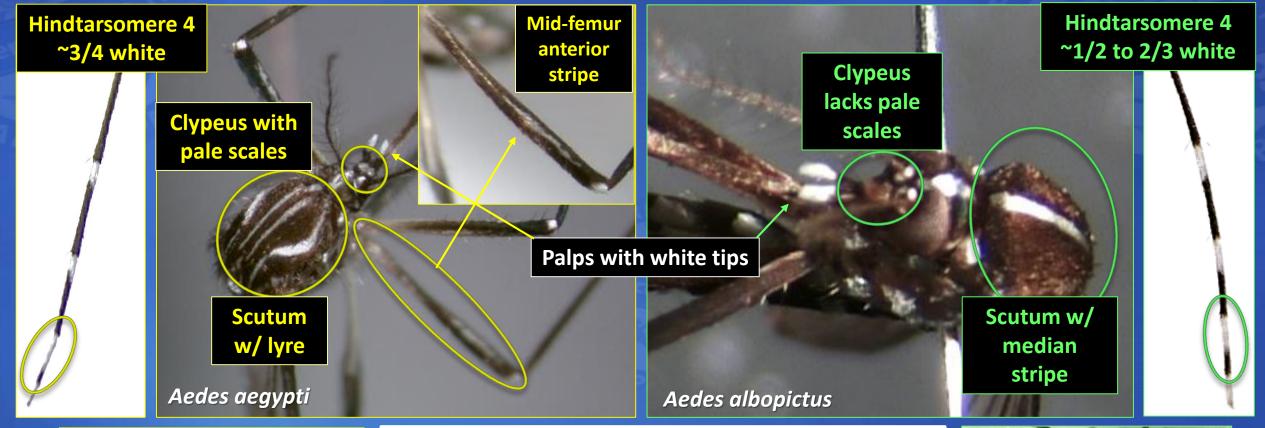
Hypothetical chain-of-events leading to Ae. aegypti "one-offs"

- Stowaways via public or individual transportation
 - Unfed females exit vehicle upon arrival in Fairfax Co.
 - Detected by FCHD surveillance
 - Females feed during ride and exit vehicle upon arrival in Fairfax Co.
 - Lay eggs that hatch in Fairfax Co., but share habitat with Ae. albopictus
 - Adult female Ae. aegypti that emerge are mated by Ae. albopictus males
 - Ae. aegypti rendered sterile, unable to establish future generation



Interesting References

- Evidence for an Overwintering Population of Aedes aegypti in Capitol Hill Neighborhood, Washington, DC. Lima AS et al. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg., 94(1), 2016, pp. 231-235.
- Origin of a High-Latitude Population of *Aedes aegypti* in Washington, DC. Gloria-Soria A et al. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.*, 98(2), 2018, pp. 445-452.
- Effects of the Environmental Temperature on *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* Mosquitoes: A Review. Reinhold et al. *Insects* 2018, 9, 158.
- An impressive capacity for cold tolerance plasticity protects against ionoregulatory collapse in the disease vector *Ae. aegypti*. Jass, A et al. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 222, 2019.
- Fischer, S. et al. Adaptation to temperate climates: Evidence of photoperiod-induced embryonic dormancy in Aedes aegypti in South America. *Journal of Insect Physiology*, 117, 2019.





Dark brown and white.
Ventral abdomen "sandy",

Distinguishing features of Ae. aegypti and Ae. albopictus



Black and white.
Ventral abdomen dark