



MOSQUITO



ALERT

A study led by Mosquito Alert shows that citizen science is a useful and reliable tool for studying the mosquitoes driving global epidemics

Another study quantifies the passive transport of tiger mosquitoes between Spanish provinces by car

The use of the platform and citizen observations is promoted to launch the first pilot tests with the management portal

Annual report

Mosquito Alert

2017




Mosquito Alert Annual Report 2017 - Citizen science project results

Authors: Marina Torres, Aitana Oltra, Frederic Bartumeus.

Design: Marina Torres (Communication Department, CREAF).

Photographs: authors (under  Creative Commons, where indicated).

 Mosquito Alert

CEAB-CSIC, CREAF, ICREA, MEC.



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About the project

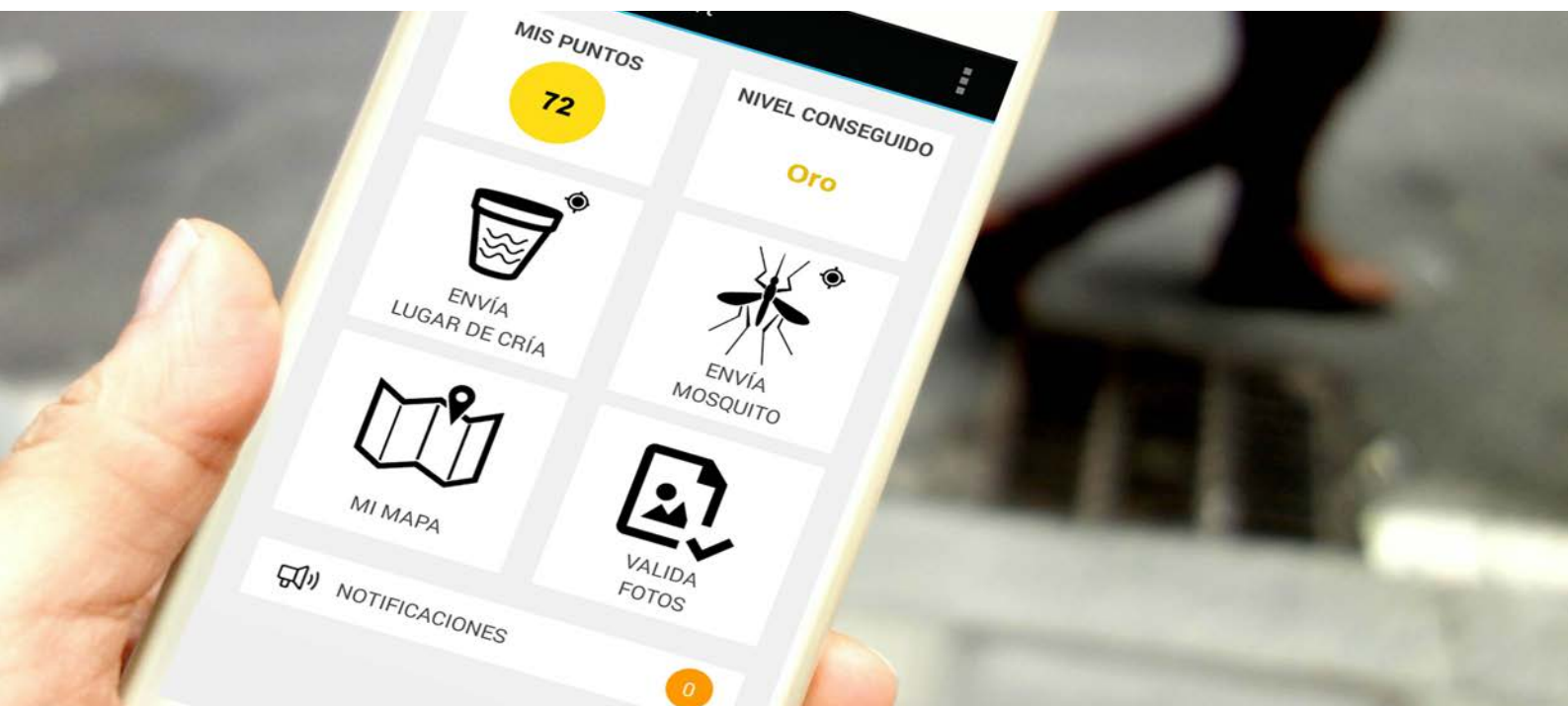
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Mosquito Alert is a citizen science observatory for monitoring and controlling tiger mosquitoes (*Aedes albopictus*) and yellow fever mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*), invasive species that are vectors of global diseases such as the dengue, chikungunya and Zika fevers.

Managers from public authorities use the Mosquito Alert platform as a new source of information for implementing monitoring and control measures. Users of the app, meanwhile, receive recommendations for keeping their homes free from the species in question.

The Mosquito Alert app enables citizen to report observations of such mosquitoes and their breeding sites. The data thus provided complement scientific work and make it possible to study the mosquitoes' distribution.

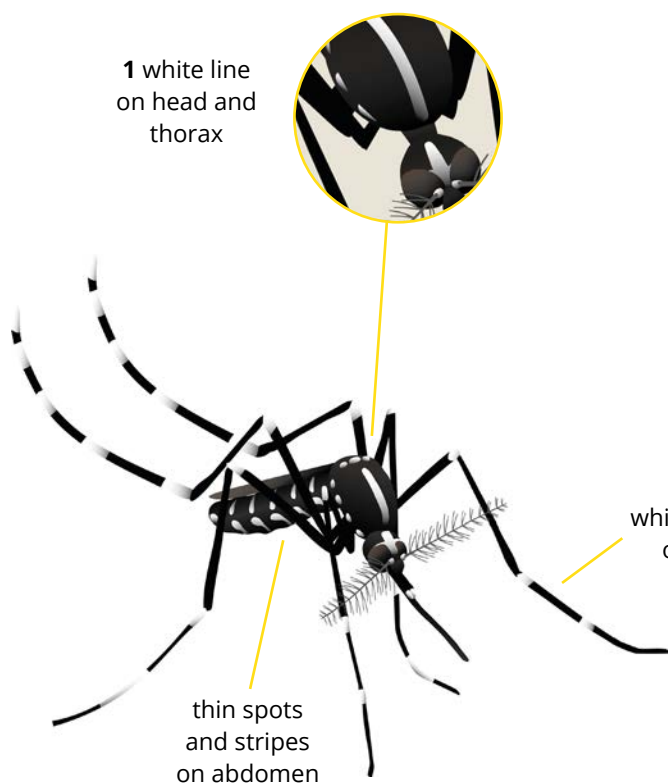
Mosquito Alert is an effective, inexpensive early-warning system that is part of Spain's health and research system



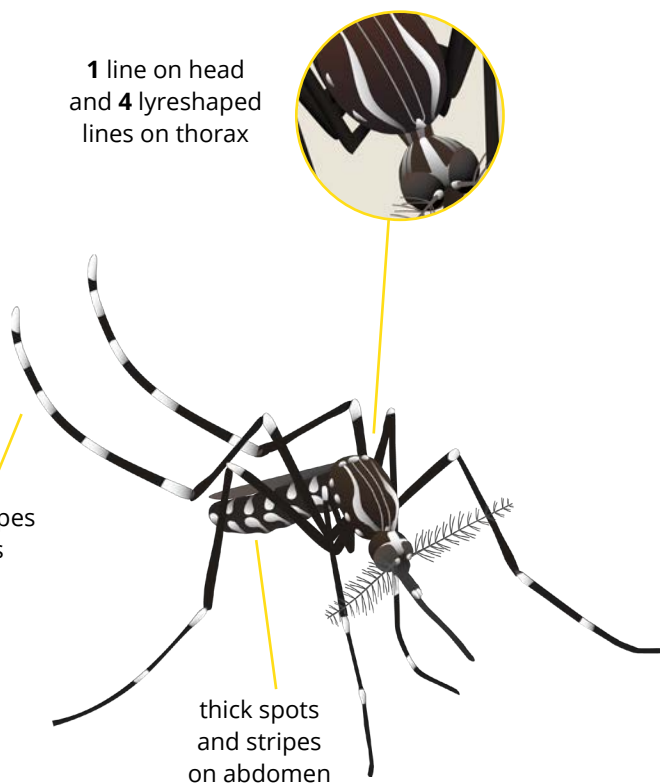
The tiger mosquito and the yellow fever mosquito

The tiger mosquito has been spreading along the country's Mediterranean coast and increasingly further inland since 2004. This is mainly due to climate change and globalization. On the other hand, the yellow fever mosquito has been added as another invasive species of interest, it is similar to the tiger mosquito specially for its behaviour and the disease transmission

capacity. In December 2017, the yellow fever mosquito **was found in the Canary Islands for the first time in decades in Spanish territories, in the island of Fuerteventura.** After this sighting, a new surveillance actions have started to prevent the expansion of this species through the other Canary Islands and its arrival to the Iberian Peninsula.



Tiger mosquito
(*Aedes albopictus*)



Yellow fever mosquito
(*Aedes aegypti*)

Breeding sites

In urban areas, tiger and yellow fever mosquitoes breed in small receptacles containing stagnant water. Thanks to Mosquito Alert, citizens can help the authorities responsible for monitoring and controlling mosquitoes detect breeding sites, such as **gutters, drains** and **ornamental fountains** in public roads.

On private property, tiger mosquitoes breed in small receptacles containing stagnant water in yards or on balconies. As the public authorities are unable to apply treatments on such property, we raise awareness among citizens with a view to them eliminating possible breeding sites in their homes themselves.



Distribution and diseases

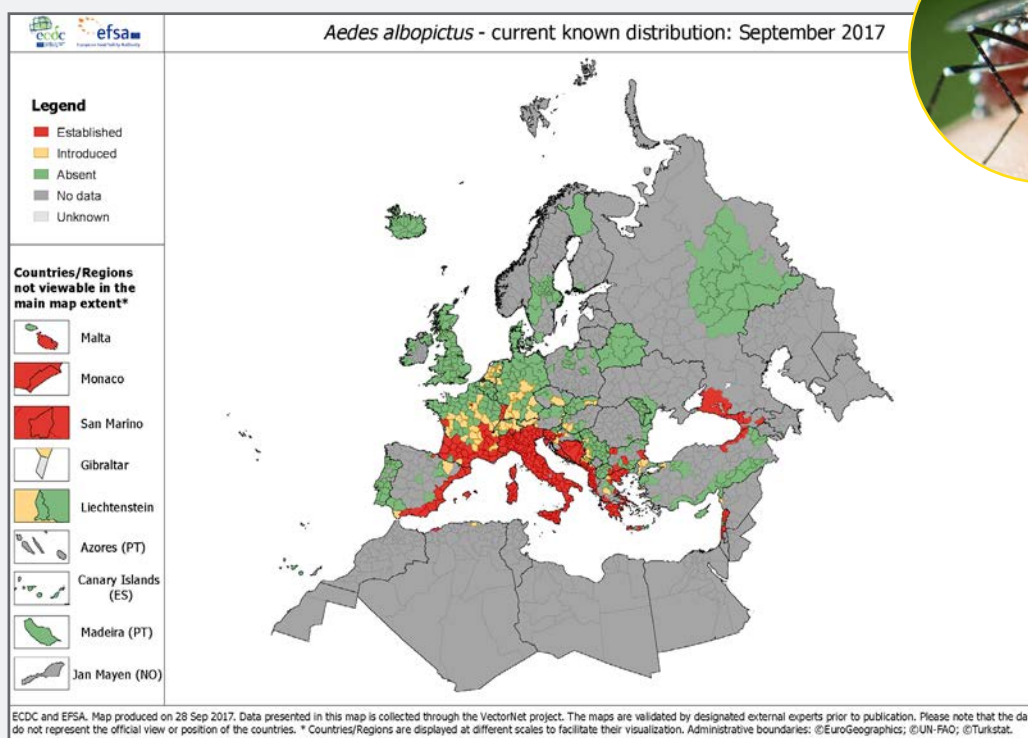
The dengue, chikungunya and Zika fevers are not endemic in Spain. However, their transmission cannot be ruled out because of a very high level of human mobility and the presence of the tiger mosquito in its period of greatest activity (June - October). To prevent such transmission, it is crucial to be aware of the presence of the relevant species, minimize their numbers in areas in which they have established themselves and control their spread. The **tiger mosquito** can currently be found along the Mediterranean coast and

is widespread in Asia and South America. A total of 540 municipalities in Spain have been affected, according to data spanning 2004 and 2015 (Collantes et al. 2016). The **yellow fever mosquito** can be found in Africa, in countries close to the tropics and subtropics, northern Brazil and southeast Asia. It is also present in the southeast of the USA, in northern Australia, along the east coast of the Black Sea and in Madeira. In December 2017 it was found in the island of Fuerteventura.

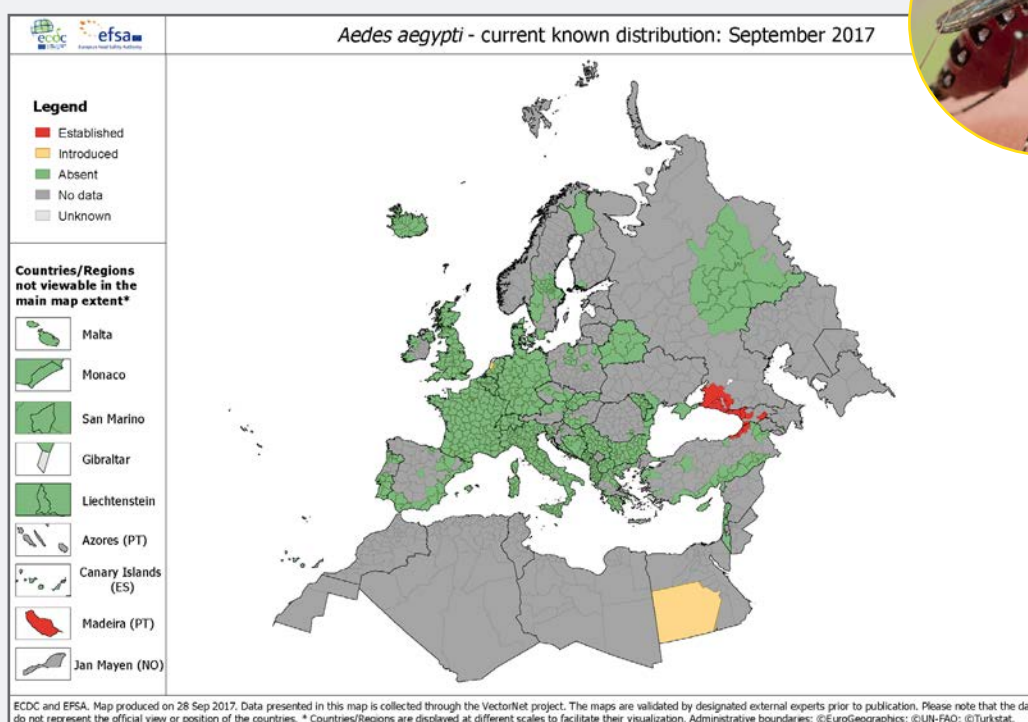


Photo: Roger Eritja ©

The tiger mosquito distribution in Europe (2017)



The yellow fever mosquito distribution in Europa (2017)



The Mosquito Alert project, a 360-degree observatory





Citizen observations

Collecting data

Citizens use the Mosquito Alert app to take and share geotagged photos of tiger or yellow fever mosquitoes and their breeding sites in public areas. They also receive notifications through it.



Expert validation

Validating data

A team of experts validate the photos and identify the species of mosquito shown. Validation results are sent to the users involved.



Interactive map

Collecting data

Validated sightings are published on an interactive map, where their details can be viewed, analysed and shared.



Science

Using data

We use the data citizens provide to study the distribution and spread of tiger and yellow fever mosquitoes.



Management

Using data

We collaborate with the public administration to improve the surveillance and control of the tiger mosquitos in areas where it has been established and to detect it in new areas. We promote direct communication between managers and citizen through notifications.



Education & community building

Rising awareness and communication

More and more territories are applying control measures and sending in data via the app, thanks to the project's tools for communication, information and education. We also involve schools using open schooling methodologies and the project has begun to be implemented in many other countries.



Results and achievements in 2017

2

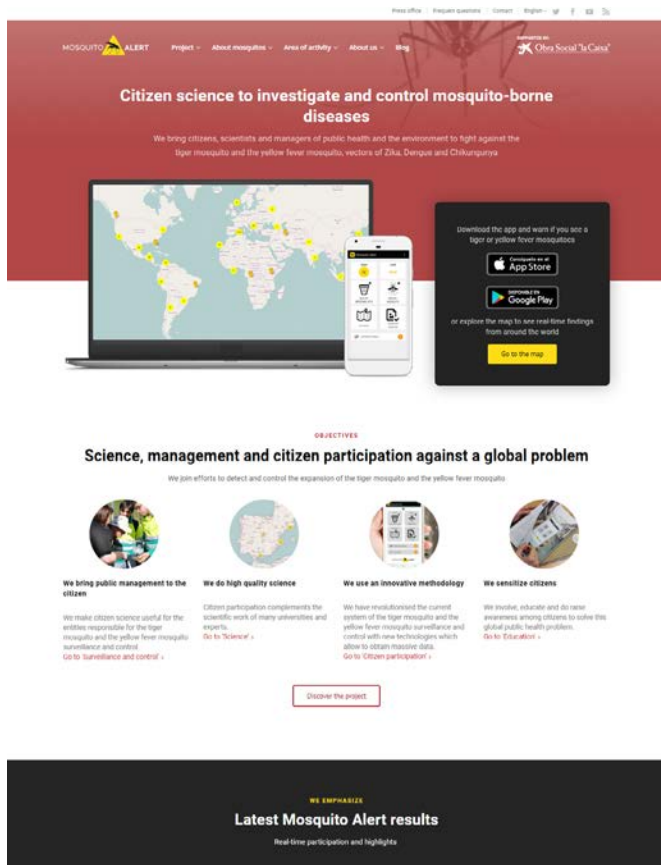
2.1 Technological platforms

Website and app



New website

We have updated our brand renewing our website areas, now organised in four areas of activity: citizen participation, science, surveillance and control and education.



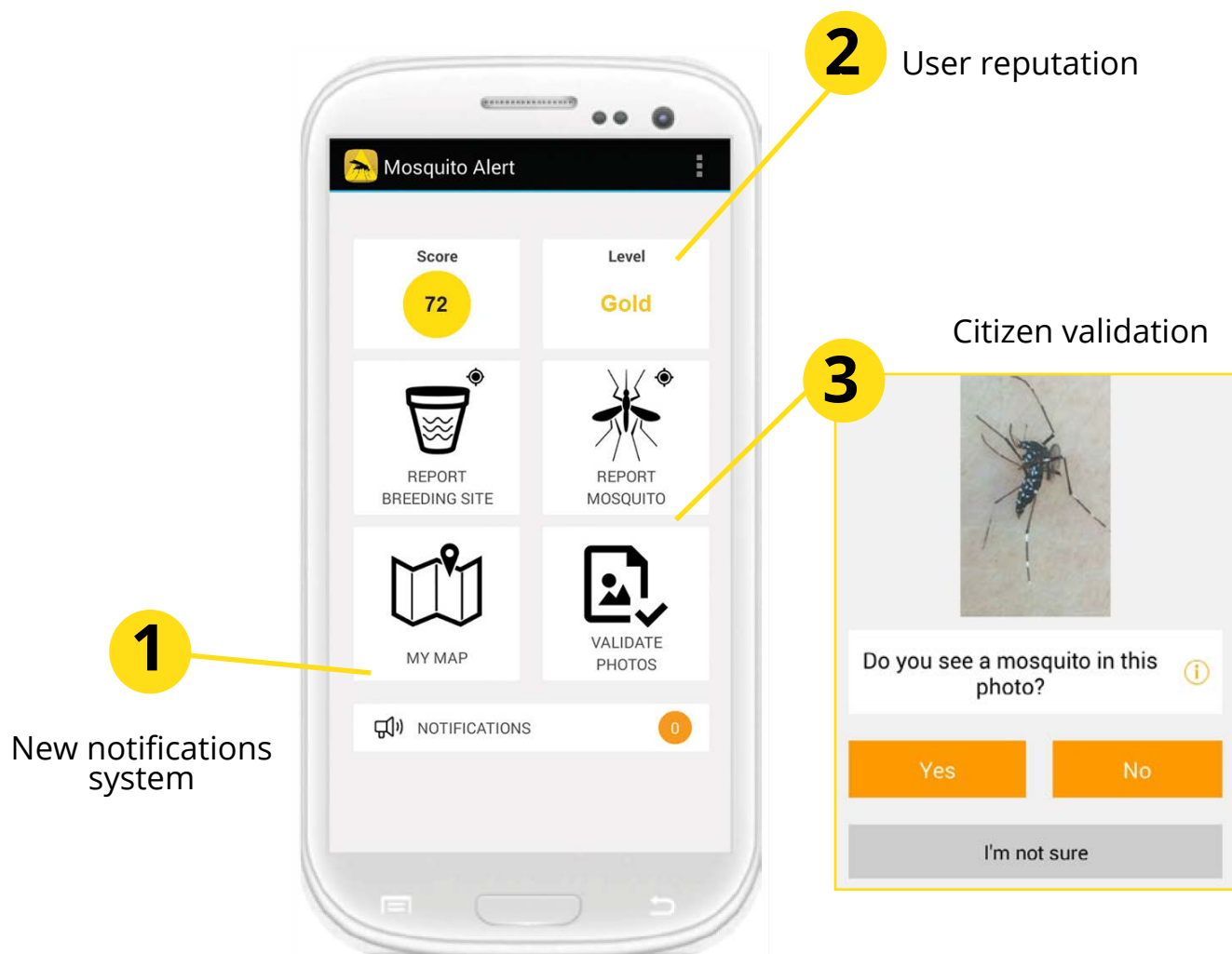
New features of the app

- 1 Direct communication:** we have developed a notification system which allows scientists and mosquito managers to send information via app to participants. For instance, the validation result of the reports or the treatment actions that have been carried out.
- 2 User reputation:** users get score according to the amount of sent reports and quality.
- 3 Citizen validation:** participants can also validate photos from others, thus getting better score.

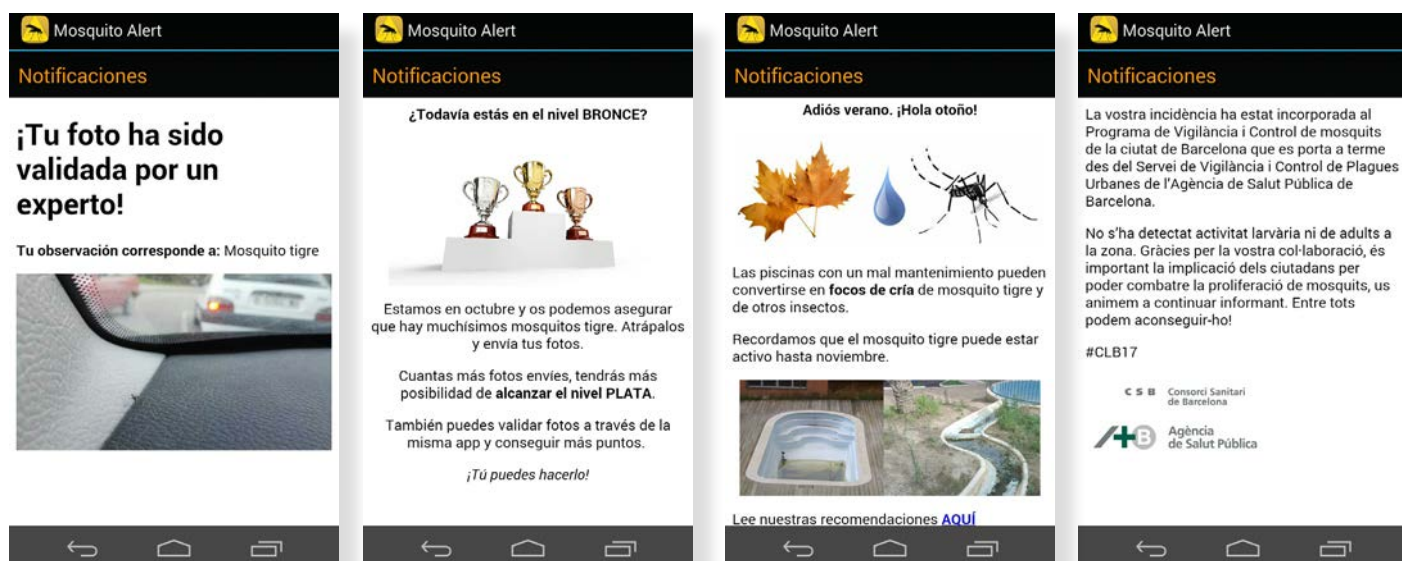
The app in figures

	2017	Acumulado 2014 - 2017
Downloads (Android + iOS)	7.415	45.005
* Reported observations of tiger mosquitos	1.760	10.038
Reported observations of yellow fever mosquitos	3 (Perú)	6 (Perú, Pakistán, Guatemala)
Reported observations of breeding sites	991	2.354

* total number of reported observations before expert validation.



Examples of notifications sent during 2017 (Spanish and Catalan only)



Public observations map



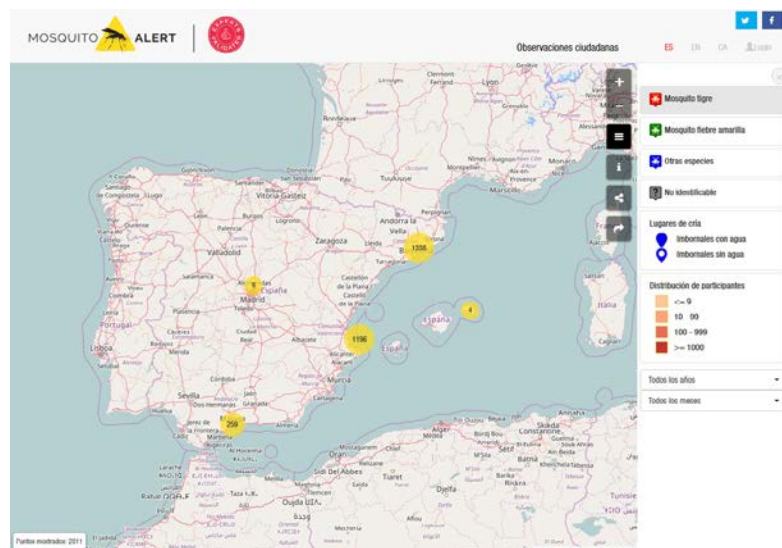
Validated sightings are published on Mosquito Alert's interactive map. This interface can be used to view and analyse all such reports since 2014. In 2017, with the collaboration of Dipsalut (Girona Provincial Council's public health body) and the work of SIGTE (Servei de Sistemes d'Informació Geogràfica i Teledetecció Espacial de la Universitat de Girona) the map has been updated with new functions to simplify viewing and exporting data from one or more areas. These new tools simplify tiger mosquito monitoring and control.

The new functionalities of the map allow:

- **Select multiple layers of different observations at the same time.**
- **Share map views through social media and URL.**
- **Export and download data in different file formats.**
- **Search and visualize observations of a determined city.**
- **Visualize data from different years, months or a determined date.**



Dipsalut
Organisme Autònom de Salut Pública
Diputació de Girona





Citizen validation



Another goal is to obtain citizen that identifies the tiger mosquito and the yellow fever mosquito quickly and effectively, **without the need for expert validation**. Thanks to the Scifabric work and their expertise in creating crowdcrafting platforms, we have a map in which citizen validations made with the app can be showed.

The map shows all the tiger mosquito reports that have been validated by 5 participants minimum. Each photo has a fiability value according to all validations, so they have a final percent of fiability. In addition, the map shows the most active months in terms of validations and allows to visualize them in every municipality.

[> Go to the map](#)

pybossa
scifabric

MOSQUITO ALERT

About

Busca por ciudad, provincia, país o código postal

Tigre

74.00% 50 personas

Torredembarra, España



Tigre

60.00% 50 personas

Torredembarra, España



Tigre

54.55% 11 personas

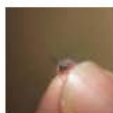
Gerona, España



Tigre

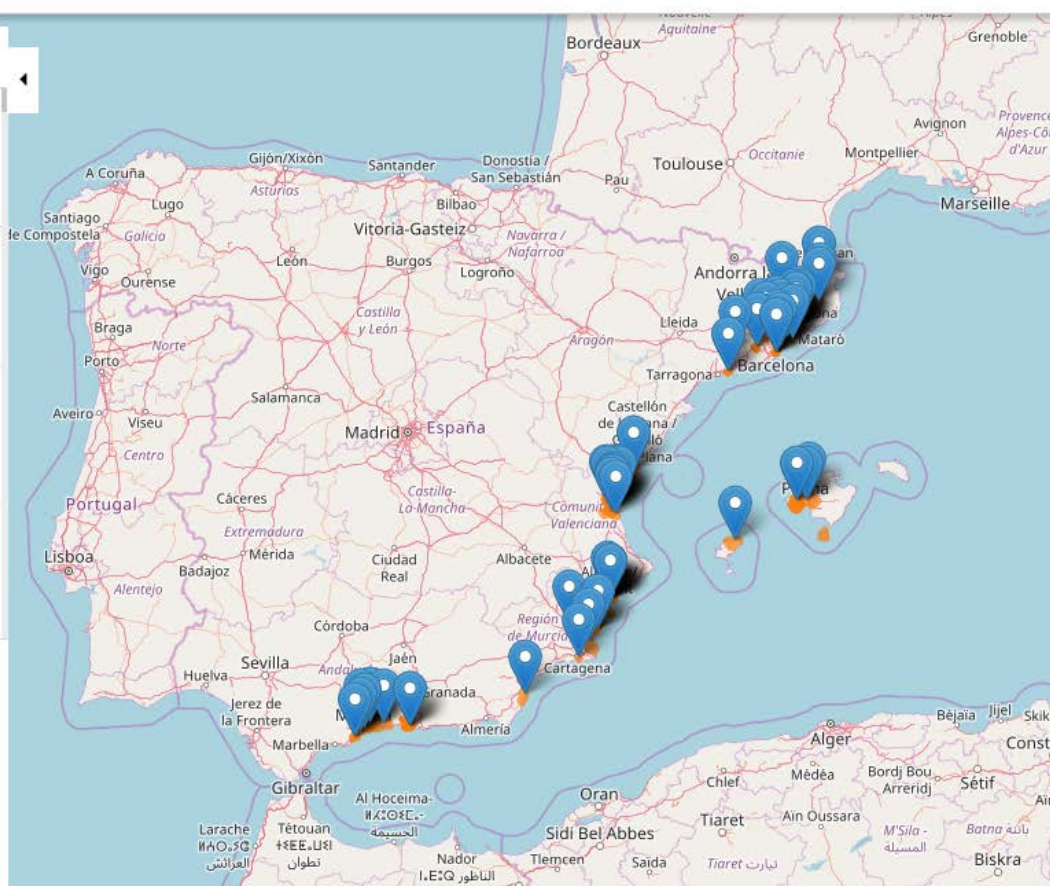
100.00% 5 personas

Vila-real, España



Distribución por meses para últimos resultados

Desde Junio 2014 - Octubre 2017



2.2 Citizen observations

Expert validation

A team of entomologists analyzes only the observations that contain a photo. Three experts identify the species for each observation independently. One more expert checks those validation results and if they coincide with a tiger or yellow fever mosquito,

he assigns “**possible**” or “**confirmed**” categories depending on the quality of the photo. The final result is published in the public map and notified to the participant with a notification. Sometimes the experts add notes together with the result.



Sarah Delacour

Coordinator of the National Plan of entomological surveillance at airports and ports against vectors of diseases.



Simone Mariani

Mosquito's ecology expert. He collaborates with different projects about monitoring and cartography of its populations in Catalonia.



Pedro María Alarcón-Elbal

Medical Entomology-Veterinary expert. Lecturer and researcher at Universidad Agroforestal Fernando Arturo de Meriño de Jarabacoa, Dominican Republic



Mikel Bengoa

Expert in tiger mosquito control. Director of the consultancy Moscard Tigre.



Rosario Melero-Alcíbar

Expert in Medic and Veterinary Entomology. Entomology Coordinator of Fundación IO. Researcher at Entomological Surveillance National Plan of ports and airports against



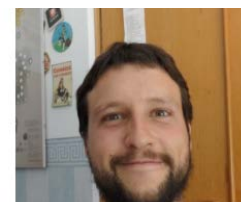
Santi Escartin

Director of XATRAC. Participates in the Tiger Mosquito Surveillance Programme of Girona and coordinates breeding sites cartography in Tarragona and Girona.



María Ángeles Puig









Expert in biology and ecology of aquatic insects. Researcher of CEAB-CSIC.



Ignacio Ruiz

Expert in Medic and Veterinary Entomology. Researcher at Center of Biomedical Research of La Rioja (CIBIR).

Results of expert validation

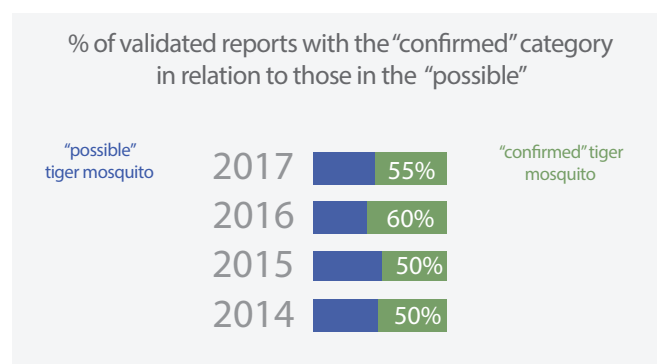
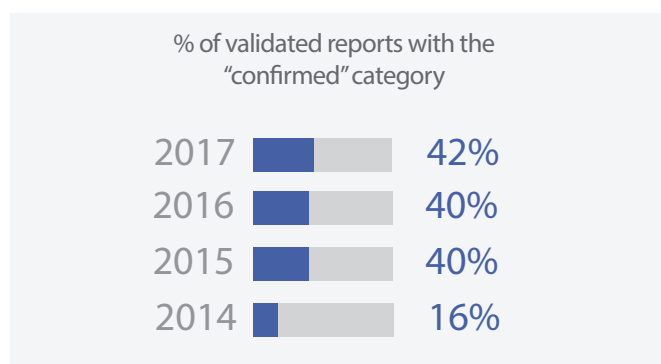
Categories	Confirmed tiger mosquito	Possible tiger mosquito	Confirmed yellow fever mosquito	Possible yellow fever mosquito	Other species	Unidentifiable	Breeding sites	Without photo
Number of reports	537	424	2	1	323	1690	695	727
Characteristics	White line on head and thorax identified	Other characteristics typical of the species identified	Lyre-shaped lines in thorax identified	Other characteristics typical of the species identified	Characteristics of other species of mosquito identified	No identifiable characteristics of any particular species	Not validated by an expert but the wrong ones are discarded	Not validated
Examples								

	Total	Daily average (from May to November)
Number of reports received during 2017	3.672	17
Number of validated reports ("unidentifiable" and "without photo" not included)	1.982	9
Number of validated reports with the "confirmed tiger mosquito" category	537	3

Reliability of citizen data

The photos taken by citizen are getting better every year. In 2017, the **42%** of all validated reports were placed in the **"confirmed tiger mosquito"**

category. The number of **"confirmed" reports is still bigger than "possibles"** although quite less than in 2016.



A selection of some of the best photos in the “confirmed tiger mosquito” category (2017)



2.3 Science

Mosquito Alert exposes that citizen science is a useful and reliable tool for studying the mosquitoes driving global epidemics

A study led by Mosquito Alert researchers published in *Nature Communications* (Palmer et al. 2017) shows that citizen science has allowed the researchers to cover much more geographic space in comparison to traditional methods, reducing the economic cost of the two-year study eight-fold. The study has used data sent by citizen from 2014 to 2015 with the Mosquito Alert app.

The results suggest that this citizen system developed by Mosquito Alert in Spain can be scale up globally in a future and design new studies on the risk of disease transmission within the contexts of globalization, climate change, and increasing social inequality.

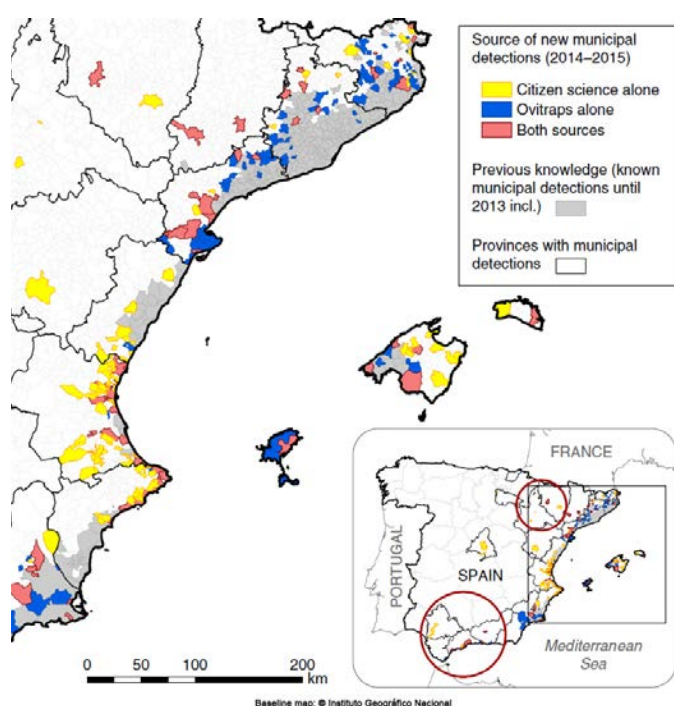


Figure: Palmer et al. (2017). Citizen science provides a reliable and scalable tool to track disease-carrying mosquitoes. *Nature Communications*, 8:916.

The passive transport of tiger mosquitoes between provinces in Spain by car has been quantified for the first time

Another relevant study published by the Mosquito Alert team in *Scientific Reports* (Eritja et al. 2017) confirms that 5 out of every 1,000 daily car trips in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona during the summer carries a tiger mosquito to.

The work shows that unwitting trans-

port of tiger mosquitos in private vehicles is a clear mechanism for their dispersal. The researchers inspected vehicles at random in checkpoints at toll-booths and vehicle inspection stations, and also gained data from alerts made by citizens

using the Mosquito Alert app. The scientists created a mathematical model with these data at its core in order to predict the movement of tiger mosquitos between Spanish provinces and in cars. Barcelona is the greatest mosquito-exporting province, fol-

lowed by Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante,

and Murcia. In a future the re-

searchers will study trans-

portation patterns and,

using the model, be

able to extrapola-

te the predictions

to any place, year,

and season to have a

better understanding

of how this insect is dis-

persed and be able to pro-

pose measures to halt the invasion.

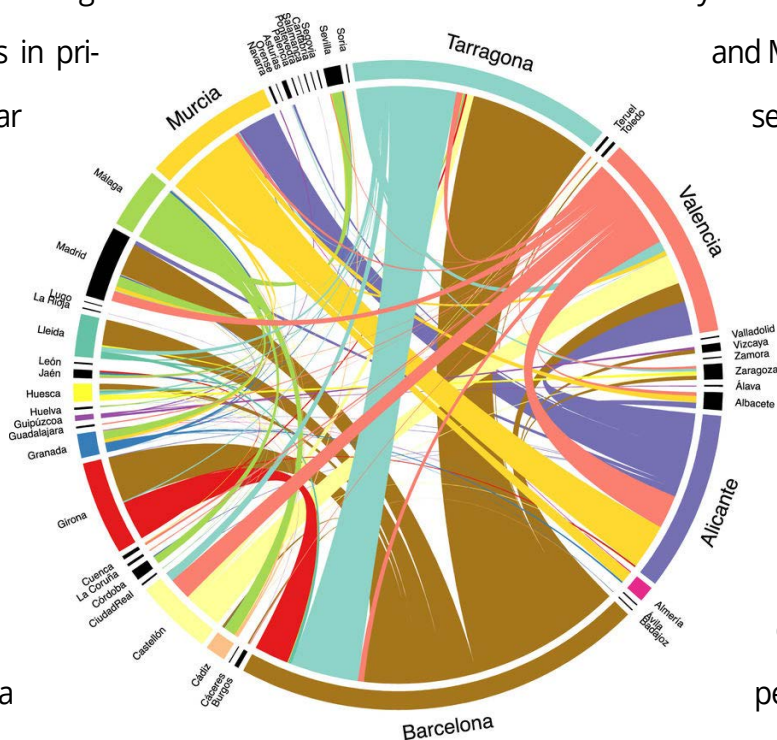


Figure: Eritja et al.



Photos of tiger mosquito inside the cars sent by citizen using the Mosquito Alert app.

Scientific articles published

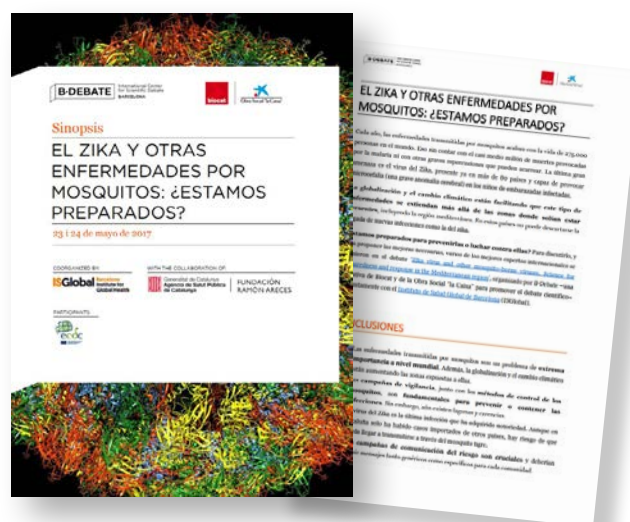
- Eritja R, Palmer JRB, Roiz D, Sanpera-Calbet I, Bartumeus F (2017) Direct Evidence of *Aedes albopictus* Dispersal by Car. *Scientific Reports* 7:14399.
- Palmer JRB, et al. (2017) Citizen Science Provides a Reliable and Scalable Tool to Track Disease-Carrying Mosquitoes. *Nature Communications* 8:916.
- Millet, J. P., Montalvo, T., Bueno, R., Romero-Tamarit, A., Prats-Urbe, A., Fernandez, L., ... & Zika Working Group in Barcelona (2017). Imported Zika Virus in a European city: how to prevent local transmission?. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 8, 1319.
- Ceccaroni, L., & Piera, J. (2017). Analyzing the Role of Citizen Science in Modern Research (pp. 1-355). Hershey, PA: IGI Global. doi:10.4018/978-1-5225-0962-2.
- Garriga J, Piera J, Bartumeus F (2016). A Bayesian Framework for Reputation in Citizen Science. Proceedings of the Workshop on Data Science for Social Good (2017). European Conference on Machine Learning and Principles and Practice of Knowledge Discovery (ECML PKDD). Skopje, Macedonia (18-22 September, 2017).
- Palmer JRB, Brocklehurst M, Tyson E, Bartumeus F (2016) Global Mosquito Alert In Citizen

Science: Innovation in Open Science, Society and Policy. (UCL Press) Edited by: Muki Haklay, Aletta Bonn, Susanne Hecker, Anne Bowser, Zen Makuch and Johannes Vogel (in press).

- Tyson E., Bowser A., Bartumeus F., and Pauwels E. (2016) Global Mosquito Alert Consortium: A Roadmap Towards a Common Protocol and Platform for Citizen Science Vector Monitoring (to be shown to future funders or public health administrations) (to be published).

Citations in third parties' scientific works

- BDEBATE Sinopsis (2017). El Zika y otras enfermedades por mosquitos. ¿Estamos preparados? Biocat.
- SIGTE (2017). Visualización y gestión de grandes volúmenes de datos en un cliente web. El proyecto Mosquito Alert. UNIGIS.



Presentations in scientific or technical conferences

- 23/11/2017. 1st Italian Citizen Science Conference. Roma
- 22/11/2017. Citizen Science Training School. COST Action – CA15212 Citizen Science, Barcelona.
- 21/11/2017. XIV JORNADA CREA SCB ICHN: invasions biològiques. Recerca i gestió. Barcelona
- 14/11/2017. Debats ICREA-CCCB. Planeta 2050. Barcelona
- 1-6/10/2017. 7th International Congress of the Society for Vector Ecology (SOVE). Palma de Mallorca.
- 18-22/9/2017. The European Conference on Machine Learning & Principles and

Practice of Knowledge Discovery in Databases. ECML PKDD 2017. POSTER Skopje, Macedonia.

- 13/9/2017. Social Inequality and Disease-Vector Mosquitoes: An Interspecies Feedback Loop. University of Berkeley.
- 6-8/9/2017. Congreso SESPAS – Ciencia para la acción. Barcelona
- 13/7/2017. Jornada Informativa: situación de las enfermedades transmitidas por vectores en España. Madrid.
- 21/6/2017. XIV Congreso de Salud Ambiental organizado por la Sociedad Española de Sanidad Ambiental (SESA). Zaragoza
- 1-2/6/2017. 11as Jornadas SIG Libre UdG. Girona
- 30/5/2017. Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua S.A. Barcelona.
- 25/5/2017. 4t dia de la ciència ciutadana. Barcelona.
- 23-24/5/2017. BDEBATE. Zika virus and other mosquito-borne viruses. Science for preparedness and response in the Mediterranean region. CosmoCaixa Barcelona.
- 17-20/5/2017. #CitSci2017 Conference Information. Minnesota
- 15/5/2017. Dilluns de ciència CSIC – Cómo los humanos estamos transformando la



VIIIth Conference EMCA, Montenegro. Photo: EMCA

tierra: La era del «antropoceno». CEAB-CSIC.

- 21/4/2017. Seminari Hospital General Vall d'Hebrón. Hospital Vall d'Hebrón, Barcelona.
- 3-4/4/2017. Harnessing Citizen Science to Tackle Mosquito-Borne Diseases: Towards a locally based, yet Global Platform. Technical Workshop. Geneva.
- 13-16/3/2017. VIIIth EMCA Conference. Montenegro
- 8/2/2017. Citizen Science and Open Data: a model for Invasive Alien Species in Europe. Brussel·les
- 23/1/2017. Mosquito Mappers: Citizen Scientist Action, Healthy Communities. Washington DC
- 18/1/2017. The Crowd & the Cloud: Empowering Citizens to Support their Own Development through Data. United Nations.
- 16-18/1/2017. First United Nations World Data Forum, South Africa.



Global Mosquito Alert Consortium workshop, Ginebra. Photo: GMAC

A work of Mosquito Alert is recognized by the worldwide scientific community



A solid research studying deeply Mosquito Alert data which includes various social aspects related to the risk of disease transmission through mosquitoes won the second prize of the contest “Falling Walls LAB-Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions”. The contest is promoted by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie program with the aim of highlighting the best

projects carried out by researchers belonging to this prestigious European program. The researcher John Palmer of Pompeu Fabra University and member of Mosquito Alert presented his scientific project highlighting the achievements thanks to citizen participation combined with scientific work. [> Read more](#)

John R.B. Palmer at the presentation. Photo: MSCA



2.4 Management

Collaboration with administrations in surveillance and control of the tiger mosquito in cities where it is established and others where begins to be problematic.

Collaborations and agreements with the public administration and private companies

■ Kit for managers

We have developed a free kit for managers with dissemination and education material for doing prevention campaigns together with the city councils. It also includes instructions to use the map and the reports to do surveillance actions in the municipalities.



■ First steps with “Diputació de Barcelona”

During the prevention campaign some material of Mosquito Alert was included at the “Urban pests” of the main website for city councils of the Barcelona province.

[> See website](#)

■ City of Barcelona

One more collaboration with the Public Health Agency of Barcelona (ASPB), that validates data sent from participants in the city and include this data in their surveillance and control programs since 2015. In 2017, a total of **152 incidences** were sent with the app and answered by the ASPB. 139 of them were inspected and in **16 tiger mosquito activity was detected**, followed by treatment actions in the breeding sites.

■ City of Valencia

The Public Health Administration of the City of Valencia supports and uses the Mosquito Alert app as an extra tool to do surveillance and control actions in the city, together with the Lokímica company.

[> Read more](#)

Press conference in Valencia.
Photo: Valencia City Council



■ Girona province

Thanks to the collaboration with Dipsalut (Girona Provincial Council's public health body) we have developed new tools to better visualize data from the map and the private portal for managers.

[> Read more](#)

■ Collaboration agreement with ANECPLA

The Spanish National Association for Environmental Health Businesses will contribute the knowledge of professional pest control agents to Mosquito Alert's popular platform for citizen science and mosquito control. [> Read more](#)

■ Government of Catalonia

Mosquito Alert is included at the health portal "[Canal Salut](#)". A new project "PICAT" is assigned in collaboration with ISGlobal and Vall d'Hebrón Institute of Research (VHIR).

■ Community of Madrid

Mosquito Alert is included at the Program for Entomological Surveillance and Sanitary-Environmental Control of Transmitting Vectors of Arboviruses (Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika), according to the collaboration agreement in 2016.

[> Read more](#)

Collaboration agreement with ANECPLA.



More collaborative campaigns and sensibilization

During 2017 we have offered collaborations with municipalities to do sensibilization activities related to the tiger mosquito together with the city councils. Some of them are:

- Badalona City Council
- Terrassa City Council
- Sabadell City Council
- Benalmádena City Council
- El Baix Montseny
- La Pobla de Claramunt City Council
- Vinaròs City Council

“ECOVITA” exhibition at
Baix Montseny.



Junts podem eliminar-los!

Les fotos que envies amb l'app apareixen validades en un **mapa públic** que qualsevol persona pot consultar des del web.

Aquest mapa de punts de mosquits i llocs de cria pot ser molt útil per a les **entitats i gestors de salut pública** que treballen en les estratègies de seguiment i control d'aquests mosquits.

Si entre tots ajudem a fer aquestes accions de control i prevenció farem front a les **molesties** que ens provoquen aquests insectes. A més, és important per reduir al màxim el risc de transmissió de malalties per aquests mosquits.

Lluita contra els mosquits transmissors de malalties!

Ajuntament de Terrassa

Medi Ambient i Sostenibilitat
www.terrassa.cat/mediambient

Segueix-nos a:

@Mosquito_Alert
 /mosquitoalert
www.mosquitoalert.com

Descarrega't l'app i envia fotos dels mosquits i els seus llocs de cria!

Llicència d'ús d'aquest document: CC by Mosquito Alert

A new platform for managing promoted by Dipsalut



In May 2017, MosquitoAlert and Dipsalut (the Public Health entity for the region of Girona, Spain) unveil **a new platform which will improve management of the tiger mosquito in Spain**. The map is based on the public map but with new management functionalities. The new tools consist of a map which allows the combination of region-specific information with scientific and technical data, as well as citizen reports on tiger mosquito sightings and breeding sites in urban areas. Managers can send notifications to citizen to update about the treatment actions answering their incidences and remind them tips

to prevent breeding sites at home. With this portal, the Mosquito Alert project continues with its work to integrate the efforts of citizens with those of public officers responsible for the environment and public health. The private portal can only be accessed through a collaboration agreement. In 2017, the first pilot tests with the private portal were done with the **Public Health Agency of Barcelona, Dipsalut** and the **Valencia City Council** with the **Lokímica** company. The goal is to scale up the functionalities and distribute its use among the public administrations.

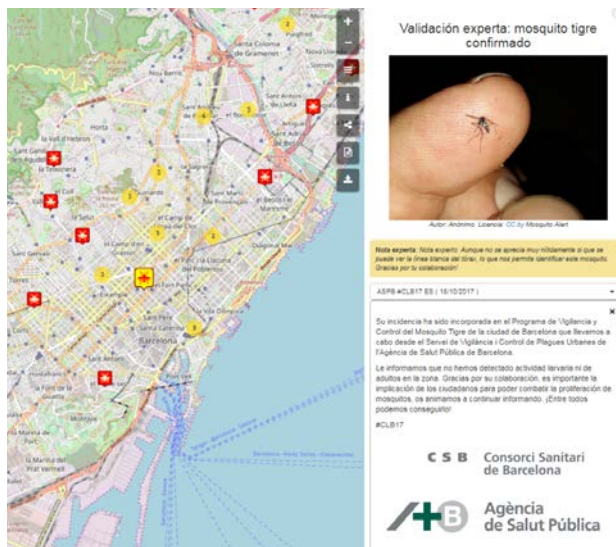
[> Read more](#)



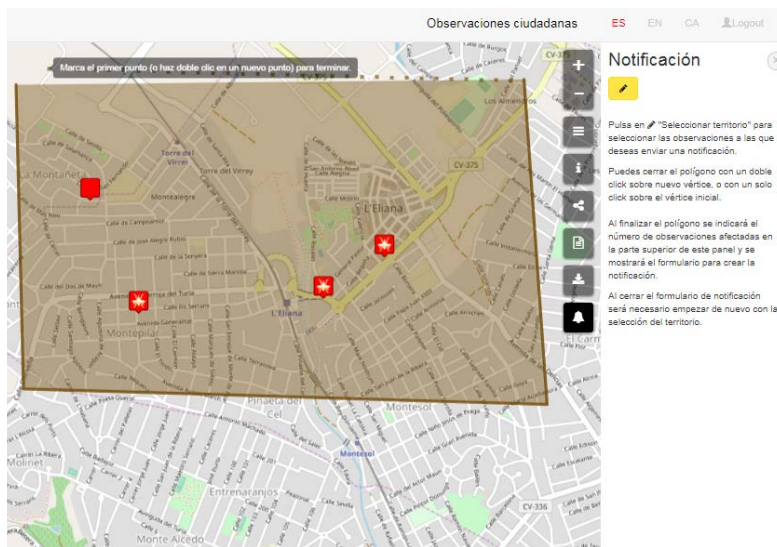
Press conference at Dipsalut.

Functionalities of the private portal:

Examples of notifications

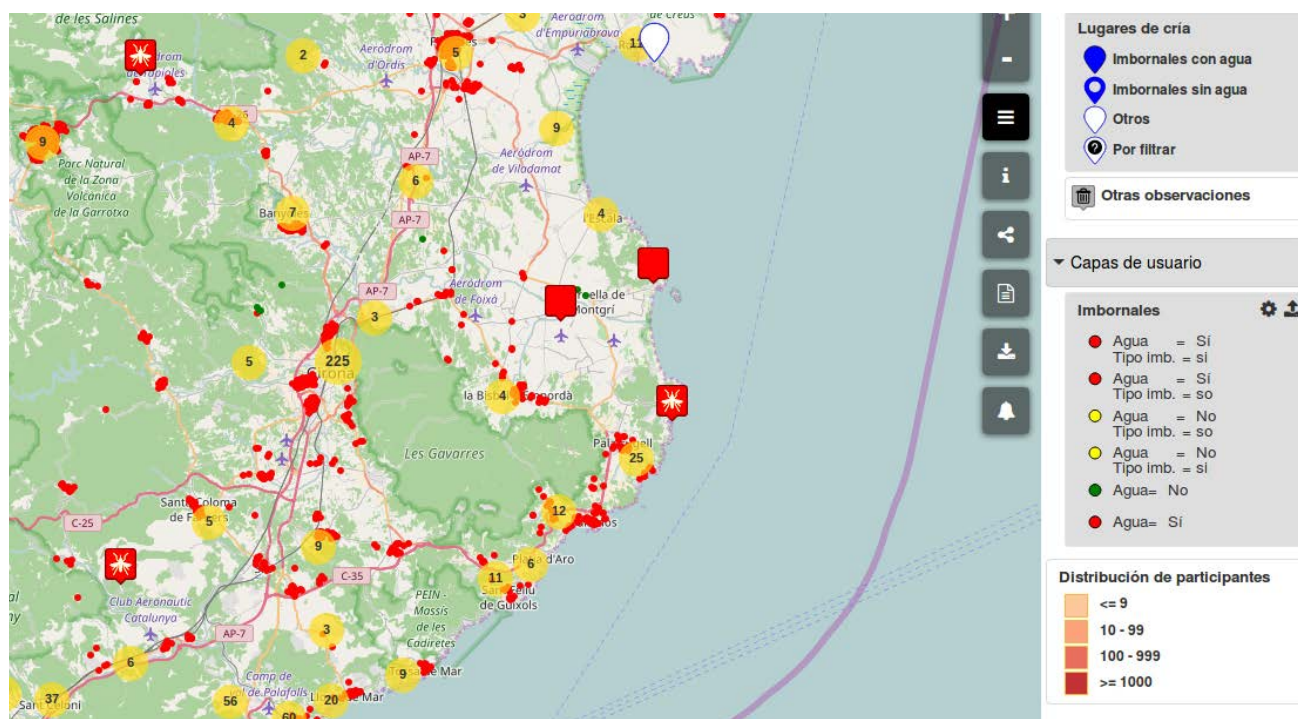


Example of an individual notification sent by ASPB in Barcelona.



Example of a notification sent to a group of users.

Example of a private portal use with territorial and management information



Cartography layers combined with the citizen reports in the Girona province.



2.5 Internationalisation and global collaboration agreements

■ Consolidation of the ECSA Task Force Group and creation of Global Mosquito Alert Consortium

During 2017, Mosquito Alert together with the European Citizen Science Association (ECSA) has been promoting citizen science as a research tool to fight against mosquito borne-diseases, with final aim to incorporate it in policy making, legislation and national strategies. Since April 2017, this group leads the creation of the Global Mosquito Alert Consortium with the support of UNEP and the Wilson Centre (USA) to find a global strategy that collects the interests from all the countries affected by mosquito borne-diseases. > [Read more](#)

■ New national program: NASA DEVELOP

It is a training program of the United States promoted by NASA to work globally with environmental data. The program uses Mosquito Alert data and data from other european citizen science projects to link satellite data with mosquito abundance and make global distribution maps.



■ Hong Kong works with Mosquito Alert in education projects

Thanks to the translation of the app to Chinese, the Hong Kong team uses easily this tool in their education activities and for the general public. In 2017 there were a total of 29 reports in this region.

■ First steps to translate the app into Italian and Greek

In a near future people from Greece will be able to use the app to control the tiger mosquito.

■ Participation in the Medical Entomology del Instituto Pasteur MOOC

Mosquito Alert gave some material to this online course to let students know about the app and involve them to participate.

■ Pilot test in Barranquilla (Colombia)

A new project starts in this region lead by a group of trained volunteers that will use the app in the districts to control the tiger and yellow fever mosquitos.



2.6 Community building and outreach

Divulcation articles in the blog

During 2017 we have published many divulgation articles related to the tiger mosquito and the yellow fever mosquito and other content related to the project.

[> Visit the blog](#)

First museistic exhibition

The project opened a citizen science exhibition cycle at the Science and Technology Library from the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB).

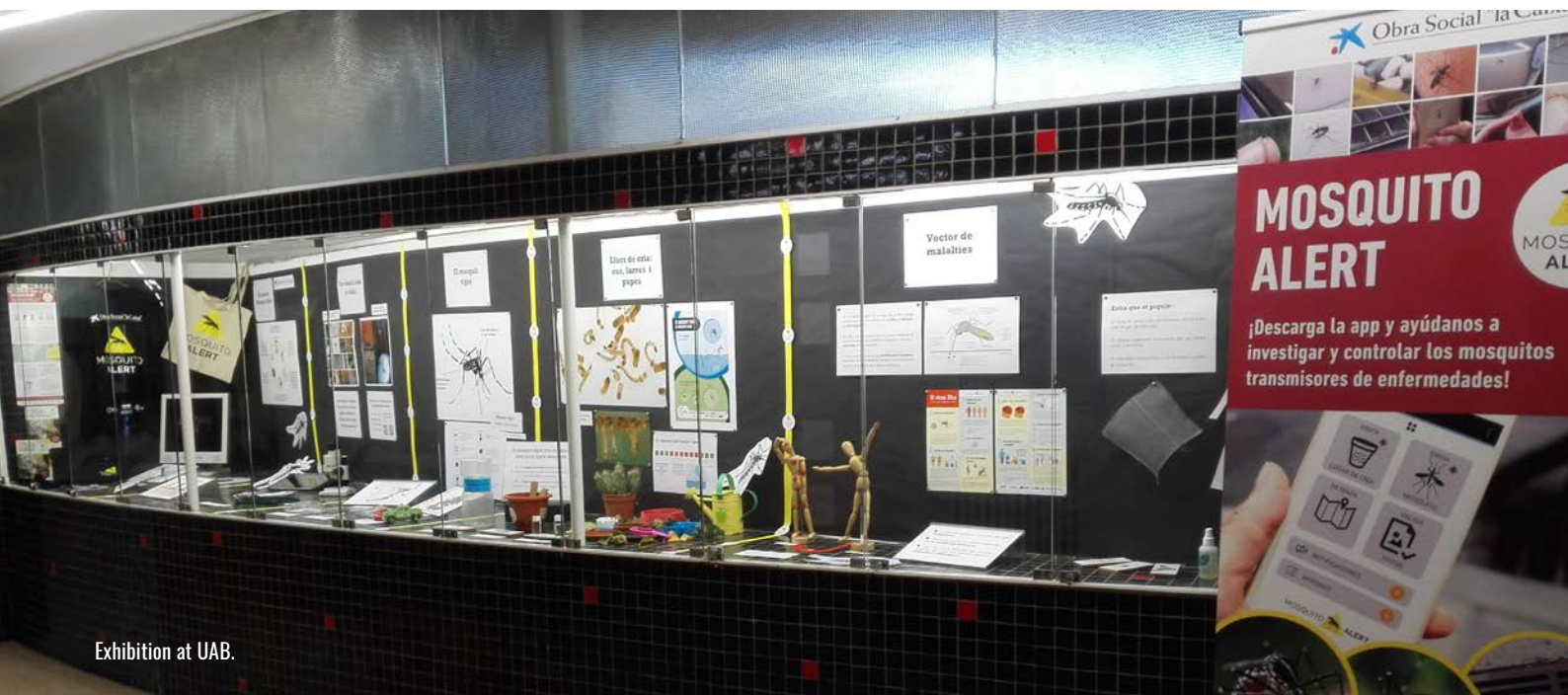
[> Visit the exhibition](#)

Other specialized publications or divulgation works

- Bartumeus F. (2018). [Delatado el «comportamiento de autoestopista» del mosquito tigre](#). *Blog CaixaCiència*.
- Torres M., Bartumeus F. (2017). [Harnessing citizen science to tackle mosquito-borne diseases](#). *Infectious Diseases Hub*.
- Bartumeus F. (2017). [Mosquito Alert acerca aún más la ciudadanía a la ciencia y la gestión](#). *Blog CaixaCiència*.

Communication indicators

- **Twitter:** 1,426
- **Facebook:** 4,341
- **Annual visits (website):** 25.675
- **Newsletter:** started in May, with 218 subscribers until december 2017.



Exhibition at UAB.

Activities for scholarship and general public

- December 2017 - January 2018 Exposición en la Biblioteca de Ciencia y Tecnología de la UAB. Facultad de Biociencias.
- 21/12/2017. III Encuentro de Ciencia Ciudadana, Medialab-Prado. Madrid
- 13/6/2017. Scientist Dating Forum: ¿Cómo involucrar a la sociedad en la ciencia? CID-CSIC. Barcelona
- 27-28/5/2017. Festa de la Ciència al Parc de la Ciutadella. Barcelona
- 27/5/2017. Fira Ciència al Carrer. Lleida.
- 25/5/2017. 4t Dia de la Ciència Ciutadana. Barcelona
- 11-18/5/2017. Xerrada. St. Quirze V.
- 3-5/5/2017. Congreso HEALTHIO. Barcelona.
- 16-22/03/17. Centre Cívic Bon Pastor.
- 23/1/2017. Mesa redonda "Retos de futuro de los Dircom". Máster de Comunicación Científica UPF-BSM. Barcelona.



Educational programme at schools

Mosquito Alert, together with the Xatrac Environmental Association and the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology, launches an innovative project aimed at educational centers with the aim of bringing the Mosquito Alert citizen science platform to a youth audience to encourage experimentation and to awaken scientific vocations among the young.

In Spring 2017, a first pilot test was done with schols from Lleida and Barcelona with the collaboration of the ASPB and in October started **the educational project, under the name of “Mosquito Alert for young people: fostering scientific vocations based on citizen science”**. The goal is to

encourage participation in citizen science among young people and reach areas where there are few warnings of tiger mosquitoes or their breeding places through the Mosquito Alert app. The team visited **13 centres** of Castellón, Lleida, the Balearic Islands, Huesca, Teruel and Barcelona to launch the activities organized in different sessions following the methodology of works by projects in the schools. The best works were awarded. The programme also offered training courses for teachers in Huesca and Castellón. During the educational project in October the number of breeding sites reports increased up to 200 in comparison with the previous month.

[> Read more](#)



Activity with the media

During 2017 we issued **6 press releases** and **1 press conference**, generating **127 mentions of the project in Spain's and international media** (radio, tv and press). Journalists reporting on tiger mosquitoes and related subjects have come to regard the project as a reliable, rigorous source of information.

> [Go to the press office](#)

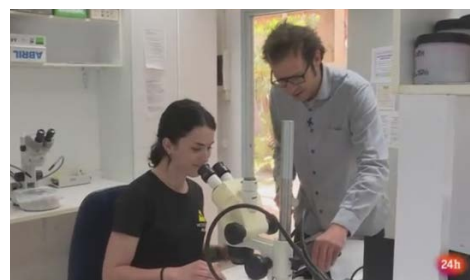
Selection of appearances in the media

TELEVISION

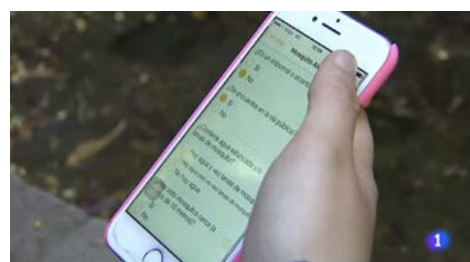
TV series "The Crowd and The Cloud" about citizen science (April 2017)



Mosquito Alert project appears on the episode **"Viral vs Virus"** as an example of a citizen science project which involves society to the scientific and management progress to fight against the tiger mosquito problem. "The Crowd & The Cloud" is a 4-part public television series hosted by former NASA Chief Scientist Waleed Abdalati.



REPOR RTVE. "Guerra al mosquito" (July 2017)



RTVE. Informativos (May 2017)



CATALUNYA DIRECTE 8TV (October 2017)



Telenotícies migdia TV3. (November 2017)



CATALUNYA DIRECTE 8TV (December 2017)

PRESS (in paper)

Diario de Ibiza. (October 2017)

DOMINICAL | INNOVACIÓN

Una 'app' y la ciencia ciudadana acorralan a mosquito tigre en España

Mosquito Alert, una aplicación móvil desarrollada por varios centros de investigación españoles ha permitido rastrear estos insectos portadores de enfermedades mediante la colaboración ciudadana. El sistema se ha utilizado para monitorizar al mosquito tigre asiático, un vector de virus como el Zika, el dengue y el Chikungunya. Con los datos obtenidos, los científicos están ahora estudiando el riesgo de brotes epidémicos de estos virus en nuestros pais.

Agenda Sinc

Un algañen le habria d'ia Lla P, un participante de la plataforma Mosquito Alert impulsada por la Obra Social 'la Caixa' que es la red de monitorización de mosquito tigre que en los últimos meses se ha convertido en una herramienta clave para la ciencia ciudadana. El mismo que, según se ha informado, ya se ha utilizado en la ciudad de Asia a Europa, África, Oriente Medio y América en los últimos años.

Cada vez se han ido incorporando más personas a la colaboración de la gente para conseguir datos masivos. Pero, esta información tiene una utilidad adicional para utilizarla en investigaciones científicas de varios centros españoles publican hoy en 'Nuestro Comunitario' un estudio donde se destaca que la ciencia ciudadana puede revolucionar el estudio de mosquitos vectores de enfermedades globales como el mosquito tigre.

El estudio, liderado por investigadores del Centro de Investigación Ecológica y Aplicaciones Forestales (CIEAF) y del Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Baleares (CEAB) y de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra (UPF), con la colaboración de las universidades de Murcia y Zaragoza, muestra que cuando los programas ciudadanos de vigilancia y control de mosquitos transmisores de enfermedades se combinan con la ciencia ciudadana, como es el caso de Mosquito Alert, los resultados son mejores.

Según los resultados de 2017 y 2018, los autores han comprobado que la participación ciudadana mediante la ciencia ciudadana puede revolucionar el estudio de mosquitos vectores de enfermedades globales como el mosquito tigre.

Desde el 2014, el proyecto ha recibido más de 3.600 alertas confirmadas de estos insectos de toda España y algunas han sido excepcionales.

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La Rioja. (Agost 2017)

2 LA RIOJA

Otro temible enemigo que llegará a La Rioja... en coche

El Centro de Rickettsiosis del CIBIR, en alerta por la gran incidencia del mosquito tigre en la salud pública

El mosquito tigre, presente ya en más de medio millón de municipios de las comunidades autónomas españolas, «aunque estamos pendientes de otras especies, nuestro programa está más enfocado a los mosquitos, especialmente el mosquito tigre por los problemas que está provocando en otras zonas y por su proximidad a La Rioja. El mosquito tigre tiene una gran incidencia en la salud pública por su capacidad para transmitir y vehicular diferentes especies de virus, como el dengue, el Zika, el Chikungunya y el dengue, que se están propagando por todo el país y que están causando problemas de salud pública en la región de La Rioja».

Los expertos recuerdan que la especie, además de ser «muy agresiva con el ser humano», es transmisora de diferentes virus.

LOGROÑO. Mosca negra, garrapata, piojo, mosquitos, virus zika, etc. La salud del invierno, sin embargo, y la alta temperatura de los últimos meses han convertido a la Rioja en un punto de paso para estas especies, una zona de tránsito y, además, una zona de cría, por lo que se espera que en los próximos meses se vea un aumento de la presencia de estos insectos en la región.

El mosquito tigre, presente ya en más de medio millón de municipios de las comunidades autónomas españolas, «aunque estamos pendientes de otras especies, nuestro programa está más enfocado a los mosquitos, especialmente el mosquito tigre por los problemas que está provocando en otras zonas y por su proximidad a La Rioja. El mosquito tigre tiene una gran incidencia en la salud pública por su capacidad para transmitir y vehicular diferentes especies de virus, como el dengue, el Zika, el Chikungunya y el dengue, que se están propagando por todo el país y que están causando problemas de salud pública en la región de La Rioja».

Un nuevo inquilino

El mosquito tigre o 'Aedes albopictus' es una especie invasora originaria del sudeste de Asia. Se le conoce como tigre por su coloración negra y rayas blancas en las patas y abdomen. Su tamaño aproximado es de 5 milímetros.

Ciclo biológico

El mosquito tigre tiene un ciclo biológico de 14 días. Se divide en cuatro etapas: huevo, larva, pupa y adulto. El tiempo de desarrollo varía según las condiciones ambientales.

Acceso directo por la N-232

El mosquito tigre tiene un ciclo biológico de 14 días. Se divide en cuatro etapas: huevo, larva, pupa y adulto. El tiempo de desarrollo varía según las condiciones ambientales.

Alimentación

El mosquito tigre se alimenta de sangre humana. Puede transmitir enfermedades como el dengue, el Zika, el Chikungunya y el dengue.

Como combatir

Para combatir al mosquito tigre, se recomienda: evitar recipientes que acumulen agua, eliminar el agua acumulada en recipientes, tapar herméticamente los depósitos de agua, mantener los niveles de cloro en piscinas, poner en estancos o fuentes de jardín plantas aromáticas, limpiar regularmente las superficies de tejados y terrazas, no poner en estancos o fuentes de jardín plantas aromáticas, limpiar regularmente las superficies de tejados y terrazas.

Diario de Girona. (November 2017)

COMARQUES | 7 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2017

Comarques

Detecten intercanvi de mosquits tigre entre Girona i Barcelona pels cotxes

► Un estudi alerta que el transport accidental a través dels vehicles és un mecanisme evident de la dispersió territorial d'aquest insecte

Predicció de flux de transport de mosquits tigre entre provincies a través de cotxes

AL GIRONI, EN NOVEMBRE, ES POT VEURE EL GRUP D'INSECTES QUE LES COPTES TRANSPORTEN DES DE LES COMARQUES DE GIRONA A LA CIUTAT DE BARCELONA I AL REVERS. EN AQUEST MOMENT, EL MOSQUITO TIGRE QUE DES DE BARCELONA S'HA TRASLLADAT A ALTRES TERitoris, COM GIRONA I TARRAGONA, COM MES GIRONA I LA JORDIA, MES QUANTITAT DE MOSQUITOS.

Con los nuevos tecnologías de la ciencia ciudadana y la colaboración ciudadana, los científicos han podido rastrear el movimiento de los mosquitos tigre a través de los coches. El estudio, liderado por investigadores del Centro de Investigación Ecológica y Aplicaciones Forestales (CIEAF) y del Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Baleares (CEAB) y de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra (UPF), con la colaboración de las universidades de Murcia y Zaragoza, muestra que cuando los programas ciudadanos de vigilancia y control de mosquitos transmisores de enfermedades se combinan con la ciencia ciudadana, como es el caso de Mosquito Alert, los resultados son mejores.

Según los resultados de 2017 y 2018, los autores han comprobado que la participación ciudadana mediante la ciencia ciudadana puede revolucionar el estudio de mosquitos vectores de enfermedades globales como el mosquito tigre.

Desde el 2014, el proyecto ha recibido más de 3.600 alertas confirmadas de estos insectos de toda España y algunas han sido excepcionales.

Mosquitos de mosquito tigre en coches

El mosquito tigre, presente ya en más de medio millón de municipios de las comunidades autónomas españolas, «aunque estamos pendientes de otras especies, nuestro programa está más enfocado a los mosquitos, especialmente el mosquito tigre por los problemas que está provocando en otras zonas y por su proximidad a La Rioja. El mosquito tigre tiene una gran incidencia en la salud pública por su capacidad para transmitir y vehicular diferentes especies de virus, como el dengue, el Zika, el Chikungunya y el dengue, que se están propagando por todo el país y que están causando problemas de salud pública en la región de La Rioja».

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¿A quién pica?

Con más de 3.000 especies de mosquitos, ¿cómo se explica que algunas personas sean más atractivas para el mosquito que otras?

¿Qué atrae a los mosquitos?

Algunas personas son más atractivas para el mosquito que otras. Esto se debe a factores como el olor, el color de la piel, la temperatura corporal y la presencia de ciertos tipos de sangre.

¿Por qué pican?

Los mosquitos pican para alimentarse de sangre humana. Pueden transmitir enfermedades como el dengue, el Zika, el Chikungunya y el dengue.

¿Cómo evitar que nos piquen?

Para evitar que los mosquitos nos piquen, se recomienda: usar repelentes, usar ropa protectora, evitar estar en zonas con mucha agua, eliminar el agua acumulada en recipientes, tapar herméticamente los depósitos de agua, mantener los niveles de cloro en piscinas, poner en estancos o fuentes de jardín plantas aromáticas, limpiar regularmente las superficies de tejados y terrazas.

ONLINE PRESS

La Razón (October 2017)

LA RAZÓN

ATU SALVD

Colaboración ciudadana contra el mosquito tigre

Mosquito Alert, una aplicación móvil desarrollada por varios centros de investigación españoles ha permitido rastrear mosquitos portadores de enfermedades mediante la colaboración ciudadana. Con los datos obtenidos, los científicos están ahora estudiando el riesgo de brotes epidémicos de estos virus en nuestro país



Fotos de mosquitos enviadas por los ciudadanos a Mosquito Alert

El Mundo (May 2017)

EM España Cataluña Noticias Elecciones catalanas

CATALUÑA

La ONU y plataformas científicas se unen contra mosquitos transmisores de enfermedades



La iniciativa se acordó en una reunión de trabajo celebrada en Ginebra viendo el éxito del proyecto Mosquito Alert, impulsado por la Obra Social 'la Caixa'. / EL MUNDO

LA VANGUARDIA (July 2017)

LAVANGUARDIA

Madrid se pone de nuevo en guardia por el virus Zika

Activa la red de vigilancia ambiental para controlar la posible llegada a la región del 'mosquito tigre'



Mosquito tigre, con detalle de sus principales características. (Mosquito Alert)

Comparte en Facebook Comparte en Twitter

REDACCIÓN Y AGENCIAS, Madrid
31/07/2017 10:14 | Actualizado a 31/07/2017 10:38

La Comunidad de Madrid ha puesto en marcha por segundo año consecutivo la red de vigilancia ambiental para controlar la posible llegada a la región del conocido 'mosquito tigre' (*Aedes albopictus*) con capacidad de transmitir enfermedades tropicales como el virus del Zika.

Así lo han indicado fuentes de la Consejería de Sanidad para detallar que durante el pasado año se colocaron 300 trampas y que tras los análisis en laboratorio no se detectó la presencia del insecto en nuestra región.

La red se enmarca en el Programa de Vigilancia Entomológica y Control Sanitario-Ambiental de Vectores Transmisores de Arbovirus, elaborado por la Dirección General de Salud Pública de la Consejería de Sanidad. Su objetivo es prevenir la instalación del mosquito en la región, así como contar con un protocolo de respuesta rápida ante su aparición.

La red cuenta con puntos de muestreo donde se colocan trampas para insectos, y se crea en coordinación con municipios madrileños y la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (que analiza en el laboratorio las muestras capturadas).

El Periódico (December 2017)

el Periódico EDICIÓN CATALUÑA EDICIÓN GLOBAL

Ciudad > Ciencia > MEDIO AMBIENTE CASTELLERS CIENCIA TIEMPO SANIDAD SUCESOS PRIMERA PLAN

Detectado en Canarias el mosquito transmisor de la fiebre amarilla y el dengue

Es la primera vez en las últimas décadas que se descubren ejemplares de 'Aedes aegypti' en España

Las autoridades recuerdan que la presencia no significa que haya transmisión de enfermedad

Antonio Madríguez
Barcelona - Miércoles, 13/12/2017 | Actualizado el 14/12/2017 a las 18:14 CET



Ejemplar de mosquito de la fiebre amarilla o *Aedes aegypti*. / MARK YOKOHAMA

La Consejería de Sanidad del Gobierno canario ha informado esta mañana de la detección en Fuerteventura de ejemplares del mosquito '*Aedes aegypti*', el insecto transmisor del virus del dengue, la fiebre amarilla y el Zika, lo que supone la primera confirmación de la especie en España en las



Coordination and acknowledgements

4

The Mosquito Alert project is coordinated by the institutions CREAM, CEAB-CSIC and ICREA, and promoted by the “La Caixa” Foundation. It is jointly funded by Spain’s Ministry of the Economy and Competitiveness and the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT).

We are particularly grateful to all the anonymous individuals who help us by providing data via the Mosquito Alert app. Also to Irene Lapuente, Rubén Duro and Santi Escartín for offering ideas and suggestions about how

it could progress, participating in activities and developing the educational programme. Likewise, we are grateful to the involvement of many public and private bodies and the support of numerous professionals. Without that help, the project would not be possible.

Finally, tanks to [all the Mosquito Alert team](#) for its effort and constant involvement in all the different areas of the project, making it bigger day after day.



MOSQUITO ALERT



Obra Social "la Caixa"



info@mosquitoalert.com
www.mosquitoalert.com
Twitter: @Mosquito_Alert
Facebook.com/mosquitoalert