

Citizen science to investigate and control disease-carrying mosquitoes

A. Richter-Boix & Frederic Bartumeus



1st Symposium on Research and Innovation for the Control of Vectors of Emerging
Arboviruses



Why citizen science: the ubiquity of smartphones as an opportunity for mosquito surveillance

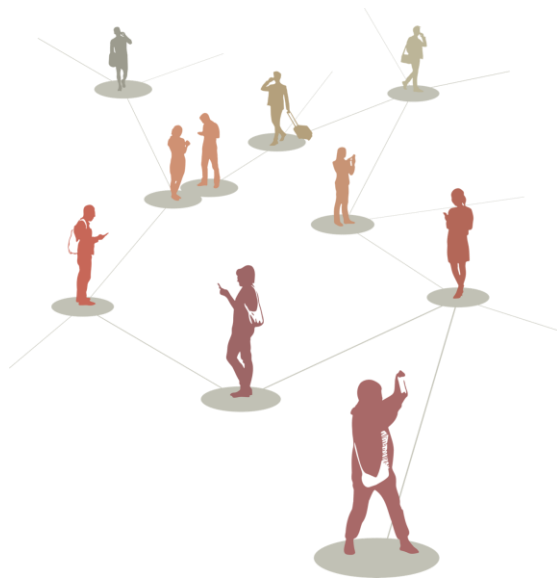
Citizens as sensors monitoring the presence and activity of mosquitoes in real-time with their personal observations. A supporting factor for citizens as sensors is the the high mobile phone penetration (67% of the world's population).



Citizen science encourage individuals to collect information on mosquitoes in their communities.



This also becomes a tool to raise the citizen awareness of mosquitoes and arboviruses.



Scalability



Real-time



Flexibility



Integrative
(communities)



Transparency



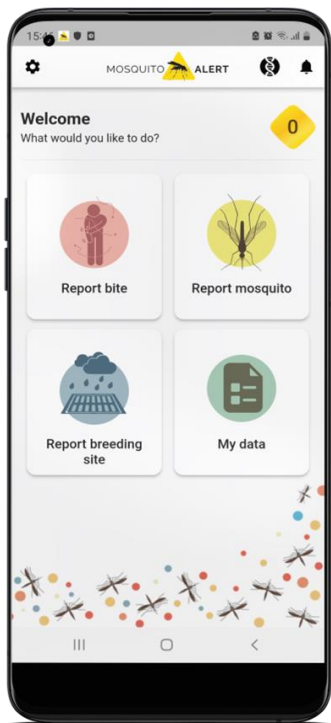
Cost-effective



Big data



Scientific standards



Google Play Store (Android)
Apple Store (iOS)

20 languages

The Mosquito Alert app (data collection)



Ae. albopictus



Ae. aegypti



Ae. japonicus



Ae. koreicus



Culex pipiens



Report bite



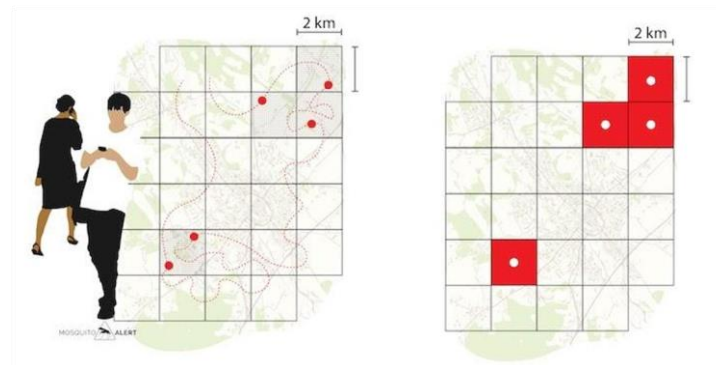
Breeding sites



Collect samples



Notification system
to communicate
with participants



Background tracking system to estimate the sampling effort in a given area and time. Essential information to model the data.

The Mosquito Alert ecosystem



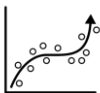
App Mosquito Alert



Citizens



Technology development (Digital EntoLab, app, notification system, visualization of results)



Experts in entomology, ecology, sociology, mathematics, computer science. Development of ecological and epidemiological models



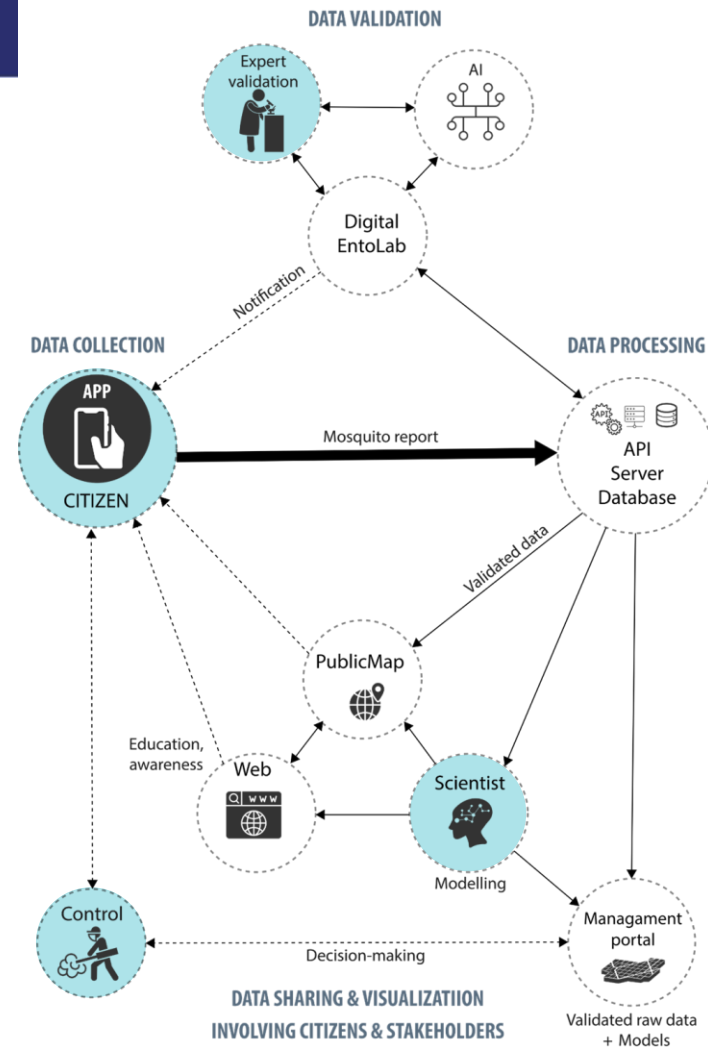
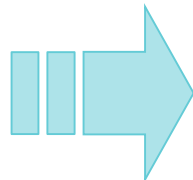
Development of Artificial Intelligence that helps in the validation of mosquito reports



Communication channels (web, social networks, press releases, notifications)



Educational program for high schools



European Digital Entomology Network

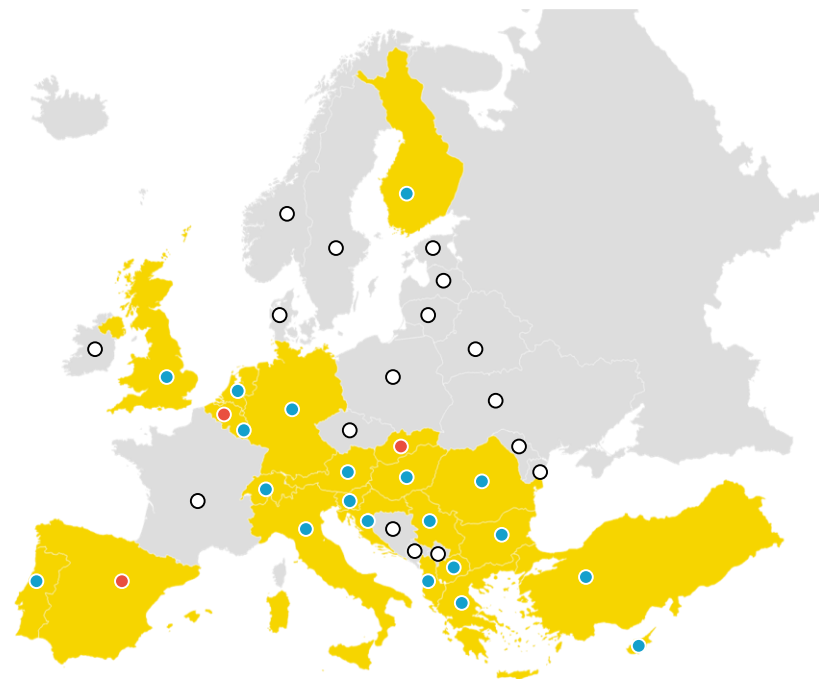


20 National Supervisor
62 Experts

- * Validate mosquito reports
- * Give feedback to participants
- * Translation of the notifications
- * Translation of the app
- * Disseminate the project

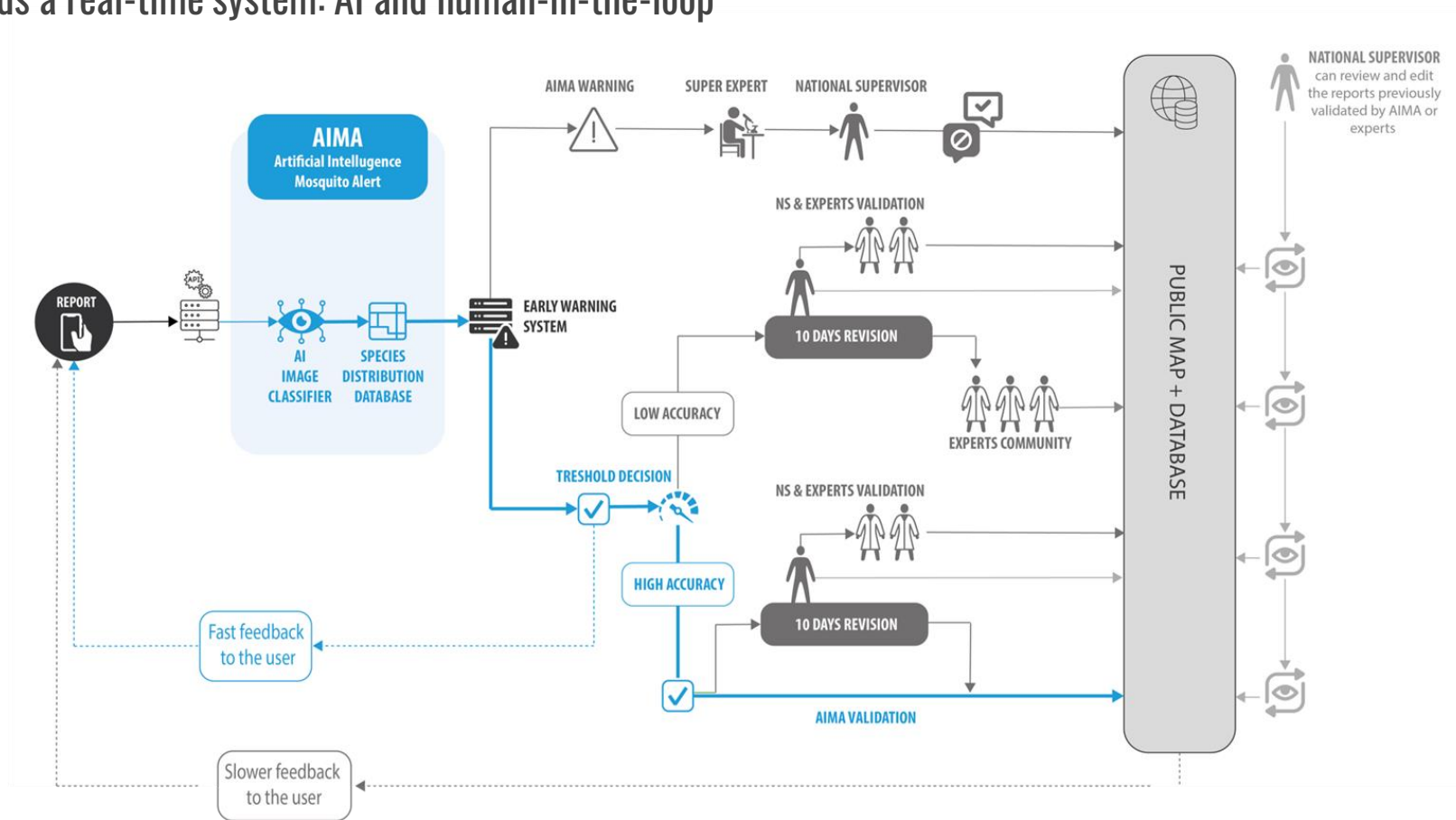
 Karin Bansen Lind Danish Agency for Health and Food Safety LIFE	 Adrián Muñoz-Jurado Instituto Tecnológico de Vetoria, Ingesta Alimentar y Alimentos (ITVA) / Centro de Biotecnología de Ingesta (CBI)	 Felix Klump Humboldt University	 Galina Romenova National Laboratory of Biology	 Eleonora Pappalardo Institute of Microbiology (IUMI)
 Ekaterina Zhuravskaya Department of Infectious Diseases, Institute of Public Health	 Karin Bansen Lind Danish Agency for Health and Food Safety LIFE	 Mikaela Krasova Department of Physiology and Environmental Physiology, University of New South	 Ivo Džidić Institute of Tropical Medicine, University of Zagreb	 Pavlos Pappas Institute of Microbiology (IUMI)
 Eleni Hatzigeorgidis Institute of Public Health	 Wenjun Sun Department of Microbiology, University of Illinois at Chicago	 Sergio Ferrer Department of Microbiology, University of Zagreb	 Mikaela Krasova Department of Physiology and Environmental Physiology, University of New South	 Walter Pinneri Institute of Parasitology (IUMI)
 Irene Hatzigeorgidis Department of Microbiology, University of Illinois at Chicago	 Marta Ceballos Department of Microbiology, University of Zagreb	 Eduardo Sánchez Department of Microbiology, University of Zagreb	 Mikaela Krasova Department of Physiology and Environmental Physiology, University of New South	 Walter Pinneri Institute of Parasitology (IUMI)
 Juliana Torres Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville	 Sara Caputo Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville			

Countries with National Supervisor & Experts

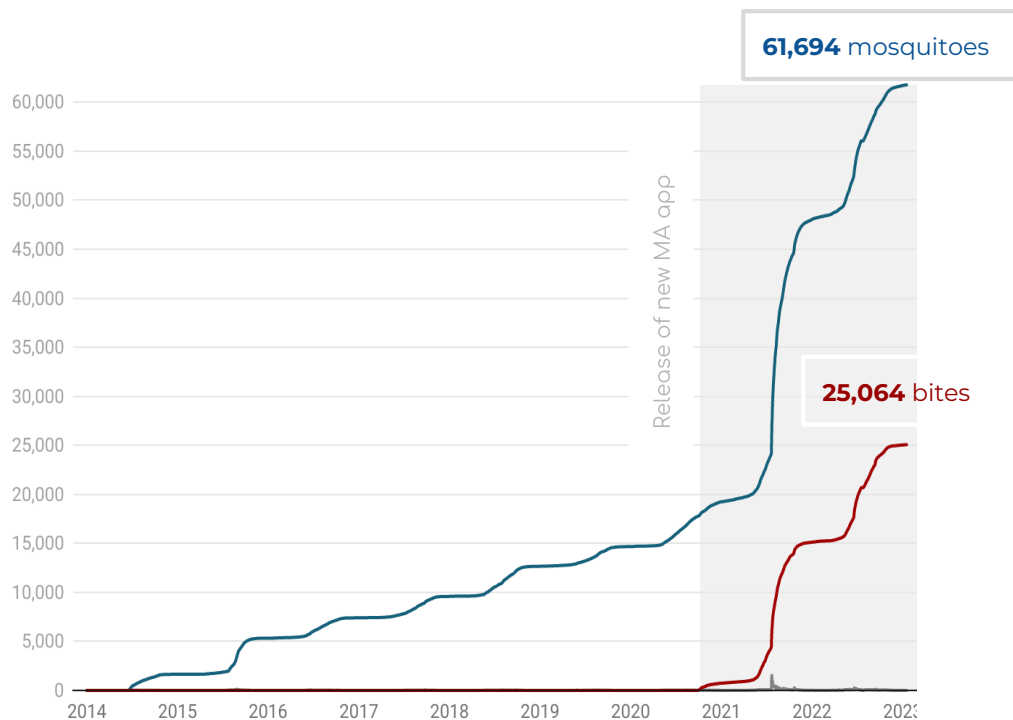


- Country with assigned National Supervisor (NS) (20)
- Country with experts but not NS (3)
- Country without experts and NS

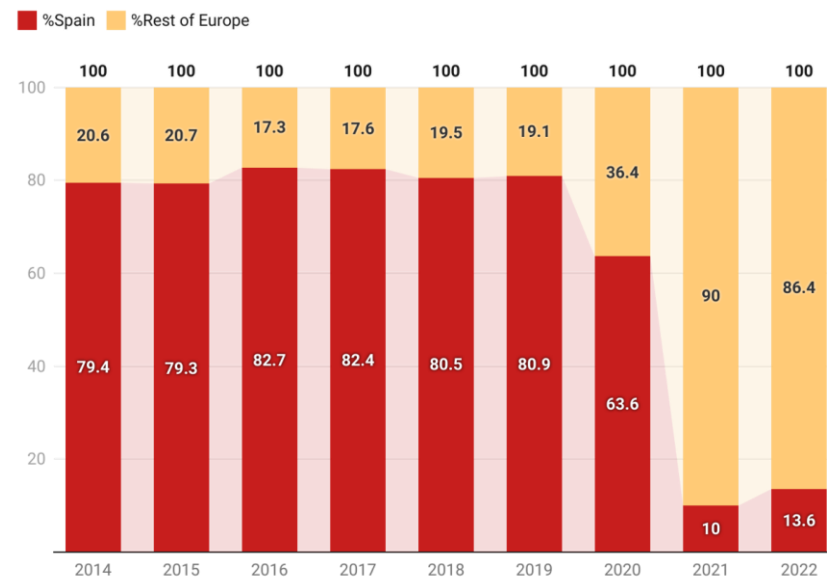
Towards a real-time system: AI and human-in-the-loop



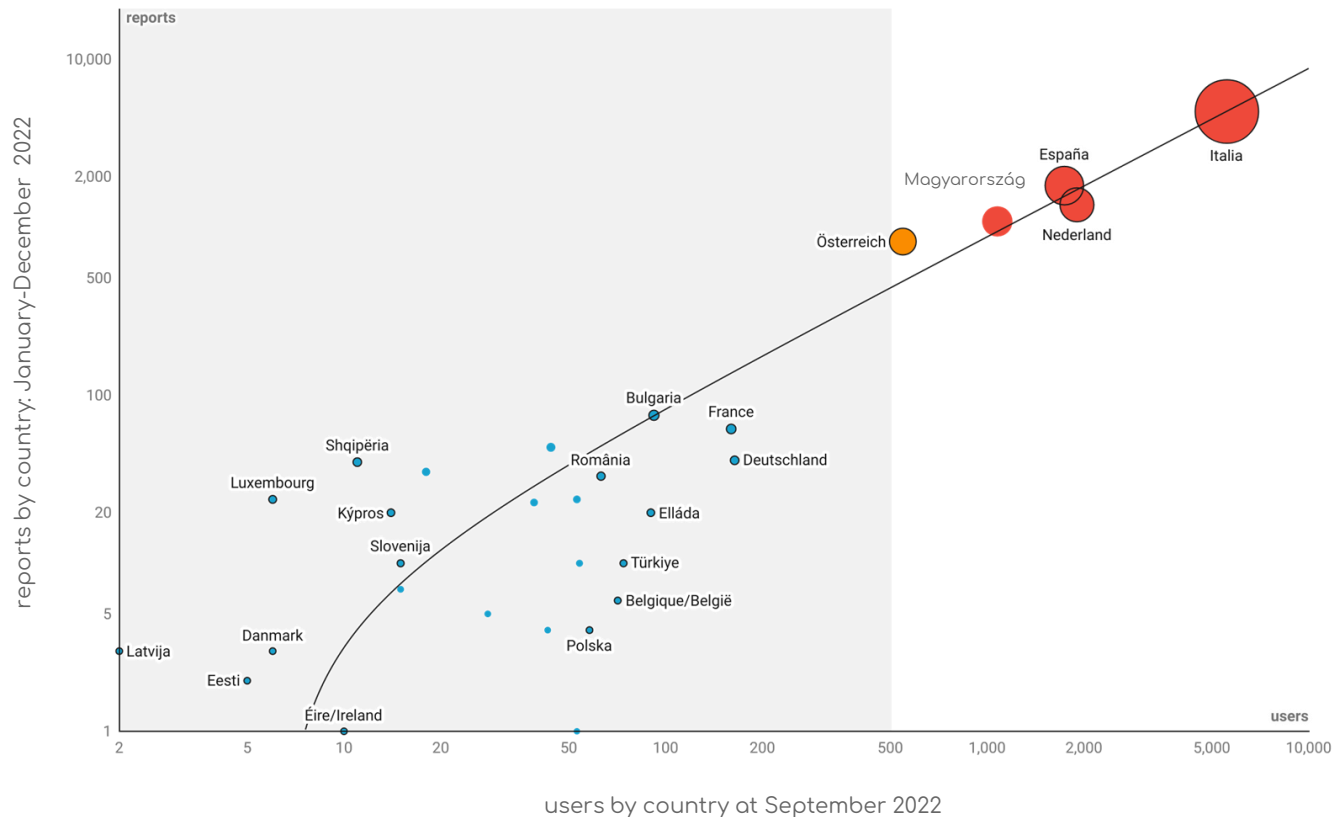
Surveillance with citizen science becomes European in 2020



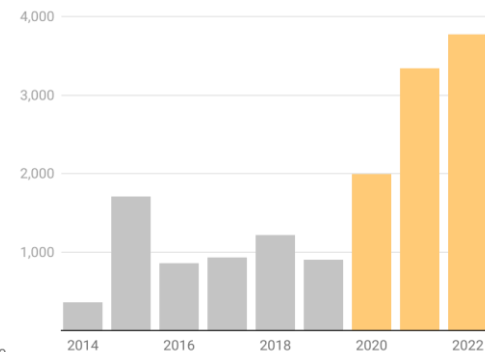
Evolution of the percentage of mosquito reports from Spain and the rest of Europe. In 2021 and 2022 a greater number of countries contribute to the total of reports.



The greater the number of users, the greater the number of reports: 2022



Number of Aedes invasive mosquitoes reports by year

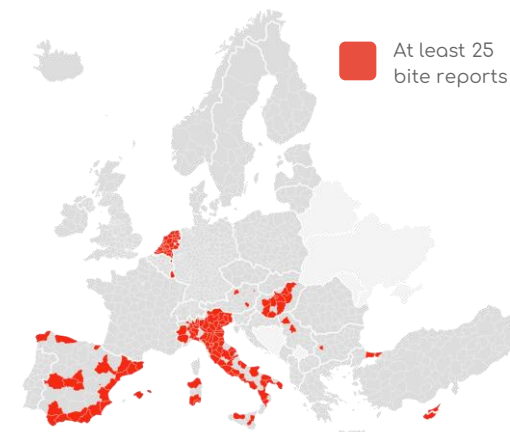
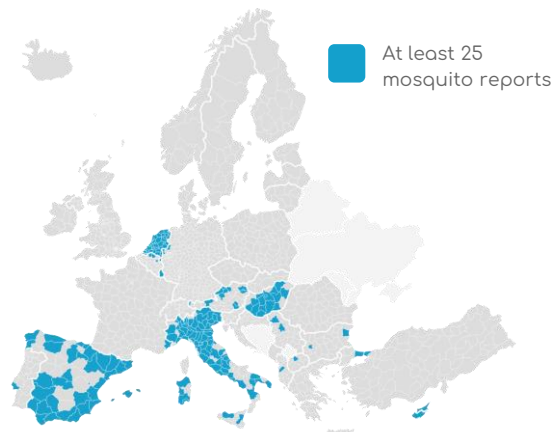
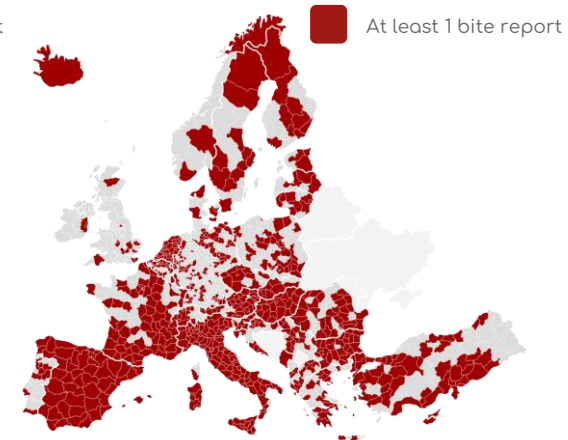
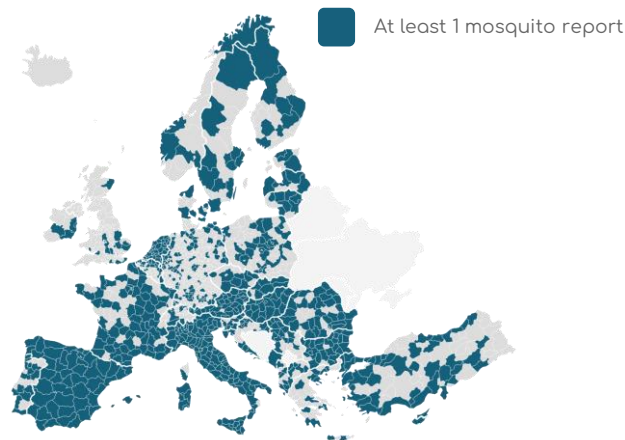


SPATIAL COVERAGE 2020 - 2022

NUTs 3 in which at least one mosquito or bite report has been received during this period.

- 5,670 municipalities 1 mosquito report
- 4,144 municipalities 1 bite report

NUTs 3 in which there has been a greater participation. In these geographic units, at least 25 reports of mosquitoes or bites have been received.



DETECTION OF *Aedes albopictus* WITH CITIZEN SCIENCE AT NUT3 LEVEL

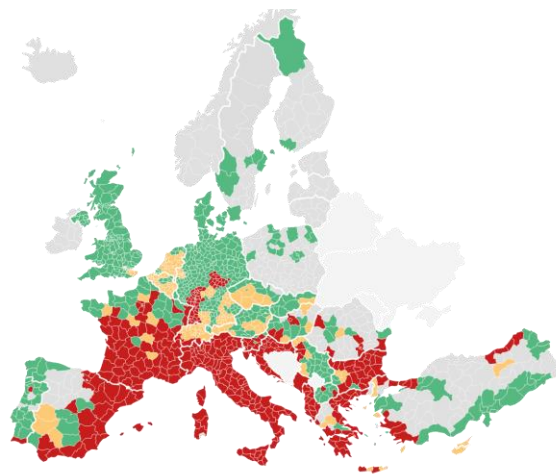
AIMSurv (AIM-COST)
Citizen science (2020-2022)



■ Detection with MA (AIM-COST)

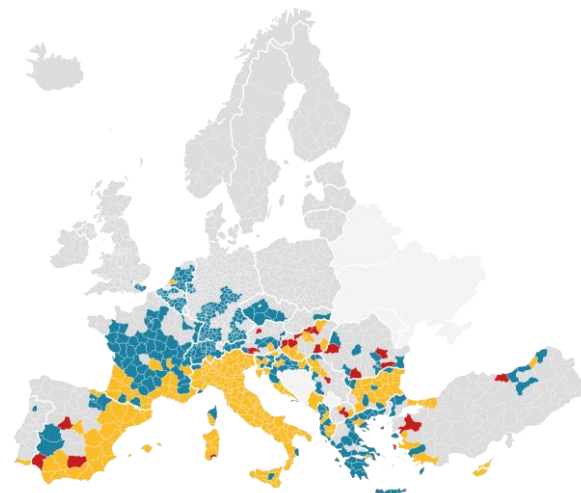
ECDC

Modified from ECDC March 2022 + Cyprus



■ Established
■ Introduced
■ Absent

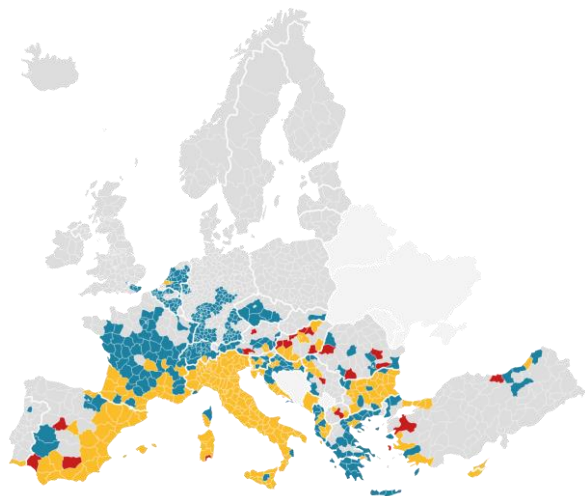
Spatial coincidences between AIMSurv citizen science and ECDC



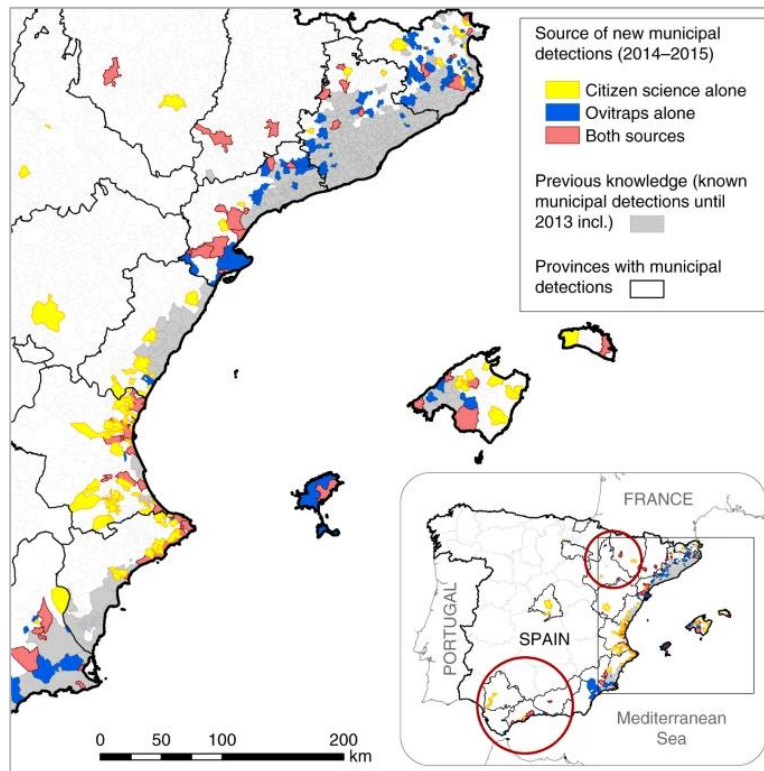
■ Only MA
■ ECDC + MA
■ ECDC

CITIZEN SCIENCE DETECTION TEND TO BE FARTHER FROM THE KNOWN INVASION AREAS THAN TRADITIONAL SURVEILLANCE METHODS DETECTIONS

Spatial coincidences between AIMSurv citizen science and ECDC



■ Only MA
■ ECDC + MA
■ ECDC



nature
COMMUNICATIONS

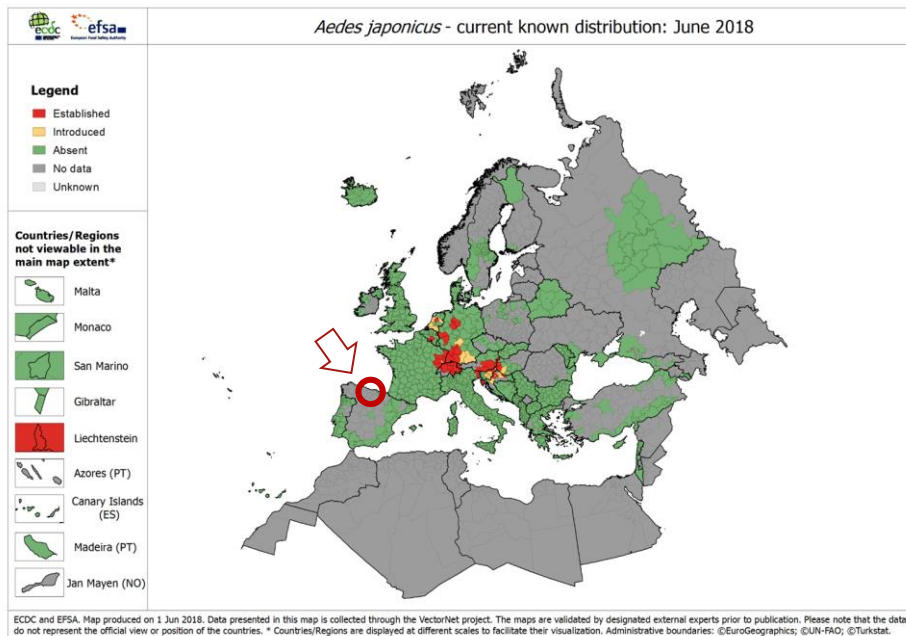
ARTICLE

[DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-02816-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-02816-9) OPEN

Citizen science provides a reliable and scalable tool to track disease-carrying mosquitoes

John R.B. Palmer^{1,2,3}, Aitana Oltra^{1,3}, Francisco Collantes⁴, Juan Antonio Delgado⁵, Javier Lucientes⁵, Sarah Delacour⁶, Mikel Bengoa⁶, Roger Erlij⁷ & Frederic Bartumeus^{1,3,8}

CITIZEN SCIENCE EARLY DETECTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES IN UNEXPECTED LOCATIONS

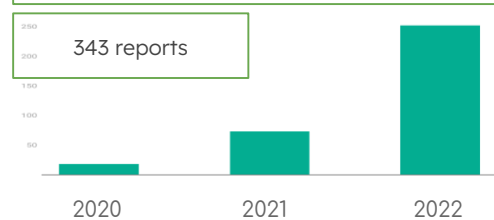


At **earlier June 2018** Mosquito Alert received a photo of a suspicious mosquito resembling *Aedes japonicus* from the north of Spain. Field inspections corroborated the presence of *Aedes japonicus* in Asturias (Spain)

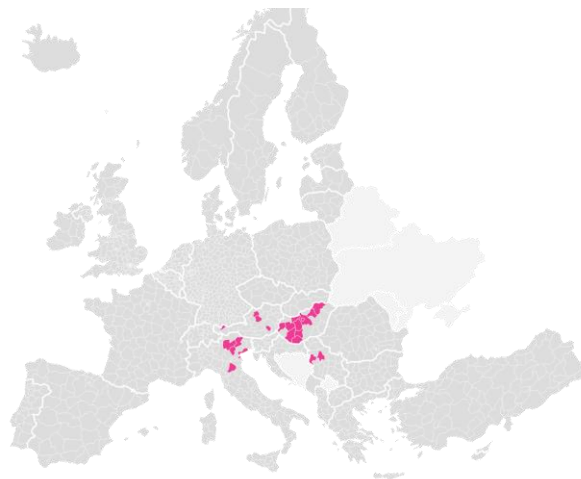
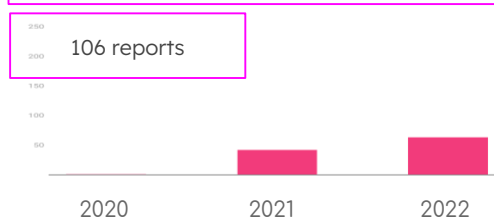


DETECTION OF *Aedes japonicus* & *Aedes koreicus* WITH CITIZEN SCIENCE AT NUT3 LEVEL

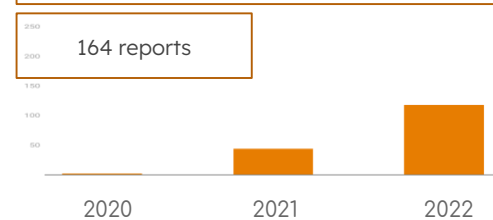
Aedes japonicus (2020-22)



complex *japonicus/koreicus* (2020-22)



Aedes koreicus (2020-22)



ENCOUNTER PROBABILITY OF MOSQUITO SPECIES (MONTHLY UPDATED)



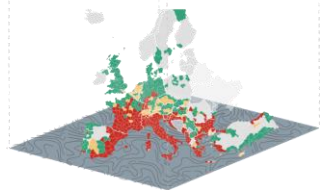
Mosquito species reports



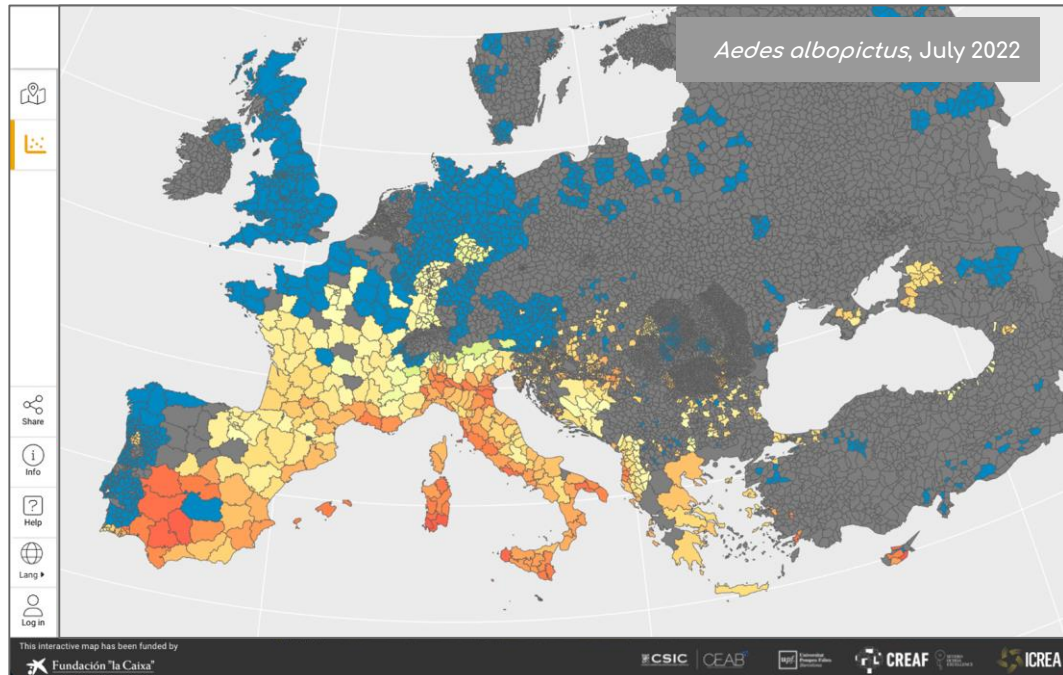
Sampling effort and
algorithmic bias (app
changes)



ERA5 variables: temperature,
precipitation, relative
humidity, leaf area index

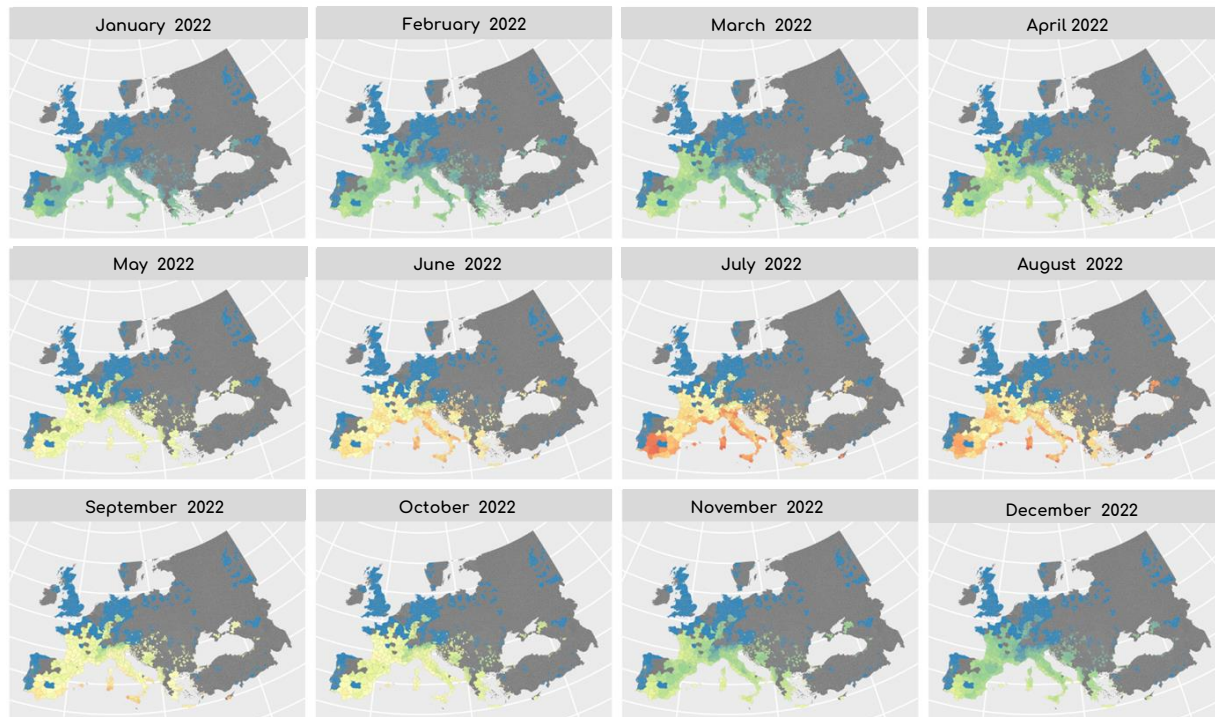


Species known range (ECDC
+ citizen science)



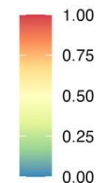
ENCOUNTER PROBABILITY OF MOSQUITO SPECIES (MONTHLY UPDATED)

Aedes albopictus, Monthly 2022



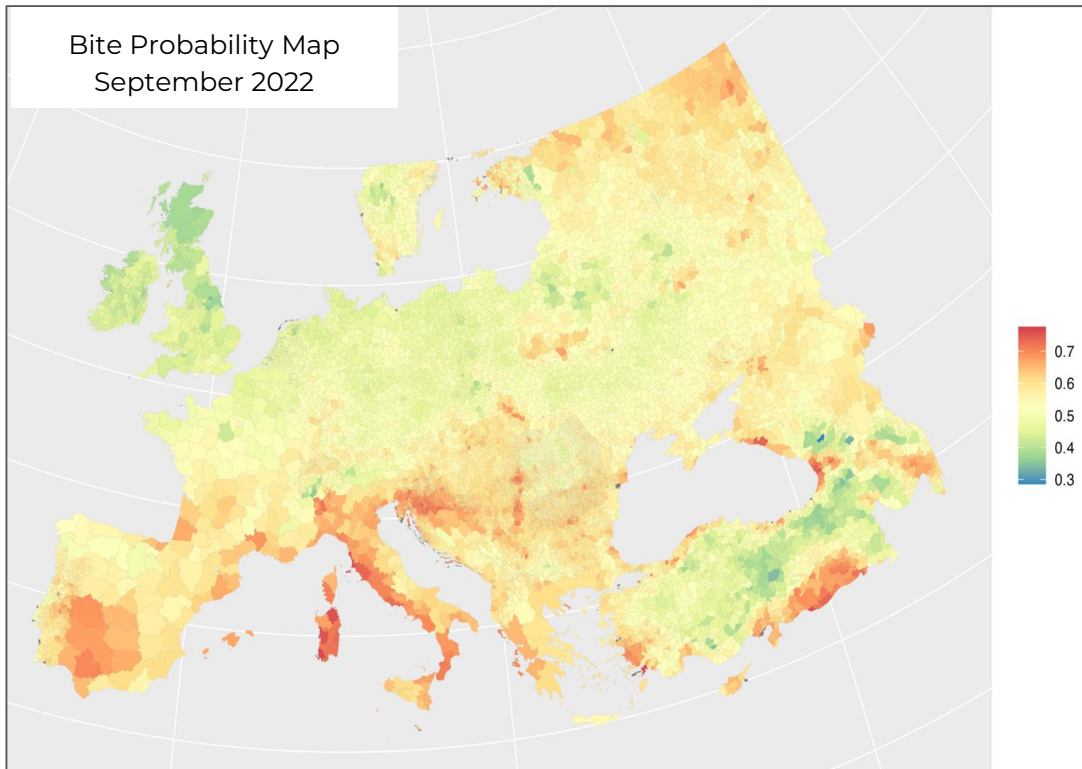
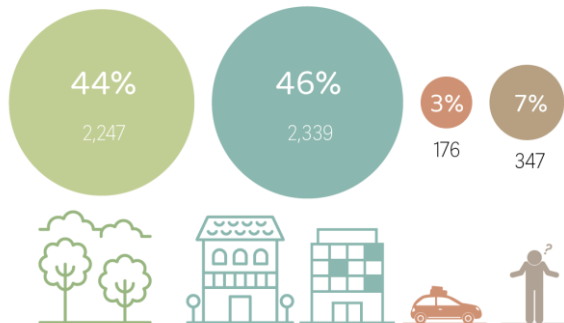
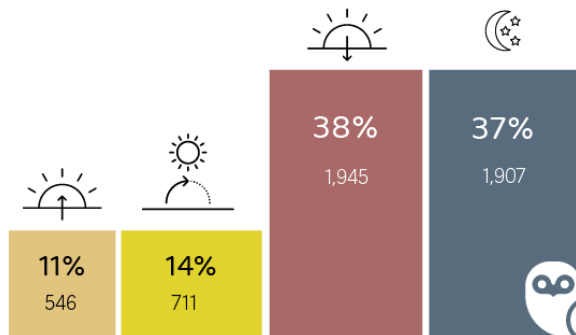
Probability of encountering tiger mosquito in a given month during 2022.

The probabilities are estimated on the species known range, citizen science data controlled for sampling effort, and ERA5 variables (temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, and leaf area index)

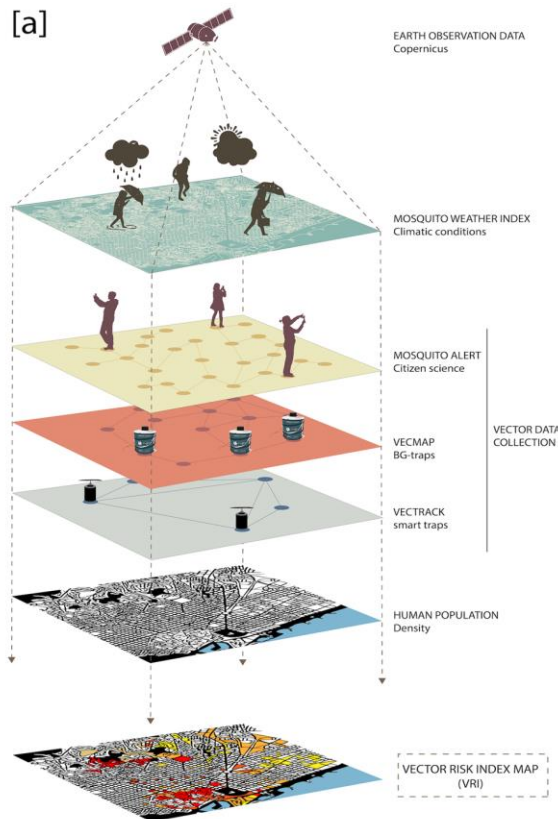
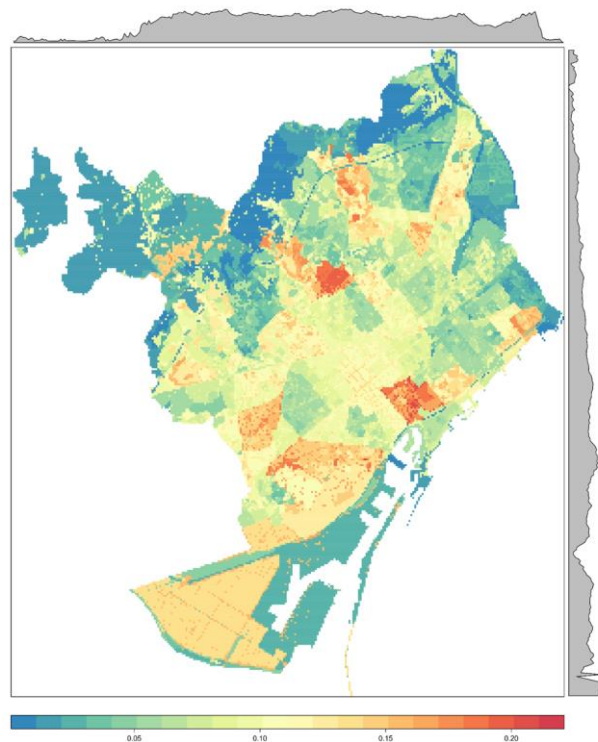


NUISANCE/BITES: WHEN, HOW AND AT WHAT TIME?

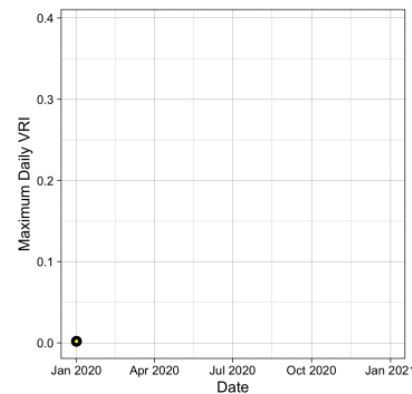
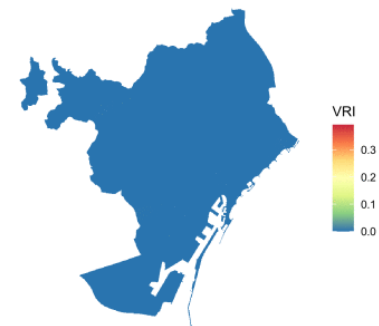
Human-mosquito interaction in July 2022
Time of the day and place of the interaction



“SMART” CITY: MULTI-SOURCE MODEL ESTIMATES AND FORECASTS OF MOSQUITO EXPOSURE



January 01





1st Symposium on Research and Innovation for the Control of Vectors of Emerging Arboviruses



MOSQUITO
ALERT

MOSQUITO ALERT is a citizen science project coordinated
by:

