

The connecting link between wetlands and mosquitoes

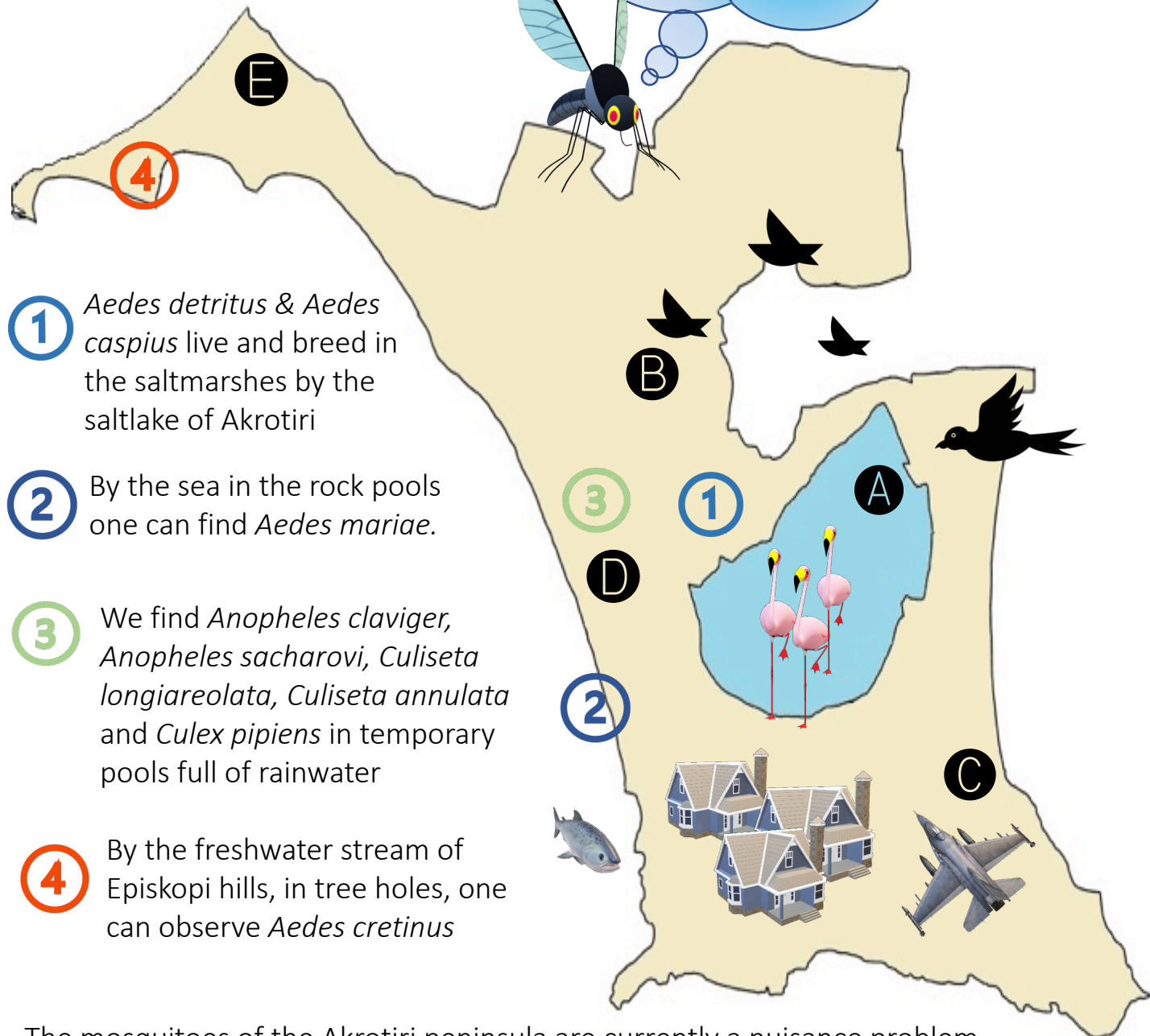
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- A Saltmarshes & Saltlake
- B Forest
- C Air port
- D Fasouri Marsh
- E Episkopi

Mosquitoes are part of wetland biodiversity. They are connected with wetlands as they need water to develop their eggs, larval and pupal stages



1 *Aedes detritus* & *Aedes caspius* live and breed in the saltmarshes by the saltlake of Akrotiri

2 By the sea in the rock pools one can find *Aedes mariaae*.

3 We find *Anopheles claviger*, *Anopheles sacharovi*, *Culiseta longiareolata*, *Culiseta annulata* and *Culex pipiens* in temporary pools full of rainwater

4 By the freshwater stream of Episkopi hills, in tree holes, one can observe *Aedes cretinus*

The mosquitoes of the Akrotiri peninsula are currently a nuisance problem, however, anthropogenic activities causing land use change can alter the mosquito community composition favouring mosquito vectors of disease.

This could lead to the re-introduction of malaria and the proliferation of diseases like West Nile Virus.

