

Fight the Tiger Mosquito

Biogents Trap Solution for Backyard Tiger Mosquito Control

A novel trapping approach against the Asian tiger mosquito (Aedes albopictus) and the yellow fever mosquito (Aedes aegypti).

It uses a combination of two different, highly effective trap types: one targets adult females seeking a bloodmeal and one targets those looking for a place to lay eggs. In this way, the traps effectively reduce the local mosquito population in your backyard.

Biogents "2 + 1 package"

2 x BG-GAT

Continuously traps mosquitoes looking for a place to lay their eggs

+

1 x BG-Mosquitaire trap

Continuously traps host-seeking mosquitoes



Continuous use

- · reduces biting rates
- reduces mosquito reproduction rates
- reduces the risk of disease transmission.

Ideal for neighborhood vector control programs

- cost effective
- user-friendly
- · eco-friendliness: no toxic substances, no contribution to insecticide resistance
- area-wide use further increases efficacy

BG-GAT traps

- passive trap no electricity needed
- target egg-laying Aedes female mosquitoes
- user-friendly
- flexible in positioning
- low cost due to its simple design and easy maintenance
- placement in protected outdoor locations

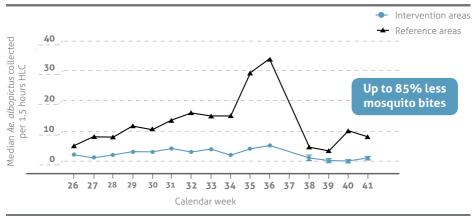
BG-Mosquitaire trap

- targets host-seeking Aedes females
- uses a patented technology to attract tiger mosquitoes
- sturdy design and inexpensive to operate (only 5 Watts power consumption)
- collects highest numbers of vectors (Aedes albopictus and Aedes aegypti) and nuisance mosquitoes (Culex)
- placement in protected outdoor locations

Biogents traps are proven to reduce mosquito biting rates

Example: A study in Cesena, Italy shows the reduction of *Aedes albopictus* human landing rates (HLR) through the use of Biogents mosquito traps

Number of Aedes albopictus collected each week per 1.5 hr HLR:



Englbrecht C., Gordon S., Venturelli C., Rose A., and Geier M. (2015). Evaluation of BG-Sentinel Trap as a Management Tool to Reduce *Aedes albopictus* Nuisance in an Urban Environment in Italy, Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association, 31(1):16-25.

