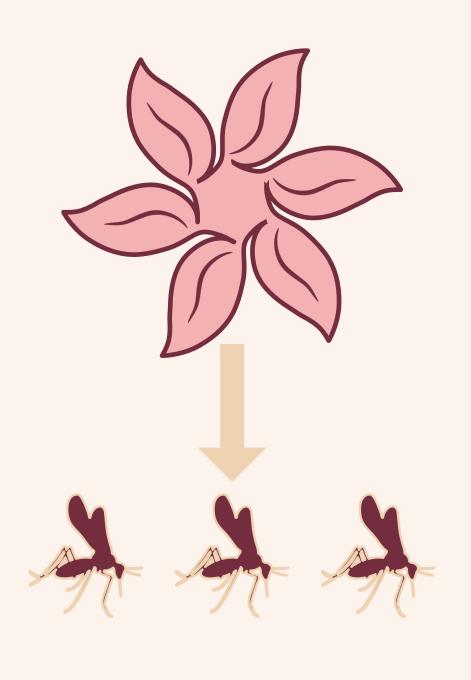
# Management of invasive american weed *Parthenium*hysterophorus could prevent the spread of mosquitoborne diseases

# Introduction

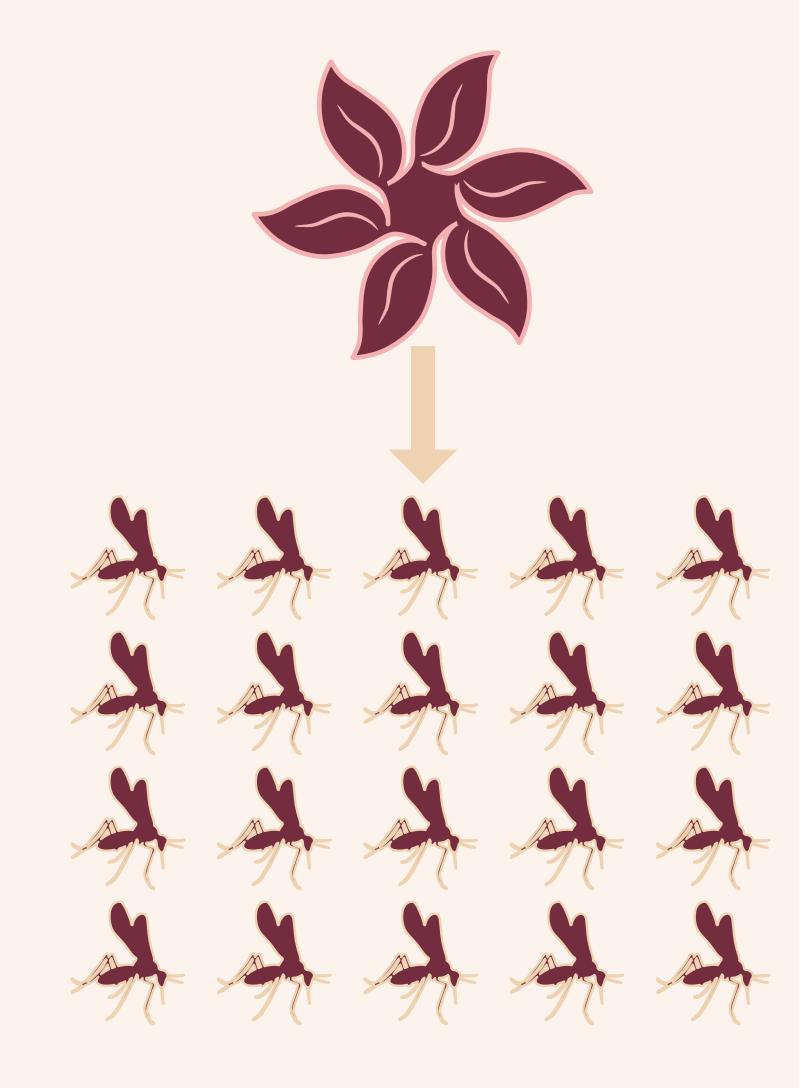
Movement of people and goods around the world, and with new trade routes opening and enhanced transportation, the number of species being introduced into new areas is rising. The spread of invasive plant species is currently a major problem in Kenya. Where they replacement of indigenous flora. In this study, we will investigate arboviral mosquito vectors, their interactions with plants, and how these interactions affect the virus evolution and transmissibility. The aim of the proposed research is to determine the abundance and diversity of mosquito vectors at sites with different degrees of invasive plant infestations in Rift valley area.

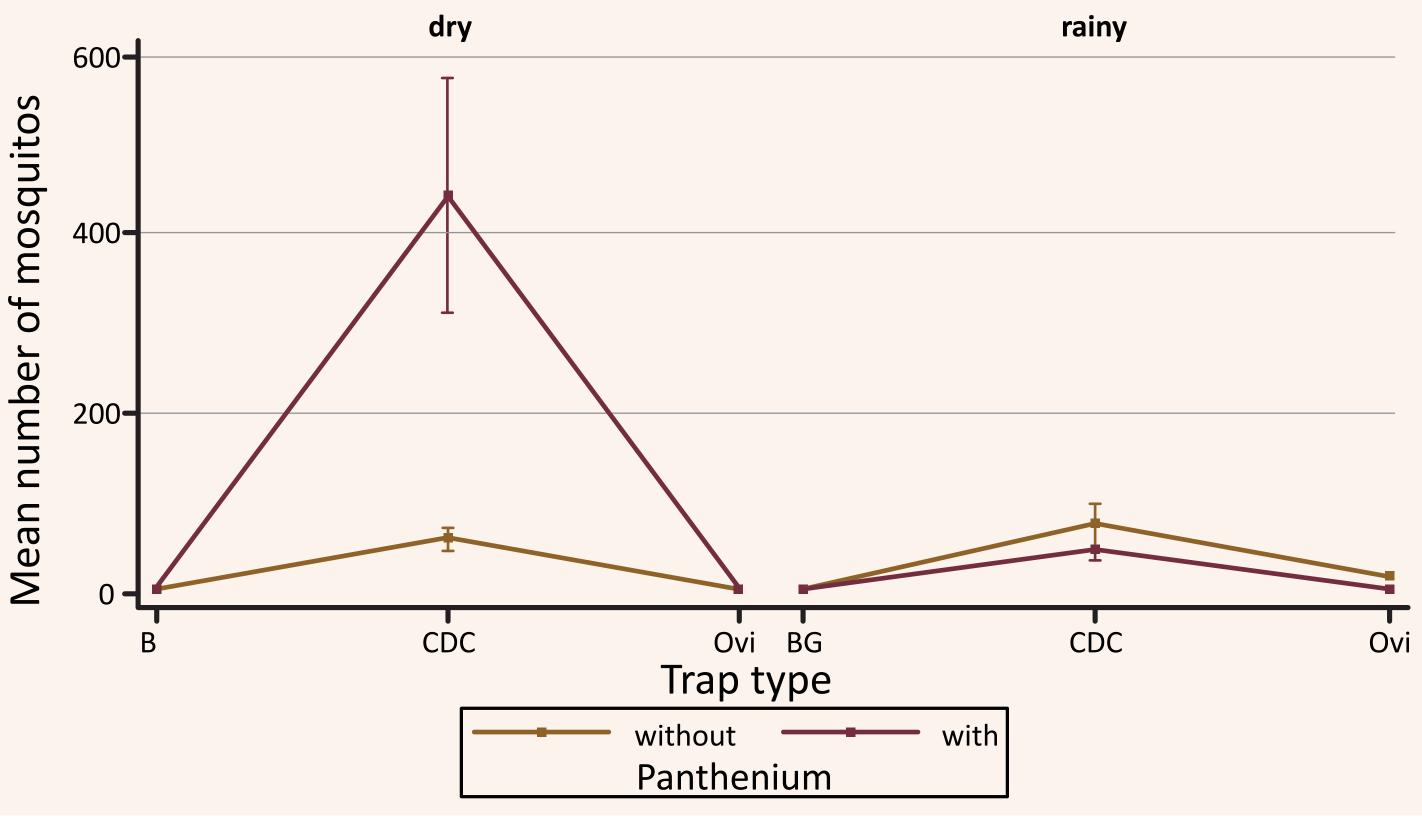
# Results

### INDIGENOUS PLANTS



### PARTHENIUM INVASIVE ALLIANCE PLANT





# BARINGO COUNTY KENYA

## Methods

A total of 50.000 mosquitoes were captured using a combination of different trapping techniques from six sites three of them with Parthenium and three without Parthenium; it is considered as one of the world's most serious invasive plants (that is able to thrive and spread aggressively outside their original geographical areas. 48 species were identified. The survey was to assess mosquito abundance and diversity in selected areas, knowledge which could be helpful for targeted control.





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Good communication brings suggestions that improve your research.

# Conclusion

By the end of this project, expected to have an inventory of the mosquito population composition and of the abundance and richness of arboviruses. Further gain insight into how changes in community ecology interact with the main types of land-use change and influence the dynamics of relevant arboviruses in Rift valley area .



### **Tasneem Osman**

Is pursuing a PhD in entomology at the University of Bonn in Germany. Her research investigates arboviral mosquito vectors, and how these interactions with plants affect the virus evolution and transmiss.ibility. It will benefit diagnostic and vaccines.

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