Bagaza Virus (BAGV) **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Virus				Flaviviridae

Common name BAGV (English)

Synonym

Similar species

Summary The flavivirus, Bagaza virus (BAGV) was first isolated in Bagaza, Central African Republic, in 1966, from a pool of mixed-species female Culex spp. mosquitoes. It has subsequently been found in mosquitoes in other countries in western Africa and in India, where serologic evidence suggests that this virus may infect humans. In late 2010 an unusually high number of deaths of wild birds (partridges and phesants) in Cadiz in southwestern Spain was attributed to the Bagaza Virus through a detection study. The authors of the study suggest that- although there is no evidence, it is possible that infected birds migrating between Africa and Europe could have introduced the BAGV to Spain; other explanations put forth by the authors include possible introduction through the poultry industry or trading of exotic birds for commercial or hunting purposes.

view this species on IUCN Red List

General Impacts
High number of red-legged partridges (*Alectoris rufa*) deaths were recorded on several hunting properties in southwestern Cádiz, Spain during late 2010. Some common pheasants\r\n(*Phasianus colchicus*) were also affected. Clinical signs included weakness, prostration, lack of motor coordination, weight loss, and white diarrhea (Aguero *et al* 2010).

Management Info
bbb

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group

Review:

Pubblication date: 2011-08-05

ALIEN RANGE

[1] INDIA

[1] SPAIN

Red List assessed species 1: LC = 1;

Alectoris rufa **LC**

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7 references found for **Bagaza Virus (BAGV)**

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