**Abstract**

The invasive species *Aedes albopictus*, the Asian tiger mosquito, has undergone an extreme expansion by steady introductions as blind passengers in vehicles from the Mediterranean to South-West Germany. The more than 15 established populations in the State of Baden-Württemberg and Palatine (South-West Germany) have become a major nuisance and public health threat. *Aedes albopictus* deserves special attention as vector of arboviruses like dengue, chikungunya or Zika virus. In Germany, control of *Ae. albopictus* is implemented under the auspice of health departments and regulatory offices.

The control strategy comprised three components or pillars: a) community participation (CP) based on the elimination or sanitation of breeding sites with the use of fizzy Bti-tablets (Culinex Tab plus); b) Door-to-Door (DtD) control by trained staff applying high doses of a Bti-water-dispersible granular formulation (Vectobac WG) aimed for a long-lasting killing effect; and c) the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) to eliminate remaining *Ae. albopictus* populations.

It is shown that an integrated control program based on a strict monitoring scheme is most effective when it comprises three components, namely a) community participation, b) DtD intervention including long-lasting Bti-larviciding to strongly reduce *Ae. albopictus* populations and c) the release of sterile males to reduce the remaining *Ae. albopictus* population to a minimum or even to eradicate it. The combination of the use of Bti with SIT are most effective and selective tools against *Ae. albopictus*, one of the most dangerous mosquito vector species.