Special Issue

Arboviruses 2.0

Message from the Guest Editor

This Special Issue is the continuation of our previous special issue "Arboviruses".
Arbovirus diseases such as dengue fever, zika virus disease, yellow fever virus, tick-borne encephalitis, West Nile encephalitis, and Japanese encephalitis are emerging and re-emerging human illnesses transmitted by arthropod vectors. Up to 390 million people are infected every year with the dengue virus. Millions of people are infected with other arboviruses such as chikungunya virus, Zika virus, and Japanese encephalitis virus. The burden of these diseases is highest in tropical and subtropical areas, and they have afflicted populations and claimed lives in many countries. Furthermore, arboviruses are increasingly prevalent in more temperate regions, resulting in even more people being at risk. The distribution of arbovirus diseases is determined by complex demographic, environmental, social factors, and global travel and trade. This Special Issue of *Microorganisms* highlights recent advances in molecular biology, molecular evolution, diagnostics, animal models, and the control of emerging arboviruses such as Usutu virus, Ross River virus, Muko virus, and Mayaro virus.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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