Mosquito larvicidal and pupicidal properties of essential oils from some Rutaceae plants against Aedes aegypti (linn.) and Culex quinquefasciatus (Say)

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Introduction,

materials and methods

results







Ae. aegypti is a major vector of dengue fever (DF) and dengue hemor-rhagic fever (DHF).

Introduction















Chikungunya Fever









Culex quinquefasciatus



Lymphatic filariasis "elephantiasis"









1.4 billion people are threatened by Lymphatic filariasis (WHO,2013)

✓ The control of mosquito vectors are based on the chemical insecticide.











The disadvantage of using Synthetic insecticides

- insecticide resistance
- environmental pollution
 - contamination of humans and animals









Most of the available synthetic insecticides kill only adult mosquitoes





A few synthetic insecticides kill mosquito larvae and pupae

Natural products used as mosquito insecticides

have less of an environmental impact

due to shorter latency

> preventing the evolution of resistance















Essential oil









The aim of the research



To investigate the larvicidal and pupicidal activities

of essential oils from 7 Rutaceae plants

against Aedes aegypti

and Culex quinquefasciatus





Rutaceae plants



Thai name	Common name	Botanical name
Som sa	Bitter orange, Sour orange, ,Bouquetier, Bigarade	Citrus aurantium Linn







Thai name	Common name	Botanical name		
Somgid	Kumquat, Tound	Citrofortunella microcarpa (Bunge) Wijnands		

<image/>		
Thai name	Common name	Botanical name
Ma khwaen		Zanthozylum limonella Alston



Mosquitoes



The mosquitoes were raised in Plant Production Technology Section, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang Bangkok.



Essentail Oils



Water distillation



essential oil



10% in ethyl alcohol

Larvicidal and Pupicidal activity Testing

According to World Health Organization (2005).





- One milliliter of test oil was added to 99 ml distilled water in a plastic cup.
- Twenty-five specimens of fourth instar larvae and pupae were placed in each cup.

No food was provided during the treatment.



Larval mortality was recorded at 1, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60 minutes, and 24 hours



✓ Pupal mortality was recorded at 15, 30 minutes, 1, 3, 6, 12, 24 and 48 hours.

Each experiment was performed in five replications



LT₅₀ (lethal time for 50% mortality)





Larvicidal activity



Larvicidal activity

The LT₅₀ of the essentail oils against *Cx. Quinquefasciatus* larvae



Pupicidal activity

The LT₅₀ of the essentail oils against Aedes aegypti pupae



Pupicidal activity

The LT₅₀ of the essentail oils against *Cx. Quinquefasciatus* pupae

hour







Conclusion & Discussion



Citrus hystrix



Citrus maxima



Citrus medica



Zanthozylum limonella



The results could be useful to develop newer, safer and more effective natural products for controlling mosquitoes in the future.









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Thank you

