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Influence of Selected Chemical Constituents on the Lethal Effect of BACTIVEC® on Dengue Vector *Aedes aegypti*

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BACTIVEC® is a commercial larvicide containing toxin of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt), soil dwelling bacterium, commonly used as a biological pesticide. This larvicide has been tested and sprayed for dengue vector control programmes. Spores and crystalline insecticidal proteins produced by Bt have been used to control insect pests since 1920. The objective of this study was to determine the influence of selected chemical constituents on the lethal effect of BACTIVEC® on dengue vector Aedes aegypti. Ae. aegypti 2nd instar larvae were reared in different concentrations of solutions containing PO₄³ and NO₃. Three ppm was found to be the concentration of BACTIVEC® that caused 100% mortality among Ae. aegyptilarvae in tap water. Experiments were carried out using different concentrations of PO₄³⁻ and NO₃ with and without fixed concentration (3 ppm) of BACTIVEC®. 10 larvae (2nd instar) of Ae.aegypti were reared in 100 ml water in 150 ml capacity plastic cups. Solutions having concentrations ranging from 500 to 3000 ppm of PO₄³-P and 250 to 2500 ppm NO₃-N were tested. Three replicates were run in parallel for every concentration of PO₄³ and NO₃. Larval mortality was recorded after 24, 48 and 72 h. The results revealed that 3000 ppm PO₄³-P solution and 2500 ppm NO₃ -N solution were able to cause 100% mortality on Ae. aegypti larvae in the absence of BACTIVEC®. Two-way ANOVA was performed to determine the effect of NO₃ and PO₄ on the lethality of BACTIVEC®. The results showed a significant effect by NO_3 (p= 0.03) and insignificant effect by PO_4^{3-} (p= 0.49) on the lethality of BACTIVEC®. The present study demonstrates that quality of water might influence the larvicidal property of BACTIVEC® and this should be taken into consideration when this larvicide is sprayed in different water bodies to control dengue vector in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Aedes aegypti, BACTIVEC®, dengue, larvicide, vector control