

ABSTRACT

Efficacy of Garlic extract in water and garlic extract in oil (available from local market) was evaluated in the laboratory against different developmental stages of laboratory-reared *A.stephensi*. The primary object was to determine the potential effect of this important herb for the control of this disease causing mosquito.

Laboratory bioassays were carried out with seven different concentrations i.e 0.01 % (1mg / l = 1ppm), 0.1 % (10 mg / l = 10ppm), 0.5 % (50 mg / l = 50ppm), 1 % (100 mg / l = 100 ppm), 2 % (200 mg / l = 200ppm), 3 % (300 mg / l = 300 ppm) and 6 % (600mg / l = 600ppm) revealed high susceptibility of all stages of mosquitoes against garlic extract in water / oil. Effect of both formulations was toxic. However, garlic extract in oil has most lethal effect on directly treated early 4th instar (larvae) LC₅₀ - LC₉₅ ranges 0.58895 - 1.3992 after 24 hours. Moreover, adverse effect (100% mortality) was also observed on egg hatching at higher concentrations of both formulation. It is concluded that Garlic mixed with vegetable oil (soybean) could be used as safe insecticide for the control of mosquitoes. However, field investigations are required to evaluate it in natural conditions.