

The potential of the extracts of *Tagetes minuta* Linnaeus (Asteraceae), *Acalypha fruticosa* Forssk (Euphorbiaceae) and *Tarchoanthus camphoratus* L. (Compositae) against *Phlebotomus duboscqi* Neveu Lemaire (Diptera: Psychodidae), the vector for *Leishmania major* Yakimoff and Schokhor

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Abstract:

Harmful effects of synthetic chemical insecticides including vector resistance, environmental pollution and health hazards have necessitated the current significance in the search for plant-based insecticide products that are environmentally safe and effective to leishmaniases control. The insecticidal activity of *Tagetes minuta* Linnaeus (Asteraceae), *Acalypha fruticosa* Forssk (Euphorbiaceae) and *Tarchoanthus camphoratus* L. (Compositae) extracts were investigated against *Phlebotomus duboscqi* Neveu Lemaire (Diptera: Psychodidae). METHODS: The extracts were prepared from dried aerial parts soaked in methanol and ethyl acetate twice until the filtrates became clear, filtered and dried out by rotary evaporation at 30-35 degrees C. The solid extracts obtained were later prepared into 2.5, 5 and 10 mg/ml. Two millilitres of the solutions were blotted on filter papers, which were dried overnight and placed into jars where adult sandflies were aspirated. Males and females were assayed separately. RESULTS & CONCLUSION: The extracts had significant mortality ($p < 0.05$) in both males and females bioassays but were not significantly different between sexes. The extracts of *Acalypha fruticosa* and *Tagetes minuta* had significantly higher mortality rates than those of *Tarchoanthus camphoratus* and the different concentrations used showed significantly different mortality rates and 10 mg/ml was the most effective concentration. Cent percent mortality was obtained at 96 h of exposure to 5 and 10 mg/ml concentrations except for *Tarchoanthus camphoratus* which had a mortality of only 46.7% in 10 mg/ml bioassay. These extracts were found to be insecticidal to adult sandflies.