

Larvicidal properties of three plants on *Anopheles gambiae*

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Abstract

The larvicidal and growth inhibitory properties of methanol extracts of the leaves, stem and root barks of *Quassia africana* (Simaroubaceae), the leaves and stem bark of *Khaya senegalensis* (Meliaceae) and the leaves of *Lippia multiflora* (Verbanaceae), against *Anopheles gambiae* were evaluated in the laboratory. Extracts were applied at concentrations between 12.5 and 200 mg/ml in dechlorinated water. Larvicidal activity was concentration dependent. All extracts showed some larval toxicity after 24 hours of exposure, with the root and stem extracts of *Q. africana* producing 100% mortality at 50 mg/ml. Extracts also affected pupal development. No larvae exposed to *Q. africana* developed into pupae while development was also curtailed when exposed to *K. senegalensis* and *L. multiflora* extracts. Larvicidal activity was concentration dependent. These plants could be sources of botanical insecticides for malarial control.