Species to Control Mosquito Larvae

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A multitude of mosquito larvae control strategies have been developed and are curren used in different parts of the world. The use of fish in mosquito control has been well-kno method. The present study was carried out during the period of November 2009 to Mar 2011to evaluate the larvivorous preference and predatory potential by selected fishes GI (Genetically Improved Farm Tilapia), *Poecilia reticulata* and *Amblypharyngodon* sp w special reference to *Aedes, Anopheles* mosquito larvae and fish food pellets under laborat conditions with aims of its application in field conditions in controlling mosquito populati The test fishes were collected from Unnichai reservoir, Anti-malarian Campaign, Chenkal and Centre for Aquatic Resource Management Hatchery, Eastern University, Sri Lan The Impact of larvivorous fish on mosquito larvae was assessed by counting the lar density before and after the application of fish. Three replicates were conducted for ea trial. The consumption rates of fishes were found higher towards *Aedes* larvae than *Anophel* larvae and artificial fish pellet. Average larval consumptions of the three fish species we statistically compared by one way ANOVA at 95% confidence level. The average consumpti rate was 921, 624 and 211 per day of GIFT, *Amblypharyngodon* and *Poecilia* fi respectively. GIFT with 3.5g body weight shows a greater feeding affinity for *Aedes* wi the predatory index of 263. The study suggests that this fish could be used, after caref field trial, as a promising and sustainable biological control agent in mosquito-borne disease especially in Dengue.