

กั๊บดั๊กที่วางไว้ในกลุ่มบ้านที่ศึกษา มีจำนวนไข่และลูกน้ำยุงลายสูงตลอดการศึกษา สรุปได้ว่ากั๊บดั๊กไข่และลูกน้ำยุงลายที่ประดิษฐ์ ได้สามารถดึงดูดให้ยุงลายมาวางไข่ได้ดีกว่าภาชนะน้ำขังภายในบ้าน และสามารถลดจำนวนลูกน้ำยุงลายในภาชนะปกติลงได้ และช่วยลดความชุกชของลูกน้ำยุงลายในภาชนะน้ำขังอื่นๆ อย่างน่าพอใจ

Thesis Title An Autocidal Ovitrap for the Control and Possible Eradication of
Aedes aegypti in Community Changwat Songkla

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Abstract

The study was divided in two parts. The first part develops and devices autocidal ovitrap. The distinctive feature of this new ovitrap was the inclusion of a floating and good container. The second part was tested in community, Changwat Songkla.

The Autocidal ovitrap was modified into a control trap for *Aedes* vectors. Several models were designed and tested in the laboratory 10 times until the final model. The study was tested for attracting autocidal ovitrap and divided in two parts. A modified ovitrap from a plastic drinking with tyre inside bottle which larvae could not escape and attractive float for control of *Aedes aegypti*. The study was conducted at Wangkeuw Wangkaw community, Amphoe Maung, Changwat Songkla during 9 April 2001 - 2 July 2001. The study area from each of the 200 households were selected, Separated 2 areas and ovitrap area 100 households and non-ovitrap area 100 households separated by group of houses were 10 groups / 10 houses per 1 group were selected adjacent house in the community. The *Aedes aegypti* premise index, Breteau index were measured before and after used Autocidal ovitrap.

Results indicated that a plastic container with tyre inside for attracting gravid and ovipositing *Aedes* female mosquitoes collections of eggs and larvae median 322 (max 364) and a hard-board float with circle of air trapped inside median 260 (max 652). The present study has shown that after 3 months period of using autocidal ovitrap area had 33 % in contrast to increase of 173 % in the non-ovitrap area. Water containers extensively in their homes in the ovitrap area had declined by 1:1.1-1:5.2 from in the non-ovitrap area.

The autocidal ovitrap were also much more attractive to *Aedes aegypti* than domestic containers and *Aedes aegypti* larvae were declined. In the ovitrap area collections of eggs and larvae from the ovitrap increased with a distinct peak extending from April - July.