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Effect of colours of Light-Emitting Diodes (LED) in trapping of phlebotomine sandflies

in Sri Lanka: A preliminary study

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Insects become attracted to different colours of light. Light traps are popular and used as an

easy method for collection of phlebotomine sandflies, vectors of leishmaniasis. This study

investigated the effect of different colours of light in attracting the sandflies using the Center

for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) light traps equipped with LEDs of different

colours. The study was carried out in selected locations in Anuradhapura, Kurunegala,

Matara, Hambanthota, Polonnaruwa and Gampaha districts of Sri Lanka, from December

2018 - July 2019. Phlebotomine sandflies were collected using CDC light traps (Bioquip,

USA) fitted with ultraviolet (UV) (390nm), red (660nm), blue (430nm), green (570nm) and

yellow (590nm) LED panels. Traps were placed in close proximity to possible sandfly

breeding and resting sites. Collections were done in a single night from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. per

location. A total of 412 sandflies [male = 178 (43%) and female = 234 (57%)] were collected

from 36 locations. The highest number of flies were collected using UV LED light traps

[n=120 (29%)] followed by yellow [n=96 (23%)], blue [n=91 (22%)], red [n=74 (18%)] and

green [n=31 (8%)] respectively. Through morphological identification, n=300 (73%) were

identified **Phlebotomus** as argentipes

(male = 149 (36%) and female = 151 (37%) and n=112 (27%) as Sergentomyia spp. [male = 149 (36%)] and [male = 151 (37%)] and [male = 149 (36%)] and [male = 151 (37%)] and [male = 149 (36%)] and [male = 151 (37%)] and [male = 151 (37%)

30 (7%) and female = 82 (20%)]. The findings suggest that the CDC light traps equipped with

UV LED are more efficient in attracting sandfly species in Sri Lanka while traps with green

LED were least effective.

Keywords: CDC light trap, Sandfly, Sri Lanka

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