Geosmin as a Safe, Environmentally-Friendly Means of Mosquito Control

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What is Geosmin?

- Terpene
- Nontoxic to humans
- Responsible for petrichor the earthy scent
- associated with fresh rainfall on dry soil
- Secreted by various organisms, from
- bacteria to beets
 - First synthesized by *Streptomyces coelicolor*; ability spread to others via horizontal conjugation





Human Sensitivity to Geosmin

- Humans have a remarkable sensitivity to geosmin, capable of detecting it at very low concentrations, typically around 5 to 10 parts per trillion.
 - This is equal to about half a teaspoon in 200-400 Olympic-sized swimming pools.
- The reason for this sensitivity has not yet been proven, but there are theories.
 - Early humans could have used geosmin to detect water sources.



Korean study that demonstrated a linkage between geosmin and increased levels of serotonin.

Geosmin and Insect Behavior

- At low concentrations, geosmin strongly suppressed defensive/stinging behavior in honeybees.
- Fire ant queens preferentially establish new nests in actinobacteria-rich soil, which enhances their survival rate.
 - Geosmin acts as the attractant.
- In fruit flies, geosmin activates a single glomerulus, indicating a specific role in odor detection.
 - Repels gravid flies, most likely signaling the presence of microbes that may harm their larvae.







Mechanism of Attraction in Mosquitoes

- Activates the same glomerulus in the yellow fever mosquito (Aedes aegypti) as in fruit flies: L2.
- However, in Ae. Aegypti, geosmin acts

as an **attractant**.

- Influences where gravid females lay their eggs.
- Believed to be due to the association with cyanobacteria, which can synthesize geosmin and serve as a food source for larvae.



Practical Applications for Mosquito Control



• Use of geosmin to bait mosquito traps can increase the success of this control method.

- Researchers have observed higher capture rates of gravid mosquitoes compared to traps without geosmin, as it mimics natural cues that signal suitable breeding habitats.
- However, just like in honeybees, there is a "goldilocks" concentration in which geosmin is most effective.

The Beet Peel Method

- Geosmin can be very expensive and hard to come by.
- There is also the aforementioned issue with achieving the "perfect" concentration for the desired effect.
- Mother Nature has done this already with **beets**.
 - A study found that an effective concentration of naturally-occurring geosmin was found in the peel from beets.
 - Researchers observed markedly higher success rates of beet peel-baited traps versus control traps.



Relevance to Mosquito Control Issues

- Insecticide Resistance:
 - Pyrethroid Resistance: Studies show resistance levels as high as 90% in certain populations globally.
 - Field Studies: In some urban areas, Aedes aegypti populations have shown reduced mortality rates of up to 75% when exposed to standard insecticide concentrations.
- Recent Hurricanes:
 - Increased flooding and standing water, which means increased breeding sites for mosquitoes.
- Urbanization:
 - Can also yield more stagnant water sources and increased breeding sites.

Cost-Effectiveness and Sustainability

- Supports local agriculture.
- Can be implemented easily in low-income areas.
- Promotes waste reduction by utilizing beet parts that would typically be discarded.
- Reduces reliance on synthetic chemicals, minimizing any potential ecological impact or public concerns.





Community Involvement

• A plastic bottle trap can be easily constructed by cutting the bottle, inverting the top, and filling the bottom with water and beet peel.

 This simple design allows mosquitoes to enter but makes it difficult for them to escape.



Challenges and Considerations

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know	
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RESULTS BY YEAR	Geosmin Attracts Aedes aegypti Mosquitoes to Oviposition Sites. Melo N, Wolff GH, Costa-da-Silva AL, Arribas R, Triana MF, Gugger M, Riffell JA, DeGennaro M, Stensmyr MC. Curr Biol. 2020 Jan 6;30(1):127-134.e5. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2019.11.002. Epub 2019 Dec 12. Share PMID: 31839454 Free PMC article. We have here investigated the effect of geosmin on the behavior of the yellow fever mosquito Aedes aegypti. In contrast to files, geosmin is not aversive but mediates egg-laying site selection. Female mosquitoes likely associate geosmin with mic
TEXT AVAILABILITY Abstract Free full text Full text ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE	 Chemosensation: Hate Mosquitoes? Peel Beetroots! Galizia G. Cite Curr Biol. 2020 Jan 6;30(1):R12-R14. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2019.11.057. PMID: 31910367 Free article. Share The typical smell of rain and humid soil, geosmin, now turns out to be a strong attractant for the yellow fever mosquito Aedes aegypti
 Associated data ARTICLE TYPE Books and Documents Clinical Trial Meta-Analysis Randomized Controlled Trial 	 EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF BEETROOT PEEL (BETA VULGARIS) IN OVITRAPS AS AN ATTRACTANT FOR SURVEILLANCE OF ARBOVIRUS VECTORS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF AGRESTINA, STATE OF PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL. De Vasconcelos CAA, Silva SOF, Gomes B, Alencar J. Share J Am Mosq Control Assoc. 2024 Sep 1;40(3):145-148. doi: 10.2987/24-7183. PMID: 39089686 Free article. Beetroot peel extract is a cheap and accessible source of geosmin, which holds significant potential as an attractant for mosquitoes due to its resemblance to microbial volatiles found in water bodies rich in organic material

- There are currently only **three** studies available (all free).
- When beets spoil, their effectiveness is reduced; the peels will need to be replaced for best results.
- Current studies have only shown effectiveness with *Aedes aegypti*.
- Results may also vary based on life cycle.

Questions?

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