5-1974

Response of Insects to U.V. Light and Varying Intensities of White Light

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V. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

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Ultraviolet light will draw more response than a white light of corresponding intensity, but there is a point at which the intensity will over-rule the response to the ultraviolet light.

Another factor that may have led to incorrect results is that of the intensity of the moon-light. On cloudy nights the re-ponse was greater than the response illicited on clear nights.

The temperature also had a very definite effect on the results. The lower the temperature the less the response. This relationship between temperature and response is an indirect one rather than a direct one. It is most likely that the temperature either killed or slowed down the insects, and did not actually effect the electro-chemical response.

In order to obtain valid results one would need to maintain strict controls on the temperature, wind currents, surroundings and humidity. The method of using the numbers of insects collected as the basis for experimental conclusions about the re-sponse of insects to variations of intensity and wave-length is not actually a valid method. A more precise mehhod would be to record (if possible) the electrical responses of a single visual cell of the compound eye.

RESPONSE OF INSECTS TO U.V. LIGHT AND VARYING INTENSITIES OF WHITE LIGHT

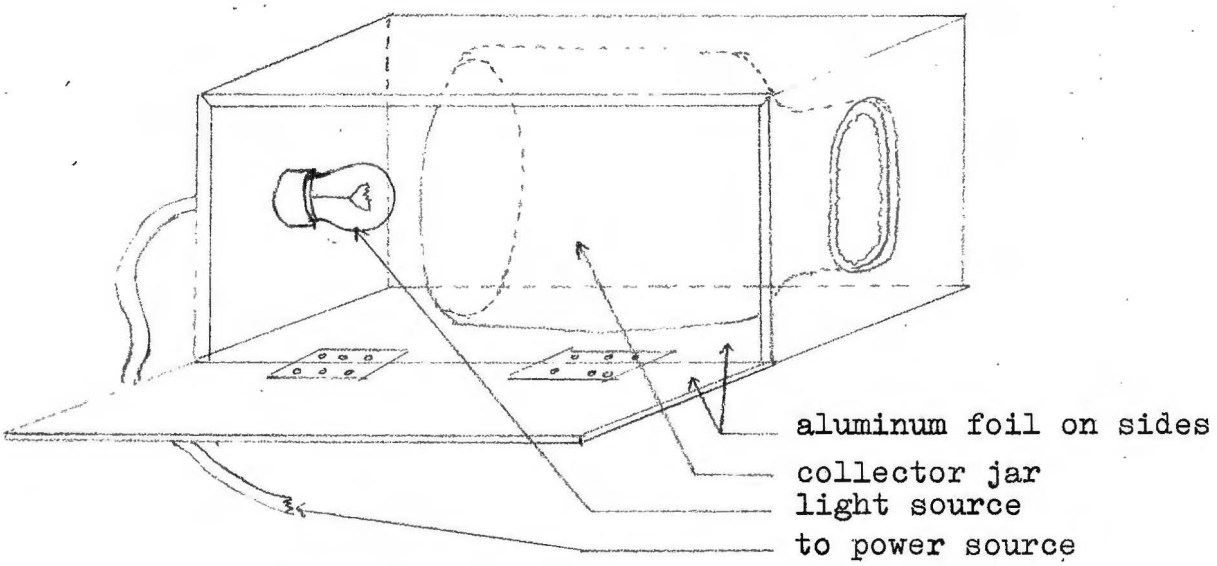
I. OBJECT : To determine the sensitivity of insects to ultraviolet light and also to verify their response to varying intensities of white light.

II. THEORY: Insects are generally sensitive to light of any wave-length. Some insects' reactions are due to the response of specialized epidermal cells whereas the center of most response is in the compound eye. The reaction is generally thought to be due to an electro-chemical reaction within the light sensitive cells of the compound eye, i.e. mainly the cells of the crystalline cone and the rhabdomere. Insects tend to react more strongly to light in the ultraviolet region although the mechanism(s) which cause this reaction have not been established.

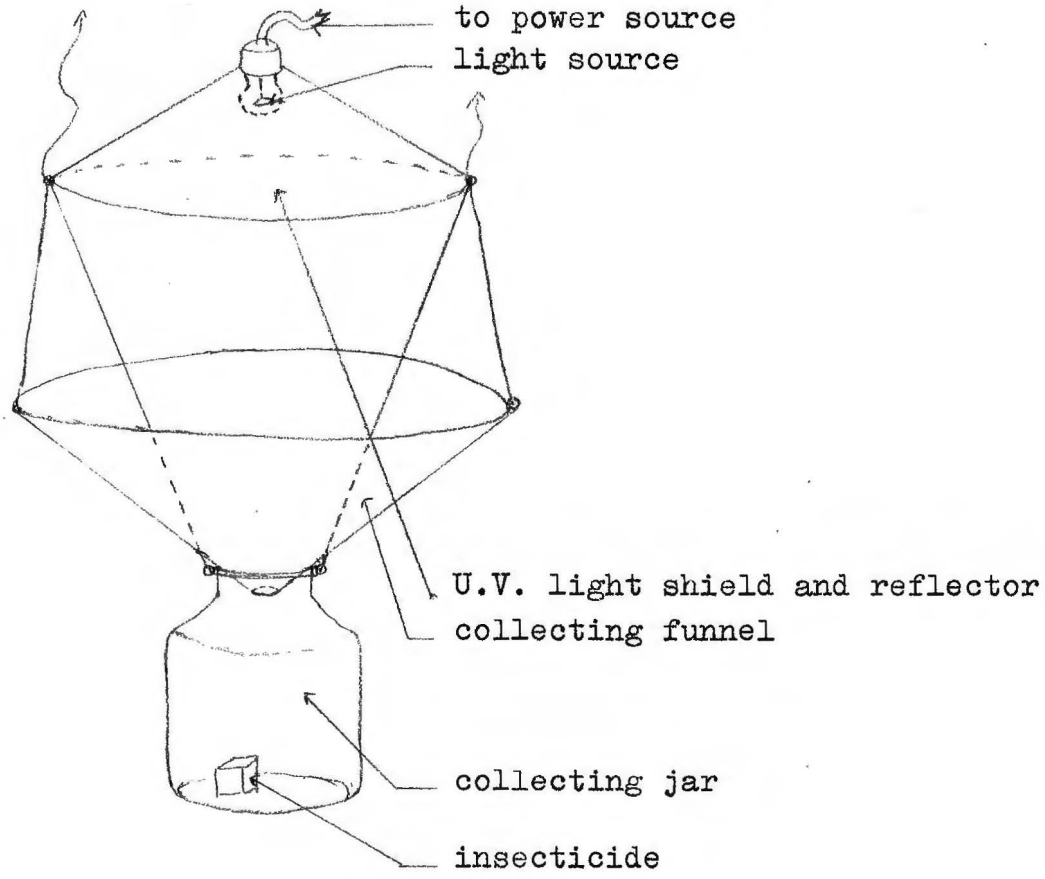
It has been observed experimentally that the magnitude of the insects' response to white light is directly proportional to the intensity of the light. The actual cause of this response has also not been determined.

III. APPARATUS: Diagrams of the apparatus used are on the following page.

1. Box collector - for white light



2. Funnel collector



IV. DATA

FALL 1973

A. Box
250 Watt - white light

DATE	CATCH	TIME	REMARKS
10/9/73	5	2"	Weather- clear, cool
"	4	5"	
"	5	15"	
"	4	30"	
10/11/73	7	2"	Weather- clear, cool, humid
"	4	5"	
"	5	15"	
"	6	30"	
10/15/73	4	5"	Weather- cool, humid
"	3	5"	Began using only 5" exposure time.
"	4	5"	
10/19/73	3	5"	Damp. cooler (below 60° F)
"	2	5"	
"	4	5"	
10/25/73	2	5"	Too cool for any reasonable response.
"	3	5"	
"	2	5"	
11/3/73	1	5"	Weather cool
"	-	5"	
"	-	5"	
11/20/73	-	5"	Weather cool. Cold spell last week.
"	-	5"	
"	-	5"	

B. Box
100 Watt - white light

DATE	CATCH	TIME	REMARKS
10/9/73	4	2"	Weather clear, cool.
"	4	5"	
"	3	15"	
"	5	30"	
10/11/73	3	2"	Weather - clear, cool, humid
"	2	5"	
"	5	15"	
"	3	30"	
10/15/73	3	5"	Almost all of the catch was mosquitoes.
"	2	5"	
"	2	5"	
10/19/73	1	5"	Damp. Cooler (below 60 F)
"	2	5"	
"	-	5"	
10/25/73	1	5"	Temp. too low.
"	2	5"	
"	-	5"	
11/3/73	-	5"	Weather cool.
"	-	5"	
11/20/73	1	5"	Weather cool.
"	-	5"	

C. Box
75 Watt - white light

DATE	CATCH	TIME
10/9/73	3	2"
"	3	5"
"	4	15"
"	1	30"
10/11/73	-	2"
"	4	5"
"	2	15"
"	3	30"
10/15/73	2	5"
"	1	5"
"	-	5"

DATE	CATCH	TIME	REMARKS
10/19/73	2	5"	Temperature probably too low for this intensity.
"	-	5"	
"	-	5"	
10/25/73	-	5"	Weather too cool.
"	-	5"	
11/3/73	-	5"	Cold
"	-	5"	
11/20/73	-	5"	Cold - These runs act as controls.
"	-	5"	

D. Box
15 Watt - white light

DATE	CATCH	TIME
10/9/73	2	2"
"	-	5"
"	-	15"
"	-	30"
10/11/73	-	2"
"	3	5"
"	-	15"
"	-	30"
10/15/73	-	5"
"	-	5"
10/19/73	1	5"
"	-	5"
10/25/73	-	5"
"	-	5"

No other responses were observed for this intensity of white light.

* All experiments made during the Fall were done behind LakeSide towards the ravine.

E. Funnel
15 Watt - ultraviolet

DATE	CATCH	TIME	REMARKS
3/27/74	2	2"	Weather cool. Windy.
"	2	5"	
"	1	15"	
"	-	30"	
4/5/74	4	2"	Temp. in 70's F. Overcast
"	3	5"	
"	5	15"	
"	2	30"	
4/6/74	4	15"	Weather clear and warm.
"	2	15"	
"	1	15"	
"	1	15"	
"	1	15"	
"	-	15"	
"	3	15"	
"	-	15"	
4/12/74	2	15"	Partly cloudy. Warm -
"	1	15"	
"	3	15"	
"	-	15"	
"	-	15"	
"	1	15"	
4/13/74	-	15"	Cloudy and warm.
"	-	15"	
"	2	15"	
"	2	15"	
"	-	15"	
"	-	15"	
4/20/74	-	15"	
"	2	15"	
"	-	15"	
"	-	15"	
"	1	15"	

DATE	CATCH	TIME	REMARKS
4/26/74	1	15"	with insecticide(commercial)
"	1	15"	
"	-	15"	without insecticide
"	-	15"	Weather damp. Partly cloudy.
"	-	15"	
4/28/74	1	15"	Used Arsenic compound as insecticide.
"	-	15"	
"	-	15"	Weather clear.
"	2	15"	
"	-	15"	

F. Funnel

15 Watt - white light (control)

DATE	CATCH	TIME	
3/27/74	1	2"	
"	3	5"	
"	3	15"	
"	2	30"	
4/5/74	3	2"	
"	2	5"	
"	2	15"	
"	5	30"	
4/6/74	3	15"	
"	1	15"	
4/12/74	3	15"	
"	1	15"	
4/13/74	-	15"	
"	3	15"	
4/20/74	3	15"	
"	1	15"	
4/26/74	5	15"	With insecticide
"	2	15"	Without insecticide
4/28/74	1	15"	Used Arsenic compound
"	3	15"	

* All experiments, using the funnel as the collector, were done behind Daniel-South (facing the Ouachita River).

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The results of this experiment reinforced the theory of 'the greater the intensity, the greater the response'. The results concerning the response to the ultraviolet light were voided due to the fact that surroundings were not controlled strictly enough.