Mosquitoes present a huge threat to human health through their ability to carry infectious diseases, such as dengue fever, malaria, yellow fever, and encephalitis. Garlic, *Allium sativum*, and its secondary chemicals, have been shown to be toxic to mosquito eggs and mosquito larvae. Onion, *Allium cepa*, has similar chemical properties to garlic, but has not been studied extensively for its toxicity to mosquitoes. In this study, larvicides of fresh garlic and fresh onion were tested against larvae of the common mosquito, *Culex sp.* Through several experiments, different concentrations of these two larvicides were tested on batches of larvae. Larvae were kept in incubating chambers at 77°F, were exposed to 12 hours of light and 12 hours of dark and were fed mosquito feed every few days. Mortality was measured every 12 hours for 96 hours. In each experiment, the survival rates of the treatment groups were low, in addition to low survival rates of the control group. Survival rates of the garlic and onion treatment groups were generally higher than the control groups, but control group survival was lower than optimal. This could potentially be contributed to the gaseous chemical, the lachrymatory factor that is released when onions are cut or crushed. Although at some concentrations, the larvicides were effective, they were at high concentrations that are generally impractical to use for large-area mosquito control.


