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**BIOEFFICACY OF SELECTED BOTANICALS AGAINST  
ANTHURIUM SNAILS**

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**October 1999**

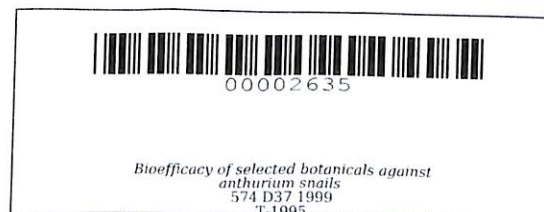


**BIOEFFICACY OF SELECTED BOTANICALS AGAINST  
ANTHURIUM SNAILS**

**Undergraduate Thesis  
Submitted to the Faculty of the  
Department of Biological Sciences  
Cavite State University  
Indang, Cavite**

**In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree of  
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(Major in General Biology)**

**by**



**ROWENA CRUCIDO DELA PEÑA  
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## ABSTRACT

**DE LA PEÑA, ROWENA C.** October, 1999. Bioefficacy of Selected Botanicals Against Anthurium Snails. Thesis, BS BIOLOGY, Biological Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite.

Thesis Adviser: **Dr. Evelyn Oquias Singson**

The experiment was conducted at the Research Laboratory of the Department of Crop Protection from April 1999 to September 1999 to evaluate the potential of some plants like makabuhai, neem, psychic nut and madre de cacao as an alternative pesticidal plant against anthurium snails and to determine the most effective botanical pesticide against anthurium snails.

The experiment was subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and were laid out in Completely Randomized Design (CRD) and were replicated three times. Results showed that among the plant extracts evaluated, psychic nut seed extract was the most effective in killing anthurium snails followed by makabuhai, madre de cacao and neem.

Results also indicated that the formulation of psychic nut seed extract and petroleum ether has a great potential in reducing the snails which attack the roots and leaves of anthurium. In addition, psychic nut soaked in petroleum ether has a good knockdown effect 10 minutes after exposure.

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# BIOEFFICACY OF SELECTED BOTANICALS AGAINST ANTHURIUM SNAILS

ROWENA CRUCIDO DELA PEÑA

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## INTRODUCTION

Anthurium (*Anthurium andraeanum* Andre) is a tropical and perennial herb that belongs to the Family Araceae. A native plant of Colombia, Mexico and Costa Rica, it was introduced to Hawaii in 1889, and to the Philippines in the early fifties. It is grown chiefly for its colorful, long-lasting flowers. The flowers are either red, pink, orange, coral, white or combinations of green with other colors. Being waxy and glossy, the flower has a very long vase life that lasts up to three weeks or more at room temperature (Valmayor, 1988). In the Philippines, it is one of the cutflowers with export potential aside from orchids, gladiola, roses, heliconias, and chrysanthemums. These cutflowers are used as corsages, wreaths or decorations during birthdays, wedding and other festivals (Sarmiento, 1993).

The great demand, both locally and in foreign markets, for cut anthurium led some countries like Netherlands, Germany, Jamaica, Trinidad and Malaysia to develop the industry