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**EFFICACY OF FOUR PLANT EXTRACT AS MOLLUSCICIDES
AND OF SELECTED ATTRACTANTS FOR ANTHONOMUS
SNAIL (*Macroceras spectabilis* Pfeiffer)**

THESIS

RANDY B. PESA

**Department of Crop Protection
CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY
Indang, Cavite**

March 2000

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SNAIL (*Macroceras spectabilis* Pfeiffer)**

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Department of Crop Protection

Thesis of: **RANDY B. PESA**

Undergraduate Thesis

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AND OF SELECTED ATTRACTANTS FOR ANTHURIUM
SNAIL (*Macroceras spectabilis* Pfeiffer)**
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Indang, Cavite

APPROVED:

EVELYN O. SONGSON

Adviser

3-23-2000

Date

JOSEFINA R. RINT

Technical Critic

3-24-2000

Date

In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
(Major in Crop Protection)

EDLON'S CRUCIDO

Director of Research

EVELYN O. SONGSON

Department Chairman

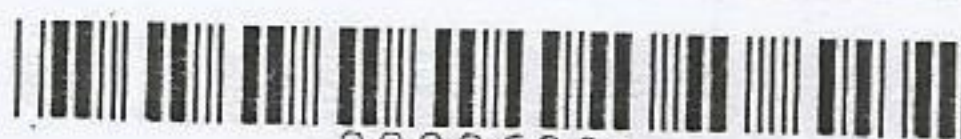
3-24-2000

Date

ANDREW T. BUNAN

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Date



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Efficacy of four extracts as molluscicides
and of selected attractants for anthurium
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RANDY B. PESA

March 2000

ABSTRACT

PESA, RANDY B. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. March 2000.
"Efficacy of Four Plant Extracts As Molluscicides and of Selected Attractants for Anthurium Snail (*Macroceras spectabilis* Pfeiffer)." Adviser: Dr. Evelyn Oquias Singson.

Two sets of experiments were conducted to evaluate nontraditional control measures against anthurium snails. The study evaluated four pesticidal plant extracts against anthurium snails. The experiment was laid out in Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three replications.

The study was conducted at the Research Laboratory of the Department of Crop Protection and Benguet State University, La Trinidad, Benguet from November 1999 to February 2000.

Results showed that among the four plant extracts evaluated, calamansi extract was the most effective against anthurium snails. Water stargrass, sambong and psychic nut were less effective as molluscicides.

Among the attractants evaluated, beer was the most effective followed by sweet potato. White potato and cabbage were less effective attractants for anthurium snails.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES	xi
LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURE	xii
INTRODUCTION	1
Importance of the Study	2
Objectives of the Study	3
Time and Place of the Study	3
Limitation of the Study	4
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	5
Pesticidal Plant Extracts	6
Sambong	6
Calamansi	7
Psychic nut	7
Water stargrass	8
Attractants	8
Beer	8

White potato	8
Cabbage	9
Sweet Potato	9
METHODOLOGY	10
Experiment 1. Evaluation of Selected Pesticidal Plants Against Anthurium Snails	10
Preparation of Pesticidal Plants	10
Application of Pesticidal Plants	11
Data Gathering	11
Experiment 2. Evaluation of Some Attractants for Anthurium Snails	11
Preparation of Attractants	12
Application of Attractants	12
Data Gathering	12
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	13
Experiment 1. Evaluation of Selected Pesticidal Plants Against Anthurium Snails	13
Comparative Analysis of the Different Treatments as Affected by Exposure Period	13
Ten minutes after treatment	13
One hour after treatment	13
Six hours after treatment	15
Twenty-four hours after treatment	15
Forty-eight hours after treatment	16

LIST OF TABLES

Experiment 2. Evaluation of Some Attractants for Anthurium Snails	17
Comparative Analysis of the Different Treatments as Affected by Exposure Period	18
Ten minutes after treatment	18
One hour after treatment	18
Three hours after treatment	19
Six hours after treatment	19
Nine hours after treatment	19
Eleven hours after treatment	20
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	21
Summary	21
Conclusion	21
Recommendation	22
LITERATURE CITED	23
APPENDICES	25
APPENDIX FIGURE	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Mean percent mortality of anthurium snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts and period of exposure	14
2 Mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the treatments at various time intervals	17
3 Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at six hour after treatment	27
4 Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 24 hour after treatment	27
5 Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 48 hour after treatment	28
6 Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 10 minutes after treatment	29
7 Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at one hour after treatment	29
8 Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at six hours after treatment	30
9 Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 24 hours after treatment	30
10 Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 48 hours after treatment	31
11 Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at 10 minutes after treatment	32

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table	Page
1a Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different plant extracts at 10 minutes after treatment	26
1b Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different plant extracts at one hour after treatment	26
1c Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different plant extracts at six hour after treatment	27
1d Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different plant extracts at 24 hour after treatment	27
1e Number of dead anthurium snails as affected by different plant extracts at 48 hour after treatment	28
2a Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 10 minutes after treatment	29
2b Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at one hour after treatment	29
2c Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at six hours after treatment	30
2d Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 24 hours after treatment	30
2e Analysis of variance for mean percent mortality of snails as affected by different pesticidal extracts at 48 hours after treatment	31
3a Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at 10 minutes after treatment	32

3b	Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at one hour after treatment	32
3c	Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at three hours after treatment	32
3d	Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at six hours after treatment	33
3e	Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at nine hours after treatment	33
3f	Number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at 11 hours after treatment	33
4a	Analysis of variance for mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at 10 minutes after treatment	34
4b	Analysis of variance for mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at one hour after treatment	34
4c	Analysis of variance for mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at three hours after treatment	35
4d	Analysis of variance for mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at six hours after treatment	35
4e	Analysis of variance for mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at nine hours after treatment	36
4f	Analysis of variance for mean number of anthurium snails attracted to the different attractants at 11 hours after treatment	36

EFFICACY OF FOUR PLANT EXTRACTS AS MOLLUSCIDES AND OF SELECTED ANTHURUM PLANTS FOR ANTHURIUM SNAIL

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

Appendix Figure		Page
1	Lay-out of Experiment 2	38
2	<i>Macroceras spectabilis</i>	39
3	<i>Kalliella doliohum</i>	40
4	<i>Tornatellina exilis</i>	41
5	(a) Sambong leaves; (b) Calamansi leaves	42
6	(a) Mature seeds of Psychic nut; (b) Water stargrass	43

INTRODUCTION

Anthurium (*Anthurium andraeanum* André) a terrestrial herb grows for their attractive spathes is used as ornamental foliage plant or as flowering plant. The plant is a member of Aroid family (Araceae). It is naturally grown best in well aerated organic medium with good water holding capacity but with excellent drainage. Anthurium is native to the rainforests of South America, Colombia and Hawaii. Hawaiian breeders were the first to introduce commercial production of cutflower varieties of anthurium. Commercial production began in 1950 and probably reached the Philippines in the late 1950s (Agribusiness Factbook, 1993).

In the Philippines, anthurium is fast gaining popularity as cutflower and is a profitable venture since it can be grown locally. It thrives very well under local condition

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Randy B. Pesa

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