

EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT PESTICIDAL PLANT  
EXTRACTS AND SOAP SOLUTION AGAINST  
SOFTSCALE (Homoptera: Coccidae)  
ATTACKING *Cordyline terminalis*

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T H E S I S

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**EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT PESTICIDAL PLANT EXTRACTS  
AND SOAP SOLUTION AGAINST SOFTSCALE  
(Homoptera: Coccidae) ATTACKING  
*Cordyline terminalis***

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## ABSTRACT

**CASTILLO, ESTELITA M.** April, 1999. **Evaluation of Different Pesticidal Plant Extracts and Soap Solution against Soft Scale Attacking *Cordyline terminalis*.** Thesis, BSA, Crop Protection, College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite

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

The experiment was conducted at the Research Laboratory of the Departments of Crop Protection from January to March, 1999 to determine the effect of pesticidal plant extracts, neem, makabuhai and psychic nut, soap solution and soap- pesticidal plant extract mixture against softscale attacking ti plants (*Cordyline terminalis*).

Two set of experiments were conducted. The first was performed to determine the most effective pesticidal plant extract while and the second was conducted to evaluate the effect of adding soap to the most effective pesticidal plant extract against softscale. Experiments were laid out in Completely Randomized Design (CRD) and were replicated three times.

Results showed that among the pesticidal plants evaluated, neem seed extract, was the most effective followed by makabuhai and psychic nut. However, Perla soap was equally effective as neem at 24 hours after treatment.

An equal proportion of Perla soap solution and neem seed extract is more potent against softscale of ti plants compared to the individual treatments. This indicate that Perla soap solution and neem seed extract when combined has synergistic action.

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# **EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT PESTICIDAL PLANT EXTRACTS AND SOAP SOLUTION AGAINST SOFTSCALE: (HOMOPTERA: COCCIDAE)**

## **ATTACKING *Cordyline terminalis***

**ESTELITA M. CASTILLO**

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I/ A Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Department of Crop Protection, College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA) Major in Crop Protection, Contribution No. CP 98-99-282-10. Prepared under the supervision of Dr. Evelyn O. Singson.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Ti plant, *Cordyline terminalis*, of the family Agavaceae is one of the favorites and widely grown ornamental plants in the Philippines and in the world. It is a slender and palm-like shrub with elegant and gracefully arranged leaves making it an eye-catching indoor and landscape plant. It has leaves of various shapes, sizes and colors that makes it blend with different materials and flower arrangement.

*C. terminalis* is one of the foliage plants exported by the Philippines that accounted for 37% of ornamental export in 1995. Its domestic demand is likewise flourishing. It is cultivated throughout the Philippine archipelago. It is locally known as "Baston de San Jose" or "Tungkod Pari". It is commonly propagated through stem cutting although it could also be propagated through seeds or root layerings. Ti plant is easy to grow and is adaptable to most places especially if planted in soil with high organic matter.