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EFFECTIVENESS OF TOBACCO (*Nicotiana glauca* L.)
EXTRACT AS AN INSECTICIDE
ON BUSH SITAO

RESEARCH STUDY
APPLIED RESEARCH IV

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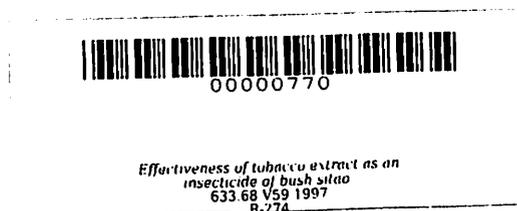
DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Indang, Cavite

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"EFFECTIVENESS OF TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.)
EXTRACT AS AN INSECTICIDE OF BUSH SITAO

A Research Study
Submitted to the Faculty of the
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ABSTRACT

Verona, Redentor R. Applied Research IV (General Science Curriculum) Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, "Effectiveness of Tobacco Extract as an Insecticide on bush sitao".

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This study entitled "Effectiveness of Tobacco Extract as an Insecticide on bush sitao" was conducted to find out the following (1) the effectiveness of the insecticide made from tobacco leaves, (2) to find out if the insecticide made from tobacco leaves is practical in vegetative production, and (3) to determine which treatment will give the best result. It was conducted at Kaytapos Indang, Cavite from the month of June up to the month of October 1996.

An area of 176 sq.m. was used as the experimental area, which was prepared by plowing, harrowing and removing all unnecessary material weeds and grasses. The area was divided into three sub areas to represent the replication and was further sub divided in five plots representing the treatments, having 15 plots all in all. Complete fertilizer was also applied. A Randomized Complete Block Design was used in this study. The different treatments were T_0 - 100% sevin, T_1 - 75% sevin plus 25% tobacco extract, T_2 - 50% sevin plus 50% tobacco extract, T_3 - 75% tobacco extract plus 25% sevin and T_4 - 100% tobacco extract.

Results of this study showed that T_4 plants sprayed with 100% tobacco extract gave the highest number of flowers and marketable pods, highest in percentage survival and lowest in percentage of affected plants. T_0 the plants treated with 100% sevin insecticide gave the poorest and lowest result.

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"EFFECTIVENESS OF TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.)
EXTRACT AS AN INSECTICIDE ON BUSH SITAO"

by

Redentor Rint Verona

A thesis presented to the members of the Research Committee of the Laboratory School, School of Education of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV, under the supervision of Carlos Rodil.

INTRODUCTION

Insecticides are chemicals used to kill insects. They are substance which are usually in powder, paste or liquid form. They are also substances of mixtures of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insect which may infest vegetation, man or other animals or house holds or be present in any environment whatsoever. They may be classified by their mode of action, by their chemical composition or by how they enter the insects body.

Terms like "stomach insecticide" and "contact insecticide" indicate the way how the insecticide enters the body of the insect. A stomach insecticide is eaten and swallowed while contact insecticide enters through the cuticle. Chemically insecticides may be divided into two broad classes--inorganic and organic insecticide. Inorganic insecticide are of mineral in origin and the arsenicals are the most important group. Arsenicals group are minerals mixed with arsenic used as an insecticide. Other example of inorganic insecticide are other chemicals combined together while organic insecticides are compounds of carbon in combination with one or more elements such as hydrogen, oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorous, chlorine, and bromine. Unlike the inorganic insecticides, the organic insecticides do not possess a specific element such as arsenic which toxicity may be ascribed.

In short, organic insecticides may be classified into three broad classes; (1) those of