## EFFICACY OF TWO ANNONA SPECIES LEAF AQUEOUS EXTRACTS

AGAINST TOMATO FRUIT WORM (Helicoverpa armigera H.) IN

EGGPLANT (Solanum melongena L.)

A Project Report

Presented to

the College of Agriculture, Resources, and Environmental Sciences

**Central Philippine University** 

Jaro, Iloilo City

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

By

CLETA MAGDALENE D. BAJON

May 2019

## EFFICACY OF TWO ANNONA SPECIES LEAF AQUEOUS EXTRACTS APPLIED AT DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION AGAINST TOMATO FRUIT WORM (Helicoverpa armigera H.)

Cleta Magdalene D. Bajon

## ABSTRACT

The study was conducted at the College of Agriculture, Resources and Environmental Sciences laboratory room, Central Philippine University, Jaro, Iloilo City from May18 to 21, 2019. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of two Annona species leaf aqueous extracts against tomato fruit worm (Helicoverpa armigera H.) in eggplant (Solanum melongena L.). Particularly, this study aimed to determine the percent mortality of tomato worm and percentage of damaged fruits of eggplant dipped in different concentrations of A. muricata L. and A. squamosa L. The treatments were composed of A. muricata L. and A. squamosa L. leaf aqueous extract at 5% and 10% concentrations. Distilled water was used as negative control. There were four young eggplant fruits in each treatment. The experimental treatments were laid out in a completely randomized design with three replications. Results revealed that the 5% and 10% concentrations of A. muricata L. and A. squamosa L. (33.33 – 50%, 33.33 – 63.89%, 52.78 – 63.89%) were comparable with each other, and are significantly more potent than negative control with 0% mortality on the 24<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, and 72<sup>nd</sup> hour after introduction at 5% level of probability, respectively. Percent of damaged fruit (PDF) data obtained on the 72<sup>nd</sup> hour after treatment shows that 5% and 10% A. muricata L. and A. squamosa L. have

significantly (P<.05) lower percentage of damaged fruits with 33.33%, 25.00%,

16.67% and 25.00%, respectively as compared to the negative control with 91.67%.