



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**MOLLUSCICIDAL ACTIVITY OF LEGUMES, YELLOW FLAME
(*PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM*) AND RAINTREE (*SAMANEA
SAMAN*) ON FRESHWATER SNAILS; *INDOPLANORBIS EXUSTUS*
(PULMONATA: PLANORBIDAE) AND *RADIX QUADRASI*
(PULMONATA: LYMNAEIDAE)**

AMAL IBRAHIM KHALIFA BILAL

FSAS 2002 22

**MOLLUSCICIDAL ACTIVITY OF LEGUMES, YELLOW FLAME
(*PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM*) AND RAIN TREE (*SAMANEA SAMAN*) ON
FRESHWATER SNAILS; *INDOPLANORBIS EXUSTUS* (PULMONATA:
PLANORBIDAE) AND *RADIX QUADRASI* (PULMONATA: LYMNAEIDAE)**

BY

AMAL IBRAHIM KHALIFA BILAL

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
In Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science**

April 2002



DEDICATION

This thesis is Dedicated to

My husband,

Khalid Marol Riak

My Daughters,

Moun Khalid Marol

Awut Khalid Marol

*Your motivation, sacrifice and support
during the period of my academic mission is appreciated.*

My parents

*Ibrahim Madiet Bilal & Mother Aza Sharaf Eddin Hussein
& Elder sister*

Haja

*Your prayers and encouragements
that made me whom I am today is very much acknowledge*

My brothers and sisters

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

**MOLLUSCICIDAL ACTIVITY OF LEGUMES, YELLOW FLAME
(*PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM*) AND RAIN TREE (*SAMANEA SAMAN*) ON
FRESHWATER SNAILS; *INDOPLANORBIS EXUSTUS* (PULMONATA:
PLANORBIDAE) AND *RADIX QUADRASI* (PULMONATA: LYMNAEIDAE)**

By

AMAL IBRAHIM KHALIFA BILAL

April 2002

Chairman: Associate Professor Jambari Hj Ali, Ph.D.

Faculty: Science and Environmental Studies

Acute toxicity by static bioassay of ground dried leaves (medium age) of leguminosae, yellow flame (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*) and rain tree (*Samanea saman*), in the form of ground powder solution, crude water and methanol extract was determined against target freshwater snails, *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Planorbidae) and *Radix quadrasi* (Lymnaeidae), and also on non-target species, red tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*, and shrimp, *Macrobrachium lanchesteri* using static bioassay technique. The field-collected snails were examined for the infection of trematode larvae. *I. exustus* was found to be the host to the two types of trematodes larvae (cercaria), namely furcocercous cercariae, bifurcated cercaria (schistosoma) and gymnocephalus cercariae, non-bifurcated tail cercaria (fasciola), whereas, *R. quadrasi* was found to be the host to the various types of gymnocephalus cercariae. The toxicity results indicated that molluscicidal and piscicidal activity is not limited to any particular plant species and that the dried ground leaves powder, crude water, and methanol extract; of *P. pterocarpum* and *S. saman* are toxic to the target and non-target species. However, toxicity of the

crude methanol extracts of these plants exhibited the highest potency as compared to the crude water extract and dried ground leaves. The 24 h LC₅₀ of crude water and methanol extract of *P. pterocarpum* against the target species was found to be within the standard range of World Health Organization (≤ 100 mg/l) of being molluscicidally active. Based on the 24h LC₅₀ values, the results indicated that the potency of *P. pterocarpum* treatments on the target snail species follow this trend; crude methanol extract (50.7-55.6 mg/l) was the most potent, followed by crude water extract (64.9-72.7 mg/l) and the dried, ground powder (338.2-390.4 mg/l). Comparison test between *I. exustus* and *R. quadrasi* showed that *R. quadrasi* was more sensitivity to crude methanol extract of *P. pterocarpum* than the *S. saman*, with 24h LC₅₀ value of 50.7 mg/l and 108 mg/l, respectively. Test carried out on the non-target species, shrimp, *M. lanchesteri* was observed to be virtually absence of the toxic effect when exposed at the concentrations that kill 50% of the target snail species. But, red tilapia, *O. niloticus* was more susceptible and LC₅₀ was obtained at the lower concentrations than the concentration that caused 50% mortality of the target snail species. The relationship of 24h LC₅₀ values to the different snail shell length of laboratory breed *R. quadrasi* and *I. exustus* was also investigated using crude methanol extract of *P. pterocarpum*. Results indicated that the relationship between different shell length of *R. quadrasi* and 24h LC₅₀ was a positively correlated with $r = 0.98$, but the relationship was polynomial (quadratic) with the equation line of $Y = 0.63 x^2 - 8.5x + 42.7$. In the case of *I. exustus* there was positive correlation between its sensitivity and its sizes, and relationship was linear with regression line of $Y = 2.77 x + 8.3$ and r of 0.96.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia bagi memenuhi keperluan penganugerahan ijazah Master Sains

AKTIVITI MOLLUSID DARI LEGUM YELLOW FLAME (*PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM*) DAN RAIN TREE (*SAMANAE SAMAN*) TERHADAP SIPUT SIPUT AIR TAWAR *INDOPLANORBIS EXUSTUS* (PULMONATA: PLANORBIDAE) DAN *RADIX QUADRASI* (PULMONATA: LYMNAEIDAE)

Oleh

AMAL IBRAHIM KHALIFA BILAL

April 2002

Pengerusi: Profesor Madya Dr. Jambari Haji Ali

Fakulti: Sains dan Pengajian Alam Sekitar

Ujian ketoksikan akut daun muda leguminosa batak laut (*Peltaphorum pterocarpum*) dan hujan-hujan (*Samanae saman*) yang dikeringkan telah ditentukan dalam bentuk larutan serbuk, ekstrak kasar air dan ekstrak metanol terhadap dua jenis siput air tawar sasaran iaitu *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Planorbidae) dan *Radix quadrasi* (Lymnaeidae), sementara spesies bukan sasaran ialah tilapia merah (*Oreochromis niloticus*) dan udang (*Macrobrachium lanchesteri*) menggunakan teknik bioassai statik. Siput-siput yang dikutip dari lapangan telah diperiksa kandungan larva trematod (cercaria) iaitu ekor bercabang (*Schistosoma*) dan tidak bercabang (*Fasciola*). Sementara siput *R. quadrasi* pula menjadi perumah kepada pelbagai jenis cercaria ekor tidak bercabang (*Gymnocephalus cercariae*). Keputusan toksisiti menunjukkan aktiviti mollusisid dan pisisid tidak terhad kepada spesies tumbuhan tertentu. Dalam bentuk serbuk ekstrak air air dan metanol kasar *P. pterocarpum* dan *S. saman* juga adalah toksik kepada kedua-dua spesies siput sasaran dan organisma bukan sasaran. Ekstrak metanol

kasar didapati memiliki keupayaan keracunan yang paling tinggi jika dibandingkan dari ekstrak kasar air dan serbuk. Nilai LC_{50} 24 jam ekstrak metanol dan air kasar *P.pterocarpum* didapati mempunyai aktiviti mollusisid dalam lingkungan kepiawaian WHO (<100 mg/l) bila diuji dengan spesies sasaran. Nilai LC_{50} 24 jam untuk *P.pterocarpum* menghasilkan tahap kekuatan keracunan seperti berikut; ekstrak metanol kasar (50.7-55.6 mg/l) iaitu paling kuat, diikuti oleh ekstrak air kasar (64.9-72.7 mg/l) dan serbuk (338.2-390.4 mg/l). Perbandingan antara kedua siput mendapati *R.quadrasi* adalah lebih sensitif terhadap ekstrak metanol kasar *P.pterocarpum* berbanding *S.saman* dengan nilai LC_{50} 24 jam masing-masing 50.7 mg/l dan 108 mg/l. Ujian terhadap spesies bukan sasaran mendapati udang (*M.lanchesteri*) tidak mengalami sebarang kesan keracunan apabila didedahkan kepada kepekatan yang membunuh 50% spesies sasaran siput. Walau bagaimanapun, tilapia merah (*O.niloticus*) adalah lebih sensitif dimana nilai LC_{50} telah diperolehi pada kepekatan yang lebih rendah daripada kepekatan yang membunuh 50% spesies sasaran siput. Perkaitan nilai LC_{50} 24 jam diantara keracunan ekstrak metanol mentah *P.pterocarpum* terhadap beberapa saiz siput *R.quadrasi* dan *I.exustus* (yang ditenak dalam makmal) juga telah diuji. Keputusan korelasi positif terdapat diantara LC_{50} 24 jam dengan siput berbagai saiz dengan $r=0.98$ dan perhubungannya tidak linear dengan persamaan garis $Y= 0.63X^2 -8.5 x +42.7$. Bagi *I.exustus*, pula terdapat korelasi positif antara saiz dengan sensitiviti dan perhubungannya adalah linear dengan garisan regressi $Y=2.77 x +8.3$ dan 0.96.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of the Almighty God (Allah SWT) the most Merciful and Compassionate. Thanks to Allah SWT for the blessings and strength in enabling me to complete my academic mission leading to Master of Science in Malaysia.

Even though it is my name on this thesis, there are many participants involved in the project and many more on the periphery. I wish to acknowledge their involvement and to express my gratitude.

First, I wish to thank the chairman of my supervisory committee, Associate Prof. Dr. Jambari Hj. Ali for his unfailing supervision, suggestion, encouragement, patience and confidence in me throughout this work. Our discussions about the research have always been stimulating.

This work would not have been possible without the generous support from my supervisory committee members, Dr. Abdul Rahim Ismail and Dr. Hishamuddin Omar in guiding and contributing towards the success of this study.

The technical assistance from all technicians of Biology Department in general and especially from Mr Azmi Yaacob and Mr. Hidir Hashim is highly appreciated. My appreciations are also due to the technicians of the Department of Botany, Faculty of

Science & Technology, UKM, in particular the head technician Mr. Ahmed Zainudin Ibrahim and Mr. Sani Miran for the help in identification of the plant species.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Sudan specially the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research for financial support granted to me throughout the period of my study.

I will not forget my beloved parents, Ibrahim Madiet (father) and Aza Sharaf Elddin Hussein Yahgoub (mother), my beloved parents in law, Mayor Makuei Awur and Mary Awut Marol. I would like to express my sincere thank and deep respect for their spiritual support and motivation throughout the period of my study. Last but not least, I would like to express special thank to my husband Khalid Marol Riak and my daughters Moun and Awut for their prayers, support, encouragement, and patience during my preoccupation with this research.

This thesis submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science.

AINI IDERIS, Ph.D.
Professor/ Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
APPROVAL SHEETS	x
DECLARATION FORM	xi
LIST OF TABLE	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	xviii
 CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 General Introduction	1
1.1 Problem Statement	2
1.2 Objectives	4
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.0 Introduction	5
2.1 Snail species	6
2.2 Major Snails Diseases	8
2.2.1 Schistosomiasis	8
2.2.2 Cercaria Dermatitis (Swimmer's itch)	10
2.3 General Life Cycle of Trematodes	11
2.4 Plant species	13
2.4.1 Yellow Flame	13
2.4.2 Rain Tree	14
2.5 Snail Control	15
2.5.1 Ecological Control	15
2.5.2 Biological Control	16
2.5.2.1 Predators	17
2.5.2.2 Micropathogens	19
2.5.2.3 Parasitism or Antagonism	19
2.5.2.4 Competitors	20
2.5.2.5 Fish and Ducks	20
2.5.3 Molluscicides	22
2.5.3.1 Chemical Molluscicides	22
2.5.3.2 Plant-Derived Molluscicides	27
2.6 Preparation of Crude Aqueous Plant Extract	34



2.7	Screening Candidate For Plant-Derived Molluscicides	34
2.8	Bioassay of Molluscicides	35
2.9	Factors that Influence Toxicity	37
2.10	Mode of Molluscicidal Activity	40
2.11	Toxicity To Human and other Non-Target Organisms	41
3.	MATERIAL AND METHODS	43
3.0	Snail Collection and Maintenance	43
3.1	Examination for Cercaria	47
3.2	Molluscicidal Preparation	48
3.3	Extract Preparation	49
	3.3.1 Crude Water Extracts	49
	3.3.2 Crude Methanol Extracts	51
3.4	Preliminary Exploratory Test	53
3.5	Bioassay of Dried Ground Leave and its Crude Extracts	53
	3.5.1 Bioassay of Leaves Material in Powder Form	55
	3.5.2 Bioassay of Crude Water Extract on the Snails	57
	3.5.3 Bioassay of Crude Methanol Extract on the Snails	58
	3.5.4 Toxicity Test on the Non Target Species	60
3.6	Crude Methanol Extract of Yellow Flame on Shell Length of the Snail	68
	3.5.1 <i>R. quadrasi</i>	69
	3.5.2 <i>I. exustus</i>	69
3.7	Morphology of Genital System of <i>R. quadrasi</i>	72
3.8	Examination for sperm in preputium	72
3.9	Data Analysis	72
4.	RESULTS	74
4.0	Cercaria	74
4.1	Leave Powder Applied on the Target and the Non-Target Species	77
	4.1.1 Bioassay on the Snails Species	77
	4.1.2 Bioassay on the Non-Target Species	79
4.2	Molluscicidal Activity of Crude Water Extract on the Target and the Non-Target Species	79
	4.2.1 Crude Water Extract on the Target Species	79
	4.2.2 Crude Water Extract on the Non-Target Species	80
4.3	Molluscicidal Activity of Crude Methanol Extract on the Snails Species	81
	4.3.1 Crude Methanol Extract on the Snails	81
	4.3.2 Crude Methanol Extract on the Non-Target Species	82
4.4	Comparative Molluscicidal Activity of The Treatments on the Target And the Non-Target Species	84
4.5	Crude methanol Extract of Yellow Flame Against Various Size of <i>R. quadrasi</i>	85
4.6	Crude methanol Extract of Yellow Flame Against Various Size of <i>I. exustus</i>	86

4.7	Morphology of Genital Organs	87
4.8	Sperm in Preputium	90
5.	DISCUSSION	92
5.1	Digenea Larvae (Cercaria)	92
5.2	Plant Derived Molluscicides on the Target Species	93
5.3	Plant Derived Molluscicide on the Non-Target Species	97
5.4	Comparative Activity of Plant Derived Molluscicides on the Target and the Non-Target Species	98
5.5	Relationship of LC ₅₀ Values to the Snail Shell Length	100
6	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	102
	REFERENCE	104
	APPENDICES	118
	BIODATA AUTHOR	177

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	Summary of the bioassay of plant treatments on the target species	59
3.2	Summary of the bioassay of plant treatments on the non-target species	64
3.3	Average moisture content of the specimens and the average treatment quality conditions for bioassay on the target species and the non-target species.	70
3.4	Summary of bioassay of crude methanol extract on various shell length	71
4.1	Twenty-four hour LC ₅₀ values of leaf powder applied on target species <i>I. exustus</i> and <i>R. quadrasi</i>	78
4.2	Twenty-four hour LC ₅₀ values of leaf powder applied on <i>O. niloticus</i> and shrimps species for 24 h exposure	78
4.3	Twenty-four hour LC ₅₀ values of crude water extract applied on target species <i>I. exustus</i> and <i>R. quadrasi</i>	80
4.4	Twenty-four hour LC ₅₀ values of crude water extract applied on <i>O. niloticus</i> and shrimps species	81
4.5	Twenty-four hour LC ₅₀ values of crude methanol extract applied on target species <i>I. exustus</i> and <i>R. quadrasi</i>	82
4.6	Twenty-four hour LC ₅₀ values of crude methanol extract applied to <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> & shrimp spp	82

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1 Life cycles of flukes.	13
3.1 <i>I. exustus</i> , showing (A) the lateral view and (B) ventral view	44
3.2 <i>R. quadrasi</i> , showing (A) the dorsal part (B) ventral part	45
3.3 Map showing sites of snail collection	46
3.4 Culture of snails in non toxic glass aguaria (50x20x21 cm)	47
3.5 (A) Yellow flame, and (B). Rain tree (<i>S. saman</i>)	50
3.6 Hammer mill grinder used in grinding plant's leaves	51
3.7 Extraction procedure of ground leave material	52
3.8 Sample (arrow) in rota-evaporator machine	52
3.9 flowchart of bioassay guideline for (A) Powder form, (B) water (C)	54
3.10 Bioassay showing the concentrations (ten) and control with their respective replicated	63
3.11 Non-target red tilapia, <i>O. niloticus</i> , showing (A) lateral side (B) top view	65
3.12 Non-target shrimp, <i>M. lanchesteri</i> , showing (A) dorsal (B) lateral sides	66
4.1a Non-bifurcated tail cercaria triggered off from <i>I. exustus</i> (mag 10x)	74
4.1b Bifurcated tail cercaria triggered off from <i>I. exustus</i> (mag 10x)	75
4.2c Non-bifurcated curved tail cercaria triggered off from <i>I. exustus</i> (mag 10x)	75
4.2a Non-bifurcated tail cercaria triggered off from <i>R. quadrasi</i> (mag 10x)	76
4.2.b Non-bifurcated curved tail cercaria triggered off from <i>I. exustus</i> (Mag 10x). Arrow indicate oral sucker	76
4.3 24h LC ₅₀ values of three treatments of rain tree and yellow flame against Target and non-target species	83

4.4	Relationship of 24 h LC ₅₀ values of methanol extract of yellow flame to different shell sizes of <i>R. quadrasi</i> .	85
4.5	Relationship of 24 h LC ₅₀ values of methanol extract of yellow flame to different shell length of <i>I. exustus</i>	86
4.6 a	Reproductive system of <i>R. quadrasi</i> showing (A) shell size 3-3.9 and (B) Shell size 6-6.9 mm.	88
4.6 b	Reproductive system of <i>R. quadrasi</i> of shell size 9-9.9 mm	89
4.7	No sperm in preputium organs of <i>R. quadarasi</i> of shell length 3 -3.9	90
4.8	The preputium organ of <i>R. quadrasi</i> (A) arrow shows undeveloped sperm of the shell length 6-6.9 mm and (B) arrow showing well developed sperm with distinct tail and head part of shell length 9-9.9 mm.	91

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

%	: Percentage
\leq	: Less or equal to
$>$: More potent
\geq	: More or equal
$\mu\text{g/ml}$: Microgram per litre
\sim	: Approximately
$^{\circ}\text{C}$: Degree centigrade
cl	: Confidence limit.
cm	: Centimetre
g	: Gram
GST	: Glutathione- S- transferase
ha^{-1}	: Per hectar
h	: Hour
kg/ha	: Kilogram per hectar
LC ₅₀	: Concentration of toxicant sufficient to kill fifty percent of the test animal within a given period.
LC ₉₀	: Concentration of toxicant sufficient to kill ninety percent of the test animal within a given period.
m^{-2}	: Per meter square
mg	: Milligram
mg/kg	: Milligram per kilogram

mg/l	: Milligram per litre
ml	: Millilitre
mm	: Millimetre
NaPCP	: Sodium Pentachlorophenol
OECD	: Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
PCP	: Pentachlorophenol
pH	: Hydrogen concentration
ppm	: Part per million
r	: Coefficient correlation
UKM	: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
UPM	: Universiti Putra Malaysia
US\$: United States Dollar
WHO	: World Health Organization
X	: Times

--

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. 0 General Introduction

Molluscicides are chemicals or toxic agents designed specifically to kill various types of molluscs (Cremllyn, 1978). Molluscs although harmless to human, some species affect man in several direct and indirect ways. Molluscs, such as snails and slugs, cause considerable damage to a wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops, as well as gardens. Snails and slugs can caused considerable damage to young establishing seedling and mature leaves (Temeharoen, 1992). Crops such as rice in Southeast Asia (Suryanto, 2000) and tobacco in Malawi (Meredith, 1983) suffered severe attack by snail and slugs. Damage may also occur by direct feeding of harvested product like holing of potato tubers by slug.

Some species of molluscs' especially freshwater snails are known as intermediary hosts of human and animals (birds and mammals) parasitic trematodes (such several species of infectious Helminths). Most of these snails belong to a variety of genera such as *Oncomelania*, *Biomphalaria*, *Lymnaea*, *Planorbis*, *Marisa*, *Physa*, *Polypylis* and *Bulinus* (Faust *et al.*, 1975).

In the control programs of snail borne diseases snails, synthetic molluscicides have been used to reduce snail populations as an attempt to interrupt the parasite's life cycle (El Khoby *et al.*, 1998). However, mollusciciding has to be a long-term commitment, if it is to have a lasting impact against the disease. Furthermore

treatment of the extensive areas where trematodes diseases is endemic would require immense quantities of molluscicides. The cost of such quantities, if the molluscicide is synthetic and has to be imported, is beyond the economic reach of developing countries. Considerable infrastructure and logistical problems exist in supplying any chemicals to rural areas where people depend on irrigated farms. The application of synthetic molluscicides requires training and understanding in calculating the correct dosages and, in some cases, to prevent hazards arising from inappropriate use. Plant molluscicides especially in the countries, which are rich in term of plant diversity like tropical rain forest of Malaysia offer a possible alternative, as they can be made readily available in rural areas and tend to be easier and safer to use. Perhaps most importantly, the simple preparation and application methods available for the plant products should enable rural communities to operate snail control programs themselves, after initial assistance from the scientist, and local personal involved in the primary health care.

1. 1. Problem Statement.

Plants play a very important role in human life. Besides being major source of food, plants have numerous other practical applications such as for shelters, flavourings, and preservatives. In addition fine chemicals derived from plants have also been widely used, in pharmaceuticals, in pest control and management and as dyes.

Studies on plant molluscicides in the control of amphibious and freshwater snail as intermediate host of trematode parasitic diseases have been conducted in

several endemic sites in Latin America, Africa, and some part of Asia (Lemma *et al.*, 1978; Marston and Hostettmann, 1985; Marston *et al.*, 1993; Brackenbury and Appleton, 1997a; Allen *et al.*, 1998; Rug and Ruppel, 2000; Al-Zanbagi *et al.*, 2001). Most of these studies entail the control of intermediate hosts particularly those linked with transmission of human schistosomiasis (bilharzia), which is a parasitic disease endemic throughout South America, Africa, and East Asia. It affects more than 250 million people in over 76 countries (D'Arcy and Harron, 1983).

In Malaysia and other part of Southeast Asian countries, studies on the control of snails as an intermediate host, have examined the use of biological control method, namely trematode antagonism (Lie, 1963; Lie, 1972; Jambari, 1976). Freshwater snails such as *I. exustus* and *R. quadrasi* have been studied only in general and importance of their role as parasitic hosts to trematodes has not been studied in details.

While chemotherapy with orally administered anti-trematodal or anti-helminthic drugs (oxamniquine and praziquantel) is a viable method for curing human, animal and avian infected with the parasites, the use of plants with molluscicidal properties is simple, inexpensive, and appropriate technology for local control of the intermediate host snail (Marston and Hostettmann, 1985).

Studies on the use of local available plant derived molluscicides in the control of harmful and medically important freshwater snails have not been extensively conducted in southeast Asia, where prevalence of fluke parasite of domestic ducks, village chicken, cattle and buffalo is highly associated with the production of

irrigated rice. Such studies are needed to refine the accuracy of utilization of locally available plant resources in the control and prevention of damage cause by snail borne diseases to domestic livestock and human. Knowledge gained from such studies will be very important in the development of effective control and management plan for harmful freshwater snail in general and *I. exustus* and *R. quadrasi* in particular.

1. 2. Objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the molluscicidal activity of yellow flame (*P. pterocarpum*) and rain tree (*S. saman*) against the target medically important snail, *I. exustus* and *R. quadrasi* and the non-targeted species such as fish and shrimp, which are normally coexist with the snails in the paddy field ecosystem.

The specific objectives are to:

1. Evaluate the individual toxicity potentials of yellow flame and rain tree prepared as dried powder leaves, crude water and methanol extracts on freshwater snails *I. exustus* and *R. quadrasi*.
2. Investigate the potency of these plants on some non-target aquatic organisms such as red tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and shrimp (*Macrobrachium lanchesteri*).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW.

2. 0. Introduction

The importance of freshwater and amphibious snails as an intermediate host of pathogenic trematode parasites has been gradually recognized with the advent of the interest of biologist (Malek and Cheng, 1974; El Khoby *et al.*, 1998). For the control of the trematodes infectious diseases, multifaceted approaches are desirable (El Khoby *et al.*, 1998), including control of the intermediate host snails.

Among freshwater and amphibious snails that are of medical, veterinary and economical importance in transmitting trematode diseases are *Biomphalaria* species which, are found in Africa, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, South Western Asia and the Caribbean (Brackenbury and Appleton, 1997a). The genus *Bulinus*, which is implicated to be an intermediate host of *Schistosoma haematobium*, is found in Africa, Middle East, and South Europ. *Indoplanorbis annandale*, a genus in subfamily Buliminae occurs in India, Thailand, the Malay Peninsular, and Sumatra. *I. exustus* is the intermediate host for several trematodes species parasitic to livestock in Asia, among which are *Schistosoma spindale*, *S. indicum*, *S. nasale* (Brown, 1994), *Hypoderaum dingeri* (Lie *et al.*, 1974) and the amphistome *Gastrodiscus secudus* parasitic as an adult in the equines (Malek and Cheng, 1974). The species of *Drepanotrema*, member of Helisomatinae, genus *Planorbarious* are reported to be