



### ABSTRACT

The rhizome crude extract of *Canna indica* L. has been studied on its inhibitory effect on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* using Kirby-Bauer method. The rhizome was collected from different geographical locations namely: Metro Manila, Kadiwa, and Tagaytay with different treatments namely: T25, T50, T75 concentrations and one positive control group Ciprofloxacin. Different concentration including the positive control was placed in a nutrient agar plate with inoculated *S. aureus* and *E. coli* in separate plates. After 24 hours of incubation, the zone of inhibition was observed and measured using a vernier caliper. Rhizome crude extract taken from Metro Manila at treatment seventy-five percent concentration has the greatest inhibition zone recorded on *S. aureus* (4.78mm) and *E. coli* (4.33mm). Rhizome crude extract taken from Tagaytay has the least inhibition zone on *S. aureus* (0.67mm) at twenty-five percent concentration, and had no inhibitory effect on *E. coli* at seventy-five percent concentration. In conclusion, rhizome crude extract of *Canna indica* L. has minimal inhibitory effect against *S. aureus* and *E. coli*. Different treatment concentrations and geographical location of the rhizome crude extract are significantly different.

**Keywords:** *Canna indica*; inhibitory effect, rhizome, crude extract, Ciprofloxacin, treatment concentrations, geographical locations, zone of inhibition