



ABSTRACT

Aedes aegypti is a primary vector of dengue which is prevalent in tropical countries like the Philippines. In an attempt to solve this problem, the researchers studied the *Euphorbia heterophylla* leaves that belong to the Euphorbiaceae family. Test concentrations, 50 ppm, 100 ppm, 200 ppm, 500 ppm and 1000 ppm were made and were subjected to larvicidal bioassay. The mortality was observed for 24 and 48 hours. The control group did not show mortality. During the 24-hour period, 200 ppm, 500 ppm and 1000 ppm are significantly different whereas during the 48-hour period, 500 ppm and 1000 ppm are not significantly different. Lethal doses obtained during 24 and 48 hours were $LD_{50} = 454$ and 183 ppm, $LD_{90} = 935$ ppm and 358 ppm, respectively. Qualitative factors such as presence of quercetin in the plant, solvents used, duration of exposure and latex content were included. From this finding, it can be concluded that the extract of *E. heterophylla* has a larvicidal property.

Key words: Larvicide, dengue, mosquito larvae, euphorbiaceae