



ABSTRACT

The larvicidal effect of the polyphenol anthraquinone extracted from *Cassia alata* (Akapulko) were tested on 3rd instar larvae of *Aedes aegypti* (Yellow fever mosquito) and was observed for 5 days (120 hours). Different concentrations were administered and the 400 ppm (T₄) showed the greatest larvicidal effect. The results obtained suggested a direct proportional relationship between the concentration and its effects. The higher the concentration of the extract, the more effective larvicide it is. Statistical tests such as One-way Analysis of Variance (One-way ANOVA) and Scheffe test were used which showed akapulko having a larvicidal effect and there was a significant difference between the control group and all the different treatments.

Key words: Aedes aegypti, Anthraquinone, Cassia alata, L3, Larvicidal

