

## ABSTRACT

Rice is an important food crop for Indonesian people. One of the causes of reduced rice production is the attack of the golden snail. Golden snails have the potential to become a major pest that can cause damage to rice plants if not controlled properly and correctly, because this pest reproduces quickly and attacks young rice plants. Therefore, the use of vegetable molluscicides in controlling golden snail pests is an alternative that can be used to reduce the negative impacts resulting from the use of synthetic molluscicides. The use of vegetable molluscicides can be used to eradicate pests, because they are environmentally friendly, low cost and safe for non-target species. Many plants can be used as vegetable molluscicides, including *Phaleria macrocarpa* leaves and *Morinda citrifolia* L. leaves. This research was carried out in East Reuleut, Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency and at the Pest and Disease Laboratory, Agroecotechnology Study Program, Department of Agricultural Cultivation, Malikussaleh University. The time for conducting the research was from May to July 2023. This research was structured in a Completely Randomized Design with treatments namely crown of *Phaleria macrocarpa* leaf powder and *Morinda citrifolia* L. leaves, then repeated 3 times to produce 36 experimental units. The treatment factors used were mortality, inhibition of egg hatching, and inhibition of feeding activity. The results of the analysis showed that the application of *Phaleria macrocarpa* leaf powder caused more deaths of golden snails than *Morinda citrifolia* L. leaf powder. The application of *Phaleria macrocarpa* leaf powder caused a greater decrease in the inhibition of egg hatching compared to *Morinda citrifolia* L. leaf powder. The application of *Phaleria macrocarpa* leaf powder caused more inhibition of feeding activity. effective compared to *Morinda citrifolia* L. leaf powder.

Keywords : egg hatching inhibition, inhibition off feeding activity, mortality test