

ABSTRACT

The golden snail (*Pomacea canaliculata* L.) is a freshwater snail introduced from South America which entered Indonesia around the early 1980s and became a serious pest of rice crops in Indonesia as well as in Southeast Asia. Golden snail pests are quite difficult to control, considering that the adaptability of golden snails is quite high. Adult golden snails are capable of consuming a clump of rice in less than 24 hours. Several efforts to eradicate golden snail pests in rice plants can be done using vegetable or synthetic molluscicides. Not a few Indonesian farmers still use synthetic pesticides even though they can have quite serious side effects, resulting in environmental pollution. Minimize environmental pollution, it is best to use vegetable molluscicides. One of the plants that has the potential to control and suppress the golden snail population is *Syzygium plyanthum* and *Murayya koenigii*. This research was carried out in Paloh Lada, Dewantara District and at the Plant Pest and Disease Laboratory, Agroecotechnology Study Program, Department of Agricultural Cultivation, Malikussaleh University. The research was carried out from May to July 2023. This research was structured in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with treatments namely *Murayya koenigii* powder and *Syzygium plyanthum* powder and then repeated 3 times to produce 36 experimental units. The factors observed were golden snail mortality, inhibition of egg hatching and inhibition of feeding activity. ANOVA results showed that *Syzygium plyanthum* powder caused more deaths of golden snails than *Murayya koenigii* powder, *Syzygium plyanthum* caused a greater decrease in egg-inhibiting power than *Syzygium plyanthum* powder, bay leaf powder caused the eating activity of golden snails to decrease more than *Murayya koenigii* powder.

Keywords: Botanical molluscicide, mortality, hatchability of eggs, antifeedant, *Pomacea canaliculata*,.