



PRELIMINARY SURVEY VISIT

AREA V RESEARCH

C. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS/OUTPUTS

C.5. Evidence/s that Research Results have Been Utilized

CERTIFICATE OF UTILIZATION

This is to certify that the Utility Model titled "**FORMULATION OF AZOLLA LEAF MEAL AS FEED ADDITIVE FOR NATIVE CHICKENS**", developed by **JOSEPHINE R. FLORES**, from University of Southern Mindanao, has officially been utilized, in alignment with its intended purpose.

We acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of the developers in the development of this utility model and recognize its value.

Issued on September 8, 2025 at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao, Kabacan, Cotabato, Philippines.



DR. PRECIOUS AMOR BESO-FERRER

Owner, Beso Poultry Farm
Purok Beso, Barangay Buenaflor
Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION UTILITY MODEL

REGISTRATION NO. 2/2021/050826

Having complied with the provisions of Republic Act No. 8293 and its regulations, this Office certifies that this Registration with the following particulars was registered on **23 March 2022** with a term until **16 July 2028**, unless otherwise earlier cancelled.

This registration grants the registrant the right to restrain, prohibit any unauthorized person or entity from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing a product (if a registered product) and exporting any product obtained directly or indirectly from such process (if a registered process).

Registrant:
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MINDANAO [Kabacan, Cotabato (North Cotabato), PH]

Title of the Utility Model:
PROCESS OF PRODUCING MOLASSES MINERAL SALT BLOCK FORTIFIED WITH TUBLI (Derris elliptica) ROOT POWDER

Makers:
LUMBAO, Lilian A. [Kabacan, Cotabato (North Cotabato), PH]

Publication Date:
23 March 2022



Lolibeth R. Medrano
Atty. **LOLIBETH R. MEDRANO**
Director of Patents

Scan to secure copy of the Full Doc.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE OF THE PHILIPPINES
Bureau of Patents

Gawad Likha

is awarded to

*Josephine R.
Flores*

*for demonstrating exceptional commitment to
research through the generation and utilization
of intellectual property assets
in the year 2023.*

Given this 27th day of September 2024.

**Formulation of feed Additives using Azolla
for Native Chicken**
22021050823

**Formulation of Betel Nut Capsule as Anti-
helminthic for Goats**
22021050893



Francisco G. N. Garcia, PhD
SUC President IV
University of Southern Mindanao

COMPENDIUM

of Ethnoveterinary Therapies for Control of
Internal Parasites in Livestock



PERGAMON

Republic of the Philippines
University of Southern Mindanao
Kabacan, Cotabato



Vision

Quality and relevant education for its clientele to be globally competitive, culture sensitive and morally-responsive human resources for sustainable development.

Mission

To accelerate the socio-economic development, promote harmony among diverse communities in Southern Philippines, and improve the quality of life through instruction, research, extension and production.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The production of this compendium is supported by the University of Southern Mindanao. All sources of data and information integrated in this handbook are hereby acknowledged.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Jatropa curcas	01
Saluyot	02
Oregano	03
Neem	04
Ipil-Ipil	05
Combined Extracts Kakawate, Saluyot and Tuba-Tuba	06
Kulitis	07
Mango	08
Makabuhay (Coccidia)	09
Tubli	10
Carabao Grass	11
Banana	12
Betel Nut	13
Makabuhay	14
Marigold	15
Azadirachta Indica	16
Combined Capsulated Extracts of Saluyot, Damong Maria, Marigold	17
Agave Sisalina	18
Makabuhay	19
Moringa Oleifera	20
Gliricidia Sepium	21
Bitter Gourd	22
Tobacco and Nutgrass	23

Jatropha curcas
Jatropha curcas
Jatropha curcas



Common Names

Tuba-Tuba; Tubang-bakod; Sambo; Tagumbao;
Kasla; Tangantangan; Physic Nut



Description

Jatropha curcas is a species of flowering plant belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae, that is native to the American tropics, such as Mexico and Central America (Janick and Pauli, 2008). It has spread to other regions in the world and has become naturalized in many areas (Cabi.org). The plant is found throughout the Philippines (<http://mixph.com/2007/08/growing-jatropha-tuba-tuba.html>). Retrieved May 23, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

In vitro killing of adult *Trichostrongylus spp.* by 40%, 50%, 60% and 70% concentrations of a methanolic extract from *J. curcas* leaves. The 40% concentration had killed adult worms after 12 hours of incubation; the 50% and 60% on the 9th hour; and the 70% on the 12th hour (Fugata, 2009).

In vitro effects of 40, 50, 60 and 70 percent leaf extract were demonstrated on eggs of *Trichostrongylus spp.* through inhibition of the hatching of eggs of the worms after 48 hours of incubation (Fugata, 2009).

Saluyot Saluyot Saluyot



Common Names

Saluyot; Pasau-na-bilog; Egyptian spinach;
Indian jute; wild jute; bush okra



Description

Corchorus olitorius is a year-round growing herb in the Family Malvaceae. The plant is a green leafy, and flower-bearing. It is natural to the tropical and subtropical regions throughout the world (Wikipedia). It has a height of 1-1.5 meters, heavily projected branches, and partly woody shrub. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, glossy, dark green up to 5-15 cm long with finely serrated margins. The flower is small (2-3 cm in diameter), has no stalk attached at the junction of the leaves, solitary, and yellow-colored with five petals fruits that are 3 cm long and 1-2 cm in diameter, which enclose seeds (<http://www.stuartxchange.com/Pasau.html>).

Anthelmintic benefit

In vitro killing of adult *Hemonchus contortus* (abomasal worm): methanolic extract from unripe fruits and seeds at 70%, 80%, 90%, and 100% concentrations had killed adult worms. The 100% concentration had caused 100% mortality after 15 hours of incubation while the 70%, 80% and 90% had killed adult worms after 18 hours of incubation.

Egg hatch assay: All the concentrations had inhibited the hatching of eggs of *H. contortus*. The 100% and 90% concentrations had significantly similar number of eggs that were inhibited. The 70% and 80% concentrations had also inhibited the hatching of eggs, with the number of inhibited eggs significantly higher than the number of inhibited eggs observed in the negative control (distilled water) (Adamat, 2009).

Oreganum vulgare
Oreganum vulgare
Oreganum vulgare



Common Names
Origanum; Wild marjoram



Description

Oregano is an aromatic perennial herb of the mint family. Its leaves are compact and oval and arranged opposite each other. They are covered with glandular trichomes (plant hairs). The stems, when young, are typically square and hairy, and when these age, they become woody. Oregano flowers are small and are in clusters, and range from white to pink or pale purple in color (<https://www.britannica.com/plant/oregano> - retrieved March 31, 2023).

Anthelmintic benefit

Oregano oil extracted from the leaves and administered at a dose of 600 mg/kg body weight to goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes orally. A reduction in fecal egg counts of up to 74.69% on the 3rd week after a single treatment was observed. The efficacy of the oregano was comparable with that of levamisole as positive control (Abrenica, 2020).

antiparasitic

NEEM NEEM NEEM



Common Names

margosa, neem, nimtree or Indian lilac



Description

Neem trees are attractive broad-leaved evergreens that can grow up to 30 m tall and 2.5 m in girth. Their spreading branches form rounded crowns as much as 20 m across (<https://www.britannica.com/plant/neem-tree>). Retrieved May 23, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

A 150 ml neem tree leaf extract showed an efficacy of 62.10% in reducing fecal egg counts in goats naturally infected with trichostrongylid nematode. This was comparable to the efficacy of ivermectin (73.82%). At post-mortem examination of the treated goats, no worms were observed in those goats given 150 ml of neem leaf extract (Octavio, 2019).

शुद्ध, शुद्ध, शुद्ध

Ipil-Ipil Ipil-Ipil Ipil-Ipil



Common Names

Lead Tree, Reuse Wattel, White Popinac, Horse Tamarind, Wild Tamarind, Leucaena, Jumbie Bean, Jumbay, Ipil-ipil, Petai Jawa



Description

Ipil-ipil belongs to the Leguminosae family, one of the fastest-growing leguminous trees. It contains a percentage of protein and vitamin A (<https://www.google.com/search?q=ipil+description&oq=ipil+description+&aqs=chrome>). Retrieved May 26, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

A 150 mg/kg BW concentration of leaf crude extract given at 0, 7, 14 and 21 days of the experiment had reduced the fecal egg counts to as much as 93.44% in goats naturally infected with trichostrongylid nematodes (Dandal, 2021).



Saluyot

Saluyot, jute



Madre-de-Cacao

Cacao de nance, Cachanance



Tuba-tuba

Tubang-bakod; Sambo; Tagumbao;
Kalunay; Kasla; Tangantangan; Physic Nut

COMBINED KAKAWATE SALUYOT AND TUBA-TUBA

Description

Tuba-tuba is an erect, branched shrub usually less than one meter high.

Madre de Cacao does not become very tall, ranging in height from 6-33 ft. It has a smooth trunk, with whitish to gray-brown coloration.

Saluyot is famous for its sturdy, natural fiber but there are cultivars that are grown as a leafy vegetable. The young leaves are used fresh or dried.

Anthelmintic benefit

Combined ethanolic extract (100% kakawate, 100% saluyot and 100% tuba-tuba seeds) at a dose of 12 kg body weight administered to goats naturally infected with common gastrointestinal nematodes once orally. A reduction in fecal egg counts of up to 61.75% on day 7 after treatment was observed (Aballe, 2013).

KULTIS KULTIS KULTIS



Common Names

Amaranth, Chinese spinach, Tampala, Pigweed,
Kultis, Uray and Kudjapa



Description

Spinach is a herbaceous plant whose leaves, green and arranged in rosette, are eaten raw or cooked. The leaves have an oval shape and are wrinkled; they can be whole or sawed. It is a very nutritious, tasteful and easy-to-digest plant (<https://iveg.pcaarrd.dost.gov.ph/resource/journal/BPIKultis>). Retrieved May 7, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

Spinach pure extract administered at a dose of 100 mg/kg body weight to goats naturally infected with common nematodes once orally had reduced the fecal egg counts of the parasites in goats up to 86.20% on day 14 after a single dose (Viado, 2013).



Mango Mango Mango



Common Names

Mampalang (Sul.), pahutan, paho or pajo,
Manggang- kalabau



Description

Mangifera indica, commonly known as mango, is a species of flowering plant in the family Anacardiaceae. It is a large fruit tree, capable of growing to a height of 30 meters (<https://www.google.com/search?q=mango+description&oq=mango+description>. Retrieved May 26, 2023).

Anthelmintic benefit

The concentrations of 30%, 40%, 50% and 60% of the hydro-alcoholic extract of mango seed kernels were used in vitro against adult *Trichostrongylus* spp. The mango seed kernel extract with the concentrations 30%, 40% and 50% killed all the adult *Trichostrongylus* spp. within 15-18 hours of exposure while the 60% concentration killed all the adult parasites within 12-15 hours of exposure (Bernabe, 2009).

Mango seed extract administered to pigs naturally infected with gastrointestinal nematodes once orally at a dose of 800 mg of mango seed extract /kg body weight had reduced the fecal egg counts to 88.57% at day 28 after treatment (Reyno, 2021).

MAKABUHAY MAKABUHAY MAKABUHAY



Common Names

Makabuhay; Panyawan



Description

The plant is generally found in most islands of the Philippines. It is a climbing vine that grows in the wild and can be propagated through stem cutting. It can grow to a height of 4 to 10 meters. The leaves are thin-sheathed, heart-shaped, smooth and shining, 6 to 12 cm in length and 7 to 10 cm in width. It bears flowers that are pale green and short-pedicelled, and fruits that measure 7 to 8 mm long (Dweck, 2006).

Anthelmintic benefit

1. An ethanolic extract (200 mg/kg) of the stem administered to goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes had caused a reduction in the fecal egg counts after treatment with the highest efficacy of 83.81% on the 5th day post-treatment (Cagungao, 2017).
2. Capsulated extract administered to goats infected with *Hemonchus contortus* at a dose of 30 mg/kg body weight had resulted in 97.5% fecal egg count reduction (Dondonayos, 1998).
3. A powdered preparation of stem extract had been found to have similar efficacy to albendazole (commercial drug) when administered to buffaloes infected with liver fluke, *Fasciola gigantica* (Presto, 2007).

Tubli Tubli Tubli



Common Names

Derris; Tubli; Tuba



Description

Derris elliptica (Roxb) (Benth) is a leguminous plant. It is a vine with brown hairs covering its stems. The leaves are pinnate and grow up to 30-50 cm long and the oblong leaflets are 9 to 13 cm long. It bears pods which are 5 to 8 cm long and contain 1 to 3 seeds (wikipedia.org/wiki/Derris_elliptica). Retrieved August 7, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

Root powder (at 30%) incorporated into molasses-mineral-salt block and used as lick of goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes. The fecal egg counts of the nematodes in goats had decreased up to 88.27% on the 4th week, and 97.21% on the 6th week (Anunciado, 2021).

Carabao Grass

Carabao Grass

Carabao Grass



Common Names

yard-grass, goose grass, wiregrass, or crowfoot



Description

Goose Grass is a summer annual about 1/2–2' tall that is tufted at the base, sending up multiple ascending culms with alternate leaves. Most of the leaves are located toward the base of the culms. The culms are green, glabrous, and somewhat flattened; they are mostly hidden by the sheaths. The leaf blades are up to 10" long and 8 mm. (<https://www.google.com>). Retrieved May 26, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

In-vivo administration of 2,000 mg goose grass leaf extract /5 kg BW of goats had reduced the fecal egg counts of trichostrongylid nematodes in goats by 100% on Day 14 after a single treatment (Eway, 2021).

Banana Banana Banana



Common Names
Banana, Cavendish banana , Saging



Description

A banana is a curved, yellow fruit with a thick skin and soft sweet flesh. A banana is a tropical fruit that is quite popular all over the world. It grows in bunches on a banana tree (<http://www.google.com/searchq=banana+description>). Retrieved May 26, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

A concentration of 9 ml/kg BW banana peel crude extract once a day on the 1st, 8th, and 15th day of the experiment had reduced the fecal egg counts to as much as 68.82% in backyard native chickens naturally infected with gastrointestinal nematodes (Maquerme, 2022).

BETEL NUT BETEL NUT BETEL NUT



Common Names

Becc. Bunga de Jolo , Actinorhynchus calapparia
Vidal. Bungang tsina



Description

Bunga is an erect, solitary tree growing to 25 meters high, and marked with annular scars. Leaves about 3 to 4 meters long with numerous leaflets, 60 to 90 centimeters long, the upper ones confluent (<http://www.stuartxchange.com/Bunga.html>).

Anthelmintic benefit

1. Betel nut extract (750 mg/kg) administered to goats naturally infected with common nematodes showed an efficacy of 71.78% on Day 7 and 75.41% on Day 14 after a single dose of treatment (Viado, 2013).

MAKABUHAY MAKABUHAY MAKABUHAY



Common Names

Panyawan



Description

Makabuhay can be found in wild forests and can be identified by its heart-shaped leaves. Makabuhay is a shrub whose aerial roots climb other trees usually neem or mango trees (<https://www.google.com/search?q=makabuhay+plant+description>). Retrieved May 26, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

1. Mixed makabuhay (250 mg/kg bw) and bunga (1500 mg/kg bw) extract administered to goats naturally infected with fasciolosis once orally had reduced the egg gram count of fasciola up to 90-100% at 21st day of treatment (Jaro, 2016).

MARIGOLD MARIGOLD MARIGOLD



Common Names
Tagetes, marigolds



Description

Members of the genus *Tagetes* have attractive yellow, orange, or red composite flowers that are solitary on the stems or clustered. The leaves are arranged opposite each other on the stem and are usually finely cut (<https://www.britannica.com/plant/marigold>) (<https://www.britannica.com/plant/marigold>). Retrieved May 22, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

In vivo, 100 mg/kg bw of marigold flower extract given once had significantly reduced the fecal egg counts of goats naturally infected with trichostrongylid nematodes on Days 1 to 21 post treatment. This was comparable to the positive control levamisole (Bernal, 2013).

Azadirachta indica
Azadirachta indica
Azadirachta indica



Common Names

margosa, neem, nimtree or Indian lilac



Description

The neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*) is one of nature's most versatile plants, and is best known for its highly effective insecticidal oil. However, as every part of the tree is used in different ways, there's a lot to discover about this fascinating species (<https://medium.com/@FastTreeRemovalServicesAtlanta/neem-tree-3information-uses>). Retrieved June 5, 2023.

Anthelmintic benefit

Neem leaf powder (at 30%) incorporated into molasses-mineral-salt block as licks in goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes. Fecal egg count reduction of up to 76.19% on the 6th week of ad-libitum access to the blocks (Bragado, 2021).





Damong Maria

mugwort, wormwood, and sagebrush.



Marigold

pot marigold, marygold, poet's marigold, Scotch marigold, Scottish marigold



Saluyot

Saluyot, jute

COMBINED CAPSULATED EXTRACTS OF SALUYOT, DAMONG MARIA AND MARIGOLD

Description

Damong Maria- an erect perennial herb, hairy, aromatic, rank smelling, often half-woody, growing to a height of 1 meter or less.

Marigold- members of the genus *Tagetes* have attractive yellow, orange, or red composite flowers that are solitary on the stems or clustered.

Saluyot - is famous for its sturdy, natural fiber but there are cultivars that are grown as a leafy vegetable. The young leaves are used fresh or dried.

Anthelmintic benefit

Combined capsulated extracts of saluyot, damong Maria and marigold (100% saluyot, 40% damong maria and 80% marigold) administered to infected goats with common nematodes once at a dose of 100mg/ kg body weight had resulted in 89.95% fecal egg count reduction at Day 7 after treatment (Halili, 2012).

Agave sisalina
Agave sisalina
Agave sisalina



Common Names

Sisal; Sisal hemp; Agave; Century plant; Sisal agave;



Description

Sisal is a monocotyledonous plant. It is a woody herb with a rosette of thick fleshy spiny leaves that are sword-shaped. The leaves measure up to 2 meters long, with spiny edges, and sharp, dark brown tip (The Environmental Weeds of Australia, Sheldon Navie & Steve Adkins, May 26, 2023).

Anthelmintic benefit

The efficacies of ethanolic extract of sisal leaves (at 200 mg/kg body weight; 400 mg/kg body weight; 600 mg/kg body weight) administered as a single dose to goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes were as follows (Navos, 2021):

200 mg/kg bw: 71.08% (1st week); 81.89% (2nd week); 80.14% (3rd week);
400 mg/kg bw: 70.36% (1st week); 81.78% (2nd week); 76.24% (3rd week); and
600 mg/kg bw: 81.61% (1st week); 92.70% (2nd week); 86.92% (3rd week).

The efficacies were significantly similar with that of levamisole (a commercial drug).

MAKABUHAY MAKABUHAY MAKABUHAY



Common Names
Tinospora, Makabuhay, Boraphet



Description

Makabuhay is a climbing, dioeciously vine reaching a height of 4 to 10 meters. Stems are up to 1 centimeter thick and somewhat fleshy, with scattered protuberances. Leaves are thin, ovate, 6 to 12 centimeters long, and 7 to 12 centimeters wide, with pointed and truncate or somewhat heart-shaped based, smooth and shining (<https://www.google.com/search?q=description+of+makabuhay>). Retrieved (May 7, 2023).

Anthelmintic benefit

The concentrations of 600 mg/kg BW and 300 mg/kg BW of the stem extract of makabuhay had reduced the fecal oocyst counts to as much as 87.54% and 75.74%, respectively in goats naturally infected with coccidia on Day 28 after a single treatment (Saladino, 2021).

Moringa oleifera
Moringa oleifera
Moringa oleifera



Common Names

Malunggay; Marungay; Calamungay; Horseradish tree, Drumstick tree; Ben oil tree



Description

Moringa oleifera is an angiosperm plant that is native of the Indian subcontinent. It is a small deciduous tree with a sparse foliage. The tree can grow to a height of 10-12 m. It has a spreading open crown, typically umbrella-shaped. Leaves are alternate; 7-60 cm long, tripinnately compound with each pinnate bearing 4-6 pairs of leaflets that are dark-green, elliptical to obovate, and 1-2 cm in length. Its fruit is typically a 3-valved capsule, 10 to 60 cm in length. When young, the fruit is green and when it matures it turns brown (FAO, 2014).

Anthelmintic benefit

In vitro killing of adult *Trichostrongylus* spp. by 40%, 50%, 60% and 70% concentrations of a methanolic extract from *J. curcas* leaves. The 40% concentration had killed adult worms after 12 hours of incubation; the 50% and 60% on the 9th hour; and the 70% on the 12th hour (Fugata, 2009).

In vitro effect of 40, 50, 60 and 70 percent leaf extract was demonstrated on eggs of *Trichostrongylus* spp. through inhibition of the hatching of eggs of the worms after 48 hours of incubation (Fugata, 2009).

Gliricidia sepium
Gliricidia sepium
Gliricidia sepium



Common Names
Madre-de-Cacao; Kakawate



Description

Madre-de-Cacao is a medium-sized legume which belongs to the family Fabaceae. It reaches a height of 2-15 m and occasionally 20 m. It has a smooth grey-brown or pale whitish grey bark on young branches. The leaves are 15-35 cm long and arranged alternately or sometimes sub-opposite; they are pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet, and 6-24 opposite leaflets per leaf. The leaflets are narrowly elliptic to elliptic with pointed tips, and range in size from 44 to 83 mm long, 17-48 mm wide (Rojas-Sandoval, 2017).

Anthelmintic benefit

1. Leaf powder of madre-de-cacao was incorporated in molasses-mineral salt block at 50% and 60% concentrations. The blocks were used as licks for goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes. On the sixth week, a reduction in fecal egg counts of up to 72% (at 50%) and up to 85.38% (at 60%) was observed. These efficacies were significantly similar with that of the positive control which was ivermectin (a commercial drug) (Enriquez, 2021).

2. A combination of leaf powder of madre-de-cacao (30%) and leaf powder of moringa (30% malunggay) incorporated in molasses-mineral-salt block. The blocks were used as licks for goats naturally infected with common gastro-intestinal nematodes. An efficacy of 74.79% on the 6th week was observed, which was comparable with the efficacy of Ivermectin (Paule, 2021).

Bitter Gourd

Bitter Gourd

Bitter Gourd



Common Names

bitter melon; Goya; bitter apple; bitter gourd;
bitter squash; balsam-pear, ampalaya



Description

This herbaceous, tendril-bearing vine grows up to 5 m (16 ft) in length. It bears simple, alternate leaves 4–12 cm (1.6–4.7 inch) across, with three to seven deeply separated lobes. Each plant bears separate yellow male and female flowers (<https://www.google.com/search?q=bitter+gourd&oq=bitter+gourd>. Retrieved June 20, 2023).

Anthelmintic benefit

The efficacy of three concentrations of leaf extract of the plant (300, 600, & 1000 mg leaf extract/kg BW of goats) was evaluated in goats naturally infected with trichostrongylid nematodes. The concentration of 1000 mg/kg BW given once exhibited 89.69% efficacy in reducing the number of eggs of the parasites in the goats' feces. The efficacy was comparable to levamisole (Millondaga, 2022).



Tobacco Tobacco

Common Names

Tobacco; Ciggies, darts, durries, rollies, smokes, fags, butts, cancer sticks.

Tobacco is the common name of several plants in the genus *Nicotiana* of the family Solanaceae, and the general term for any product prepared from the cured, aged, and processed in various ways.

Anthelmintic benefit

The efficacies of combined tobacco and nutgrass extract (500mg tobacco and 1250 mg nutgrass/kg BW, 1000mg tobacco and 2500 mg nutgrass/kg BW, 2000 mg tobacco and 5000 mg nut / kg BW, 2500mg tobacco and 6250 mg nutgrass/kg BW) in reducing fecal egg counts in goats naturally infected with trichostrongylid

Nutgrass Nutgrass

Common Names

Nutgrass: Coco grass, Ground almond, Java grass, Red nutgrass.

Nutgrass - A very troublesome weed of crops, orchards, vineyards, fallows, lawns, footpaths, gardens, parks, pastures, waste areas and disturbed sites. Nutgrass (brisbane.qld.gov.au) retrieved June 20, 2023.

nematodes were as follows (Quinlat, 2022):

500 mg tobacco and 1250 mg nutgrass (93.40%)

1000 mg tobacco and 2500 mg and nutgrass (95.27%)

2000 mg tobacco and 5000 mg nut grass-(97.74%)

2500mg tobacco and 6250 mg nutgrass (98.99%)

REFERENCES

Aballe, D. R. (2013). Efficacy of Combined Capsulated Ethanolic Extracts of Kakawate (*Gliricidia sepium*), Saluyot (*Corchorus olitorius*) and Tuba-tuba (*Jathropa curcas*). Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Anunciado, D. E. (2021). Tubli Root Powder Fortified Molasses Mineral Salt Block as Potential Control of Strongylid Nematodes in Naturally Infected Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Aragon, T. V. M. (2022). Mango (*Mangifera indica*) Seed Extract Against Coccidiosis in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Bernabe, B. E. (2009). Anthelmintic Efficacy of Mango (*Mangifera indica*) Seed Kernel Against *Trichostrongylus* spp.). Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Bernal, R. A. (2013). Anthelmintic Efficacy of Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) Against Common Gastrointestinal Nematodes in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Bragado, B. F. C. (2021). Molasses Mineral Salt Block Fortified with Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) Leaf Powder Against Caprine Strongylosis. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Cagungao, M. D. (2017). Makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*) and Bunga (*Areca catechu*) Against Common Gastrointestinal Nematodes in Goats (*Capra hircus*). Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Dandal, J. A. A. (2021). Anthelmintic Efficacy of Ipil-Ipil (*Luecaena leucocephala*) Leaves Crude Extract Against Common Gastrointestinal Nematodes. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Dondonayos, R.D. (1998). Efficacy of Capsulated Makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*) Extract Against *Hemonchus contortus*. Undergraduate thesis, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Duguil, J. I. O. (2017). Efficacy of Combined Capsulated Ethanolic Extract of Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*) and Kakawate (*Gliricidia sepium*) Against Common Nematodes in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Enriquez, D.B.H. (2021). Molasses Mineral Salt Block with Kakawate (*Gliricidia sepium*) Leaf Powder Against Gastrointestinal Nematodes in Tethered Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Eway, J.M. E. (2021) Effect of High Doses of Goose Grass (*Eleusine indica*) Ethanolic Leaf Extract Against Common Nematodes in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Gonzaga, V. J. A. (2021). Oregano (*Colea aromaticus*) Oil Against Coccidiosis in Goats (*Capra hircus*). Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Lasaga, G. D. (2009). In Vitro Anthelmintic Efficacy of Makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*) and Tuba-Tuba (*Jathropa curcas*) Extracts Against Large Stomach Worm. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Maquerme, E.K.S. F. (2022). Efficacy of Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) Peel Crude Extract Against Gastrointestinal Nematodes of Backyard Native Chickens. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Navos, F. M. (2021). The Anthelmintic Effect Sisal (*Agave sisalina*) Ethanolic Extract Against Common Gastrointestinal Nematodes of Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Paule, A. B. B. (2021). Madre de Cacao (*Gliricidia sepium*) and Horseradish (*Moringa oleifera*) Leaf Powder Mixture in Molasses Mineral Salt Block Against Helminthiasis in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Presto, J. D. E. (2007). The Efficacy of Different Anthelmintics Against Fasciolosis in Buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*). Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Ramos, P. D. P. (2021). Horseradish (*Moringa oleifera*) Fortified Molasses Mineral Salt Block Against Strongylid Nematodes in Tethered Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Reyno, S. R. T. (2021). Mango (*Mangifera Indica*) Seed Extract Against Gastrointestinal Nematodes in Pigs. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Saladino, P. M. (2021). Makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*) Ethanolic Stem Extract Against Coccidiosis in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Tanguilig, S. Q. (2021). Anthelmintic Efficacy of Oregano (*Oreganum vulgare*) Leaves Crude Extract Against Common Gastrointestinal Nematodes of Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Villamor, O. H. (2012). Efficacy of Combined Capsulated Extracts of Saluyot (*Chorchorus alitoruis*), Damong Maria (*Artemesia vulgaris*) and Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) Against Common Roundworms in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Viado, D. T. D. Peña. (2013). Comparative Study of Spinach (*Amaranthus spinosus*), Betel Nut (*Areca catechu*) and Garlic (*Allium sativum*) Against Common Nematode Infection in Goats. Unpublished undergraduate thesis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao.

Agave Sialsa (August 7, 2023). Retrieved from Sheldon Navie & Steve Adkins

Bunga (May 26, 2023). <http://www.stuartxchange.com/Bunga.html>

Gliricidia (May 26, 2023). Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gliricidia_sepium

FAO. (2014). Malunggay

Jathropa (May 26, 2023). Retrieved from <http://mixph.com/2007/08/growing-jatropha-tuba->

Makabuhay (May 26, 2023). Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/search?q=makabuhay+plant+description>

Makabuhay (May 26, 2023). Retrieved from <https://www.philippineherbalmecine.org/makabuhay.htm>

Makabuhay (August 7, 2023).
wikipedia.org/wiki/Derris_elliptica

Mango (March 31, 2023). Retrieved from
search=mango+description&oq=mango+description

Neem (May 26, 2023). Retrieved from
<http://www.stuartxchange.com/Bunga.html> retrieved
[https://www.google.com/](https://www.google.com;)
[https://medium.com/@FastTreeRemovalServicesAtlanta/ neem-tree-information-uses;](https://medium.com/@FastTreeRemovalServicesAtlanta/ neem-tree-information-uses)
<https://www.google.com/search=neem+description>
retrieved May 26, 2023

Oregano (March 31, 2023). Retrieved from
<https://www.britannica.com/plant/oregano>

Rojas-Sandoval. (2017). Kakawate (August 7, 2023)

THE PROJECT TEAM

Dr. Elizabeth C. Molina - Project Leader
Dr. Josephine R. Flores - Study Leader
Ms. Regine N. Lenis - Project Staff

