

نظرا للخطورة الشديدة التي تنتج من استخدام المبيدات في مقاومة العائل الوسيط لمرض البلهارسيا واثر ذلك علي الصحة العامة للافراد والكائنات الاخري والتلوث البيئي الذي يحدث نتيجة لاستخدام هذه المبيدات اجري هذا البحث والذي توصلنا من خلاله الي امكانية استخدام المستخلصات المائية لنباتي الخلة والاقحوان في القضاء و الحد من معدل انتشار هذا العائل حيث ثبت من الدراسة.

In the present study, the effect of CuSO<sub>4</sub> and crude extracts of the different parts of *Calendula micrantha officinalis* and *Ammi majus* i.e. leaves, roots and flowers, on adult *Biomophlaria alexandrina* and *Bulinus truncates* were investigated. Generally, leaves and flowers of both plants exhibited marked potency in killing the snail vectors of schistosomiasis. The recorded LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>90</sub> values showed that *C. officinalis* was more toxic to both snails than *A. majus* and *B. truncatus* are more sensitive to the extracts of both plants than *B. alexandrina*. Snails that are produced from snails previously exposed to low doses were more sensitive to the tested extracts, which may give primary indication of no possibility of inherited resistance. Moreover, prolonged exposure to sublethal concentrations of *A. majus* has a definite lethal effect on the egg laying and longevity of both snails. Also, treatment with sublethal doses of both plants clearly inhibited the transaminase activity (ALAT, ASAT), admonished the total protein content, and increased markedly total lipid contents in the hemolymph of both snails.