

The control of *Aedes aegypti* using synthetic insecticides have caused tolerance and injury to non-target organisms, thus needing botanical insecticides. This study involved extraction and evaluation of *Tithonia diversifolia* for larvicidal activities against *Aedes aegypti*. Hexane, acetyl acetate and methanol extracts from the root bark of *Tithonia diversifolia* were assayed. Bioassays were carried out according to recommendations of World Health Organization. Doses assayed ranged from 50 to 2430 mg/l. The hexane extract was more lethal than methanol and ethyl acetate. The bioactivity of phytochemicals varied significantly. Hexane extracts should be analyzed and isolated to determine the active principles