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***Lissachatina fucila* (Giant African snails) and its relation to *Erwinia Mallotiorva*'s Infection of the *Carica papaya* in the Island of Guam**

Erwinia mallotivora is a papaya plant pathogen that can be seen throughout many of the world's tropical areas. The pathogen, once it infects the plant, causes severe damage to occur such as water-soaked lesions on its leaves, water-soaked cankers on its stems, and death of the plant. The invasive species of *Lissachatina fucila* (giant African snails) are hypothesized to have been a vector that spreads the *E. mallotivora* bacteria from plant to plant via its excrement and mucopolysaccharide.

In this study, *E. fucila* were gathered and divided into 3 different groups – the 1st and 2nd being the negative control groups and 3rd being the positive experimental group. The 1st negative control group would be fed nothing, and the 2nd would be fed *C. papaya* without the pathogen. Then, the positive experimental group would be fed *C. papaya* inoculated with the isolated *E. mallotivora* strain. For the next few days, as each respective group of *L. fucila* consumes their *C. papaya*, samples of their stool and mucopolysaccharide will be collected and examined daily for the pathogen.

The *C. papaya* utilized in this study have been sterilized in 70% ethanol for 5 minutes, then cut, and placed into 2 sterile containers. The 2nd negative control group of *C. papayas* were coated in 4 mL of distilled water. The positive experimental group was coated in 4mL of distilled water inoculated with the *E. mallotivora* pathogen. Next, both containers were placed in an incubator at 28°C for the next 72 hours.

Key Words: *Lissachatina fucila* (Giant African Snails), *Erwinia Mallotivora*, *Carica Papaya*