

Abstract

Background. Some secondary metabolites found in plants have been used to control pests and pathogens. The plant *Embelia schimperi* contains complex compounds that can be used to biosynthesize agrochemicals for the control of plant-parasitic nematodes. **Objective.** This work analysed the phytochemical profile of the *E. schimperi* plant and assessed the biological potential of its crude extracts. **Methodology.** The phytochemicals were extracted in three solvents: ethanol, dichloromethane, and hexane, utilising maceration and ultrasonication procedures. **Results.** These solvents performed well in extracting flavonoids, phenolics, terpenoids, tannins, and saponins, according to the findings. **Implication.** The root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* can be inhibited from hatching, and the lesion nematode *Pratylenchus zeae* can be killed as a result of these chemicals' bioassay activities. **Conclusion.** Plant-parasitic nematode may be controlled with crude extracts from this plant, which can be processed into a botanical insecticide.