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ISSN 2580-4936

Published by

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## #231 SUMMARY

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Authors Rusmiati Rusmiati, Sri Mardopo

Title The Analysis of Pandanus Leaf (Pandanus Amaryllifolius Raib) as A Plant-Based Pesticides for Adult Phase Fruit Fly (Bactrocera Sp)

Original file 231-408-1-SM-FDF 2018-12-30

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Submitter Dr. Heru Santoso Wahito NUGROHO

Date submitted 2018-12-30

Section ORIGINAL RESEARCH Change to ORIGINAL RESEARCH Record

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## STATUS

Status Published Vol.2, No.7 (2018) July REJECT AND ARCHIVE SUBMISSION

Initiated 2018-12-30

Last modified 2019-11-12

## SUBMISSION METADATA

EDIT METADATA

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### TITLE AND ABSTRACT

Title The Analysis of Pandanus Leaf (Pandanus Amaryllifolius Raib) as A Plant-Based Pesticides for Adult Phase Fruit Fly (Bactrocera Sp)

Abstract Fruit flies (Bactrocera Sp) has been known as the main pest to the fruits commodity in Indonesia which caused large economic loss. Pandanus leaf (Pandanus Amaryllifolius Raib) already examined that it was contained some chemical compounds that have potential to control pests. The purpose of this research was to analyze the effect of pandanus leaf (Pandanus Amaryllifolius Raib) extract to the mortality of adult phase fruit flies (Bactrocera Sp). The research was done by using laboratory experiment with true experimental post test only controlled group design. The result would be observed only after the animal test exposed by pandanus leaf extract with concentration variation was 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. Several test also have done in this research such as photochemistry test, spectrophotometer test, and Fruit flies (Bactrocera Sp) mortality. The result showed that pandanus leaf (Pandanus Amaryllifolius Raib) extract contain active compound such as

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**Keywords:** Fruit flies (Bactrocera sp), Pandanus leaf extract (Pandanus amaryllifolius Raib), Insecticide

### INDEXING

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**Title** The Analysis of Pandanus Leaf (Pandanus Amaryllifolius Raib) as A Plant-Based Pesticides for Adult Phase Fruit Fly (Bactrocera Sp)

**Section** ORIGINAL RESEARCH

**Editor** Heru NUGROHO

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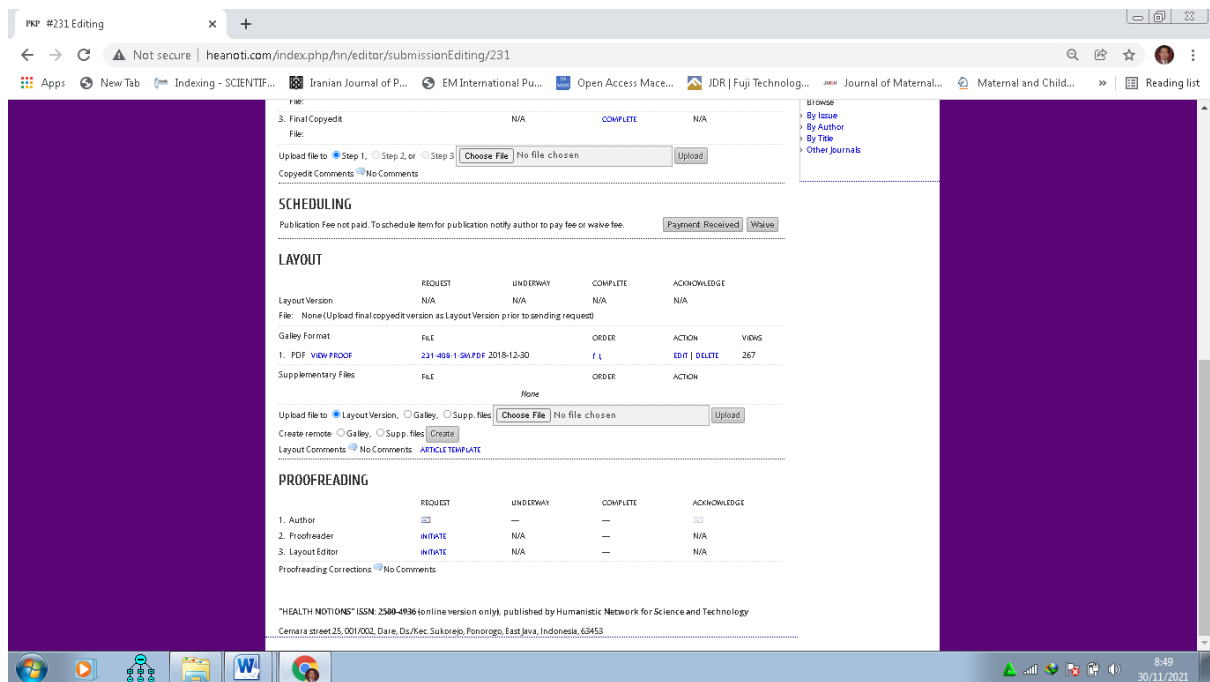
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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## THE ANALYSIS OF PANDANUS LEAF (*PANDANUS AMARYLIFOLIUS RAXB*) AS A PLANT-BASED PESTICIDES FOR ADULT PHASE FRUIT FLY (*BACTROCERA SP*)

Rusmiati<sup>1(CA)</sup>, Sri Mardojo<sup>2</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

Fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) has been known as the main pest to the fruits commodity in Indonesia which caused large economic loss. Pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) already examined that it was contained some chemical compounds that have potential to control pests. The purpose of this research was to analyze the effect of pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) extract to the mortality of adult phase fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*). The research was done by using laboratory experiment with true experimental post test only controlled group design. The result would be observed only after the animal test exposed by pandanus leaf extraxt with concentration variation was 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. Several test also have done in this research such as photochemistry test, spektrofotometer test, and fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) mortality. The result showed that pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) extract contain active compound such as flavonoid, essential oil, tanin, saponin, and alkanoid. Statistic result using anova test showed that p value < 0.05 which mean there were a significant difference of fruit flies mortality in each concentrate of pandanus extract and there were significant influence of pandanus extract to the fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) mortality. Probit results then, showed that LC50 of pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) extract to fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) was 5.216%.

**Keywords:** Fruit flies(*Bactrocera sp*), Pandanus leaf extract (*Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.*), Insecticide

## INTRODUCTION

Pollution is a main problem in eco friendly development era. Pollution can be caused by the use of chemical pesticide excessively. These happened because farmers want to increase their products by decreasing the number of pest which can destroy agricultural products. Fruit flies (*Bactrocera sp*) was one of insects that must be controlled in agricultural products. It used to tearing parts of the plant to eat or just laying eggs. More than 100 plants known as fruit flies targets. In Indonesia there were 66 species of fruit flies which included into *Bactrocera* genus. These species were more dangerous than *Drosophila melanogaste* which usually known as fruit flies by society. Endah (2003), *Bactrocera sp* can lay eggs up to 40 eggs in a day. Indonesia as a tropical country has lots of plants that have been used by human as medicine which called by "herbal medicine". Pandan Wangi or pandanus fragrant leaf (*Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.*) already known as plants which can be used as medicine<sup>(1)</sup>.

Pandanus has a special aroma in its leaf. It was come from 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (ACPY) which also found in jasmine. But ACPY concentration in pandanus leaf is higher than jasmine<sup>(2)</sup> (Cheetangdee dan Sinee, 2006). Pandanus was used as tonic, to increase appetite, aromatic, food coloring, and also insecticide because pandanus contain saponin, alkaloida, flavonoida, tanin, polifenol, fenil propanoid, and coloring substance<sup>(1)</sup>. Saponin, tanin, flavonoid, triterpenoid, sulfur, kumarin, and steroid were active chemical compounds that can kill insect (insecticide)<sup>(3)</sup>.

Research about the use of pandanus leaf as insecticide already done by Sabrina in 2010<sup>(4)</sup>. The results showed that pandanus has potention to be use as insecticide to *Musca Domestica* in 17,76% of concentration. Another research about pandanus were done by Li J and Ho S.H (2009), the results showed that pandanus contain phytochemical such as steroid, carbohydrate, fenol, isoflavon, koumestrol, lignans, alkaloid, glikosida, amino acid, and vitamins<sup>(5)</sup>. This research aimed to analyse the effect of pandanus leaf (*Pandanus amaryllifoliusRoxb.*) extract to the mortality of adult fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*).

## METHODS

In this research there were two research, first was explorative and second was laboratoric. Explorative research was extraction process to pandanus leaf. Laboratory research was the process to test pandanus extract effectivity as insecticide. The laboratoric research used *True Eksperimental Post Test Only Controlled Group Design*. The variables in these research were pandanus leaf extract with 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25% of concentration and the mortality of fruit flies. Data will be analysed using probit analysis to find LC50 level.

## RESULTS

Quantitative and qualitative results of chemical compounds which found in Pandanus leaf extract can be seen below. Izzatul (2010), this test was done to make sure that pandanus leaf contain pesticide compounds.

Table 1. Chemical Compounds in Pandanus Leaf Extract

Compound	Positive Indicator	Results
Flavonoid	Red Color	Positive
Essential Oil	Aromatic	Positive
Tanin	Blue Green Color	Positive
Saponin	Stabilized Foam	Positive
Alkaloid	Red Sediment	Positive

Table 2. Quantitative Compounds in Pandanus Leaf

Number	Compounds	Percentage
1	Flavonoid	3.01 %
2	Essential Oil	2.05 %
3	Tanin	2.11 %
4	Saponin	2.68 %
5	Alkaloid	5.11 %

Table 3. Fruit Flies Mortality After 1 Hour of Exposure

Concentration	Fruit Flies Number that Use In Test	Fruit Flies Mortality in 3 Replications (flies)			Mortality Averages (flies)	Mortality Percentages
		I	II	III		
0%	20 flies	0	0	0	0	0
5%	20 flies	3	4	6	4.3	21.5
10%	20flies	5	7	8	6.7	33.5
15%	20flies	6	8	9	7.7	38.5
20%	20flies	8	9	10	9	45
25%	20flies	9	11	12	10.6	53

From the table 3 we can understand that the increasing of pandanus leaf extract concentration is also involved with the increasing of fruit flies mortality. These data then analysed using one way anova test

Table 4. One Way Anova Test Results

Flies Mortality	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5	44.222	22.743	0.000
Within Groups	12	1.944		
Total	17			

Table 5. The Average Difference of Fruit Flies Moratlity in Each Conccentration

Number	Pandanus Leaf Extract Concentration	Significancy
1	0% - 5 %	0,003
2	0% - 10 %	0,000
3	0% - 15%	0,000
4	0% - 20%	0,000
5	0% - 25%	0,000
6	5% - 10%	0,063
7	5% - 15%	0,013
8	5% - 20%	0,001
9	5% - 25%	0,000
10	10% - 15%	0,397
11	10% - 20%	0,037
12	10% - 25%	0,004
13	15% - 20%	0,169
14	15% - 25%	0,022
15	20% - 25%	0,264

LC50 can be define as the concentration of pandanus leaf extract that can kill 50% of population in a test. In this research the population in a test was fruit flies. LC50 is a results from probit analysis. The results of probit test can be seen below:

Table 6. LC50 (Probit Results)

Probability	Estimate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
LC50	5.216	4.698	5.980

## DISCUSSION

Based on Table 2, alkaloid was the highest compounds which found in pandanus leaf extract<sup>(7)</sup>. Alkaloid was toxic for insect. It can inhibit achetyl cholinesterase enzym and disturb central nerve system and degrade egg cell membrane<sup>(8)</sup>.

Based on table 3, it showed that pandanus leaf extract gave effect to the mortality of fruit flies. Each concentration give different percentage to the mortality. of fruit flies. These difference caused by different concentration also mean different level of active compounds which can kill the fruit flies. Dead fruit flies identified by there is no response when it was touched.

Based on the result, there is significant effect from Pandanus Leaf extract concentration to the fruit flies mortality. Based on Table 5 we can understand that LSD analysis that significancy in pandanus leaf extract with concentration of 0 %-5 %, 0 %-10 %, 0 %-15 %, 0 %-20 %, 0 %-25 %, 5 %-20 %, 5 %-25 %, and 10 %-25 % have p value  $p < 0.05$  which mean it has significant difference while another has p value  $p > 0.005$  which mean there is no significant difference. The graphic below showed Fruit Flies response to the Pandanus Leaf Extract.

Based on table 6 shows that LC 50 of Pandanus leaf extract to the fruit flies was 5.216% with confidence level 95%. Lower and Upper bound mean LC50 is in range 4.698% until 5.980%.

## CONCLUSION

Pandanus leaf extract (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb) has potentiation to be used as pesticide to control adult fruit flies (*Bactrocera, spp*) population because it contain active compound alkaloid, tanin, saponin, and flavonoid and essential oil. Based on this research which use Pandanus leaf extract with concentration 5%; 10%; 15%; 20% and 25% the LC50 to the fruit flies was 5.216%. Pandanus leaf extract was effective to be used as pesticide.

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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## THE ANALYSIS OF PANDANUS LEAF (*PANDANUS AMARYLIFOLIUS RAXB*) AS A PLANT-BASED PESTICIDES FOR ADULT PHASE FRUIT FLY (*BACTROCERA SP*)

Rusmiati<sup>1(CA)</sup>, Sri Mardojo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1(CA)</sup>Department of Environmental Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Indonesia; rustig63@gmail.com  
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## METHODS

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**Table 1. Chemical Compounds in Pandanus Leaf Extract**

Compound	Positive Indicator	Results
Flavonoid	Red Color	Positive
Essential Oil	Aromatic	Positive
Tanin	Blue Green Color	Positive
Saponin	Stabilized Foam	Positive
Alkaloid	Red Sediment	Positive

**Comment [U3]:** pay attention to the making of the table in the article, look again, please see the journal article template

**Table 2. Quantitative Compounds in Pandanus Leaf**

Number	Compounds	Percentage
1	Flavonoid	3.01 %
2	Essential Oil	2.05 %
3	Tanin	2.11 %
4	Saponin	2.68 %
5	Alkaloid	5.11 %

**Comment [U4]:** pay attention to the making of the table in the article, look again, please see the journal article template

**Table 3. Fruit Flies Mortality After 1 Hour of Exposure**

Concentration	Fruit Flies Number that Use In Test	Fruit Flies Mortality in 3 Replications (flies)			Mortality Averages (flies)	Mortality Percentages
		I	II	III		
0%	20 flies	0	0	0	0	0
5%	20 flies	3	4	6	4.3	21.5
10%	20flies	5	7	8	6.7	33.5
15%	20flies	6	8	9	7.7	38.5
20%	20flies	8	9	10	9	45
25%	20flies	9	11	12	10.6	53

**Comment [U5]:** pay attention to the making of the table in the article, look again, please see the journal article template

From the table 3 we can understand that the increasing of pandanus leaf extract concentration is also involved with the increasing of fruit flies mortality. These data then analysed using one way anova test

**Table 4. One Way Anova Test Results**

Flies Mortality	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5	44.222	22.743	0.000
Within Groups	12	1.944		
Total	17			

**Comment [U6]:** pay attention to the making of the table in the article, look again, please see the journal article template

**Table 5. The Average Difference of Fruit Flies Moratlity in Each Concenteration**

Number	Pandanus Leaf Extract Concentration	Significancy
1	0% - 5 %	0,003
2	0% - 10 %	0,000
3	0% - 15%	0,000
4	0% - 20%	0,000
5	0% - 25%	0,000
6	5% - 10%	0,063
7	5% - 15%	0,013
8	5% - 20%	0,001
9	5% - 25%	0,000
10	10% - 15%	0,397
11	10% - 20%	0,037
12	10% - 25%	0,004
13	15% - 20%	0,169
14	15% - 25%	0,022
15	20% - 25%	0,264

**Comment [U8]:** pay attention to the making of the table in the article, look again, please see the journal article template

**Comment [U7]:** Not (,) but(,.)

LC50 can be define as the concentration of pandanus leaf extract that can kill 50% of population in a test. In this research the population in a test was fruit flies. LC50 is a results from probit analysis. The results of probit test can be seen below:

Table 6. LC50 (Probit Results)

Probability	Estimate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
LC50	5.216	4.698	5.980

**Comment [U9]:** pay attention to the making of the table in the article, look again, please see the journal article template

## DISCUSSION

Based on Table 2, alkaloid was the highest compounds which found in pandanus leaf extract<sup>(7)</sup>. Alkaloid was toxic for insect. It can inhibit achetyl cholinesterase enzym and disturb central nerve system and degrade egg cell membrane<sup>(8)</sup>.

Based on table 3, it showed that pandanus leaf extract gave effect to the mortality of fruit flies. Each concentration give different percentage to the mortality. of fruit flies. These difference caused by different concentration also mean different level of active compounds which can kill the fruit flies. Dead fruit flies identified by there is no response when it was touched.

Based on the result, there is significant effect from Pandanus Leaf extract concentration to the fruit flies mortality. Based on Table 5 we can understand that LSD analysis that significancy in pandanus leaf extract with concentration of 0 %-5 %, 0 %-10 %, 0 %-15 %, 0 %-20 %, 0 %-25 %, 5 %-20 %, 5 %-2 5%, and 10 %-25 % have p value  $p < 0.05$  which mean it has significant difference while another has p value  $p > 0.005$  which mean there is no significant difference. The graphic below showed Fruit Flies response to the Pandanus Leaf Extract.

**Comment [U10]:** re-check the writing%, it should be without spaces

Based on table 6 shows that LC 50 of Pandanus leaf extract to the fruit flies was 5.216% with confidence level 95%. Lower and Upper bound mean LC50 is in range 4.698% until 5.980%.

## CONCLUSION

Pandanus leaf extract (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb) has potentio to be used as pesticide to control adult fruit flies (*Bactrocera, spp*) population because it contain active compound alkaloid, tanin, saponin, and flavonoid and essential oil. Based on this research which use Pandanus leaf extract with concentration 5%; 10%; 15%; 20% and 25% the LC50 to the fruit flies was 5.216%. Pandanus leaf extract was effective to be used as pesticide.

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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

URL of this article: <http://heanoti.com/index.php/hn/article/view/hn20704>

## The Analysis of Pandanus Leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) as A Plant-Based Pesticides for Adult Phase Fruit Fly (*Bactrocera Sp*)

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Environmental Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Indonesia; srimardojo@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) has been known as the main pest to the fruits commodity in Indonesia which caused large economic loss. Pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) already examined that it was contained some chemical compounds that have potential to control pests. The purpose of this research was to analyze the effect of pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) extract to the mortality of adult phase fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*). The research was done by using laboratory experiment with true experimental post test only controlled group design. The result would be observed only after the animal test exposed by pandanus leaf extraxt with concentration variation was 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. Several test also have done in this research such as photochemistry test, spektrofotometer test, and fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) mortality. The result showed that pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) extract contain active compound such as flavonoid, essential oil, tanin, saponin, and alkanoid. Statistic result using anova test showed that p value < 0.05 which mean there were a significant difference of fruit flies mortality in each concentrate of pandanus extract and there were significant influence of pandanus extract to the fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) mortality. Probit results then, showed that LC50 of pandanus leaf (*Pandanus Amarylifolius Raxb*) extract to fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*) was 5.216%.

**Keywords:** Fruit flies(*Bactrocera sp*), Pandanus leaf extract (*Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.*), Insecticide

## INTRODUCTION

Pollution is a main problem in eco friendly development era. Pollution can be caused by the use of chemical pesticide excessively. These happened because farmers want to increase their products by decreasing the number of pest which can destroy agricultural products. Fruit flies (*Bactrocera sp*) was one of insects that must be controlled in agricultural products. It used to tearing parts of the plant to eat or just laying eggs. More than 100 plants known as fruit flies targets. In Indonesia there were 66 species of fruit flies which included into *Bactrocera* genus. These species were more dangerous than *Drosophila melanogaste* which usually known as fruit flies by society. Endah (2003), *Bactrocera sp* can lay eggs up to 40 eggs in a day. Indonesia as a tropical country has lots of plants that have been used by human as medicine which called by "herbal medicine". Pandan Wangi or pandanus fragrant leaf (*Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.*) already known as plants which can be used as medicine<sup>(1)</sup>.

Pandanus has a special aroma in its leaf. It was come from 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (ACPY) which also found in jasmine. But ACPY concentration in pandanus leaf is higher than jasmine<sup>(2)</sup> (Cheetangdee dan Sinee, 2006). Pandanus was used as tonicum, to increase appetite, aromatic, food coloring, and also insecticide because pandanus contain saponin, alkaloida, flavonoida, tanin, polifenol, fenil propanoid, and coloring substance<sup>(1)</sup>. Saponin, tanin, flavonoid, triterpenoid, sulfur, kumarin, and steroid were active chemical compounds that can kill insect (insecticide)<sup>(3)</sup>.

Research about the use of pandanus leaf as insecticide already done by Sabrina in 2010<sup>(4)</sup>. The results showed that pandanus has potention to be use as insecticide to *Musca Domestica* in 17,76% of concentration. Another research about pandanus were done by Li J and Ho S.H 2009, the results showed that pandanus contain phytochemical such as steroid, carbohydrate, fenol, isoflavon, koumestrol, lignans, alkaloid, glikosida, amino acid, and vitamins<sup>(5)</sup>. This research aimed to analyse the effect of pandanus leaf (*Pandanus amaryllifoliusRoxb.*) extract to the mortality of adult fruit flies (*Bactrocera Sp*).

## METHODS

In this research there were two research, first was explorative and second was laboratoric. Explorative research was extraction process to pandanus leaf. Laboratory research was the process to test pandanus extract

effectivity as insecticide. The laboratoric research used *True Eksperimental Post Test Only Controlled Group Design*. The variables in these research were pandanus leaf extract with 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25% of concentration and the mortality of fruit flies. Data will be analysed using probit analysis to find LC50 level.

## RESULTS

Quantitative and qualitative results of chemical compounds which found in Pandanus leaf extract can be seen below. Izzatul (2010), this test was done to make sure that pandanus leaf contain pesticide compounds.

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