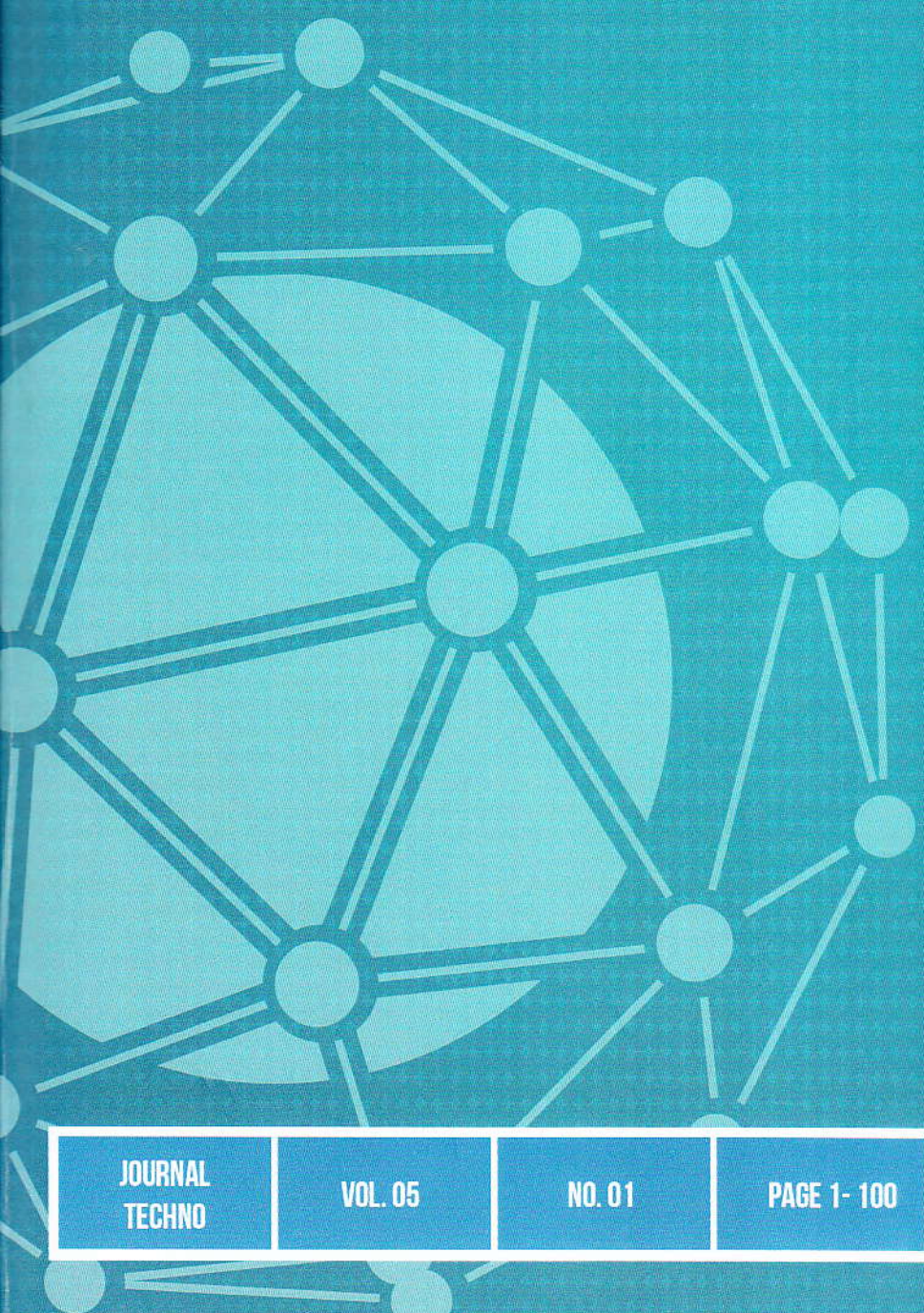




INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES UPN "VETERAN" YOGYAKARTA

Journal

TECHNO



JOURNAL
TECHNO

VOL. 05

NO. 01

PAGE 1- 100

AUGUST 2019

ISSN
2461-1484

Journal Techno

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Table of Content

Geology And The Effect Of Boulder Size Concretion To Bauxite Laterite Deposit Quality At Djanra Area, Sandai District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan	1
Agus Harjanto, Sutarto, Paschalis Pindyka Aji Kurniawan	
The Effect Of Guava Shoots Extract On The Attractiveness Of <i>Diaphorina Citri</i>	15
Mofit Eko Poerwanto, Chimayatus Solichah	
The Most Shallow Oil Trap In The World Of Wonocolo Anticline As A Beautiful Education Object	23
Jatmiko Setiawan	
Analysis of Geomagnetic Data Based on Total Horizontal Derivative and Tilt Derivative to Delineate Heat Sources as Initial Parameter of Geothermal Potential at Parangwedang, Bantul	27
Hafiz Hamdalah, Eko Wibowo	
Analysis Of Groundwater Characteristics Using Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) Methods, Case Study Of Gilangharjo, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta	39
Puji Pratiknyo, Wrego Seno Giamboro	
Shallots Growth Stimulation By Plant-Growth Promoting Fungi (PGPF) And Organic Fertilizer	51
Tuti Setyaningrum, Heti Herastuti	
Temperature Of Geothermal Reservoir "Ku" Field Analysis Based On Secondary Minerals And Geochemistry Well "X" Pangolombian District, Minahasa, North Sulawesi	59
Intan Paramita Haty, Agus Harjanto, Muhammad Arbaan Syah Putra	
Ameliorant Provision On The Media Acclimatization <i>Chrysanthemum</i> With The Disclosure	73
Ari Wijayani, Siwi Hardiastuti	
Multiple Deformation Of Jokotuwu Fault Zone, East Jiwo Hill, Bayat, Klaten, Central Java	81
Achmad Rodhi, Sutarto, Sutanto, Sapto Kis Daryono	
Galena and Association Mineral at Arinem Area, Cisewu District, Garut Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia	91
Heru Sigit Purwanto, Yody Rizkianto, Dedi Fatchurohman	

THE EFFECT OF GUAVA SHOOTS EXTRACT ON THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF *Diaphorina citri*

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Abstract

CVPD or greening disease is the most devastating disease on citrus production in Indonesia and in the world. It is vectored by Asian citrus psyllid (Diaphorina citri). Guava leave extract is a prospective control means for reducing psyllid population. Research was conducted to investigate the repellent effect of guava shoots to psyllids. Repellent effect of grinded dried upper shoot (leaf number 1 and 2 from the top) of 50°C and 80°C of red, white, and non-seed guava shoots to ten adult psyllids of mixed gender were determined in Y-tube olfactometer. The result shows that guava shoots has repellence effect to psyllids adult. The effect is reduced as the increase of drying temperature. Highest repellence effect is found from red guava shoots, followed by non-seed guava and white guava. It is suggested that the highest repellent properties is in red guava shoots and the ability will increase in line with the increasing of drying temperature. However the effect of extraction temperature on psyllids attractiveness should be proved further.

Key words: Diaphorina citri, guava, CVPD, disease vector, drying temperature.

INTRODUCTION

Mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*) are widely grown in Indonesia. They are located mostly in North Sumatra and East Java. Production growth in 2011-2015 is decline in locations of outside Java but showed an increase in Java. Production of mandarin in Indonesia mostly comes from North Sumatra and East Java. Citrus production in Indonesia in 2020 is estimated 3.25 million tons, with the average increase 4.93% per year. Citrus consumption by household in 2016 was 3.41 kg/cap/year or 882,689 tons for Indonesian population. The demand of citrus fruit for households are projected to increase over the next five

years (2016-2020) with an average of 3.73% (Ministry of Agriculture, 2015).

The most serious problem in citrus production is the widespread of Citrus vein phloem degeneration (CVPD) or Huanglongbing or Greening disease. Besides impacting on the high mortality rate, CVPD also shortens the productive life of the citrus plants as well as decreases the productivity and product quality which in turn will weaken the competitiveness and fulfill the product needs (Nurhadi, 2015). The impact of CVPD is marked by a decrease in Indonesian citrus production from 2,467,632 tons in 2008 to 1,611,768 tons in 2012, and increased imports of citrus fruits from 138,000 tons with a value of

USD117 million in 2008 to 256,000 tons with a value of USD247 million in 2012 (Ministry of Agriculture, 2015).

- The pathogen causes of CVPD are Gram-negative bacteria 'Candidatus *Liberibacter asiaticus*' and 'Candidatus *Liberibacter africanus*' for Asian and African types and 'Candidatus *Liberibacter americanus*' for American type (Nakashima *et al.*, 1998; Teixeira *et al.*, 2005). Only the imago psyllids and the 4-5 instar nymph are capable of transmitting the disease (Capoor *et al.*, 1974; Xu *et al.*, 1988). Insect vector is able to transmit disease throughout its life (Xu *et al.*, 1991; Hung *et al.*, 2004). The control of CVPD is implemented through the application of four major components (Supriyanto & Whittle, 1991), namely (1) the use of disease-free seeds, (2) elimination of infected plants in the field, (3) vector insect control, and (4) quarantine. Control of CVPD disease vector insects (*D. citri*) still focuses on the use of synthetic insecticides that require a high enough cost to keep infected plants in production (Monzo & Stanly, 2017). Alternative substitute for synthetic insecticides is the use of mineral oil (Poerwanto *et al.*, 2012), but the availability is still low and it is expensive. The presence of guava plants in citrus plantations was able to reduce the population of psyllids and the incidence of CVPD disease (Pustika *et al.*, 2008; Zaka *et al.*, 2011), but the capability variation among the varieties of guava plants have not been investigated.

METHODS

Psyllid cultures

Culture of psyllids were obtained from Citrus and Subtropical Plants Research Station and were maintained on the ornamental orange jasmine plants (*Murraya paniculata* L.) in nylon mesh cages (600 mm long, 600 mm wide, 1000 mm high) in a greenhouse at $26\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 60-80% relative humidity.

Leaf extract

Citrus (*Citrus reticulata*) shoots with 2 (two) fully open leave, and guava leave from the upper shoots (leaf number 1-2 from the top) were collected and then dried in oven at 50°C for 24 h and 80°C for 48 h. The dried leave were ground to powder with an electric grinder and then sieved to avoid unwanted granules from the powder. The leave powder was stored in airtight containers.

Olfactometer responses

Y-tube olfactometer was constructed from a 10.0 mm diameter (internal), 300 mm long, transparent glass tube, connected by a 5.0 mm diameter (internal) silicone tube to a sucking machine that was used to suck air into the olfactometer at 141 mL min^{-1} , as measured with a flow meter (Model N 112-02G, Cole-Parmer Instrument Company, Illinois, USA). Each arm of Y-tube was connected to one of the two odour sources with silicone tubing. Air entering each olfactometer was filtered through activated charcoal and humidified by passing it through distilled water before it was passed through a transparent plastic container (50 mm

diameter × 40 mm high) housing the odour source (treatment). Each odour source was 25 mg dried leaf extract. Responses of adult psyllids of mixed gender were determined for the paired treatment comparisons listed in Table 1. Adult psyllids were collected in specimen tubes (31.5 mm internal diameter and 50 mm long). The specimen tubes were open at one end and covered by fine mesh at the other. The open end was immediately sealed with rubber plug after the psyllids were collected. The psyllids were then starved for 60 min before they were released into the distal end of the olfactometer used for the first of two tests (Table 1).

The adults were left within this olfactometer for 30 min, then removed, kept within a covered specimen tube for 30 min and then released into a second olfactometer for 30 min for the second test. Ten adult psyllids were used for each replicate ($n = 15$ for each paired treatment). Responses to the volatile aroma sources were recorded as the proportion of adults

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the olfactometer experiments are shown in Fig. 1 up to 3. Variant response of adult psyllids to the mixture of plant volatiles odour sources of citrus leaf and guava leaf extract (1:1 w/w) is observed in every set of Y-tube olfactory tests. It is also obviously seen that some adult psyllids do not move to both of odour sources. Those phenomenon prove repellence effect of guava leaf prevent adult psyllids to

choose citrus leaf extract volatile as cue to their host plant (citrus). Barman and Zeng (2014), (2016) also found the same repellence effect of guava leaf extract when sprayed on citrus leaf. The presence of guava shoot odour are able to reduce adult psyllids population in citrus leaf (Onagbola *et al.*, 2011; Poerwanto *et al.*, 2008). Significantly less adult psyllids move to the citrus dried leaf with the addition of upper shoots of red guava dried leaf than non-seed upper shoots guava dried leaf which was dried at 50°C for 24 h ($P < 0.0001$). The number of psyllids move to citrus leaf extract with the addition of upper shoots leaf extract of red guava and non-seed guava is 2.53 ± 0.22 and 3.80 ± 0.31 respectively. The number of psyllids move to non-seed guava upper shoots are same with the number of the not moved psyllids.

Mixture of red guava dried upper shoot and citrus dried leaf is also less attractive for psyllids than mixture of white guava dried upper shoot and citrus dried leaf ($P < 0.0001$). The number of psyllids move is 2.60 ± 0.13 and 5.47 ± 0.22 for red guava and white guava odour sources respectively.

Psyllids move in paired comparison test to the mixture of non-seed guava dried upper shoot and citrus dried leaf is lower than mixture of white guava dried upper shoot and citrus dried leaf. Repellent effect of non-seed guava dried upper shoot is significantly higher than white guava dried upper shoot ($P < 0.0001$).

Table 1.

Y-tube olfactometer comparisons: for each comparison, responses of 10 adult *D. citri* per replicate (n = 15) to odour from sources of leave extracts (1:1 w/w) dried at 50°C for 24 h (50) and dried at 80°C for 48 h (80) listed in the left hand and right hand column were recorded over 30 min intervals

Comparison	Odour sources		
I	Citrus + Red guava upper shoot (50)	Vs	Citrus + Non seed guava upper shoot (50)
II	Citrus + Red guava upper shoot (50)	Vs	Citrus + White guava upper shoot (50)
III	Citrus + Non seed guava upper shoot (50)	Vs	Citrus + White guava upper shoot (50)
IV	Citrus + Red guava upper shoot (50)	Vs	Citrus + Red guava upper shoot (80)
V	Citrus + Non seed guava upper shoot (50)		Citrus + Non seed guava upper shoot (80)
VI	Citrus + White guava upper shoot (50)	Vs	Citrus + White guava upper shoot (80)

The number of psyllids move is 2.63±0.32 and 4.80±0.23 for non-seed guava and white guava upper shoot odour sources respectively.

Based on the comparison responses of psyllids to the guava dried shoots (Fig 1, 2, and 3) drying at 50°C for 24 h and 80°C for 48 h, it can be stated that upper shoot (leave number 1 and 2 from the top) dried at 50°C for 24 h has higher repellence effect ($P < 0.0001$) to psyllids adult than upper shoot dried at 80°C for 48 h. The number of psyllids move to upper shoot dried at 50°C for 24 h and at 80°C for 48 h is 2.53±0.22 and 1.33±0.16, 3.80±0.31 and 2.07±0.18, and 5.47± 0.22 and 2.80± 0.11, for red, non-seed, and white guava respectively. It also suggest that the repellency is dose dependent (Barman & Zeng, 2014) and higher repellence properties is in upper

shoots of guava. It seem that the temperature and duration for drying of guava leave has a significant effect to the attractiveness of psyllids. However it should be proved further that the higher repellence effect is not caused by the lack of specific compound volatile from citrus leave as a cue for determining the host.

Based on the comparison of red, non-seed, and white guava dried upper shoot, it is suggested that aroma of red guava has highest repellent effect to psyllids adult, followed by non-seed guava, and white guava. Psyllid uses volatile compounds of specific species and intensities as a cue to determine the location of their host plants, and finds parts of plants that are still free of other competing insects (Zaka *et al.*, 2011; Poerwanto, 2013).

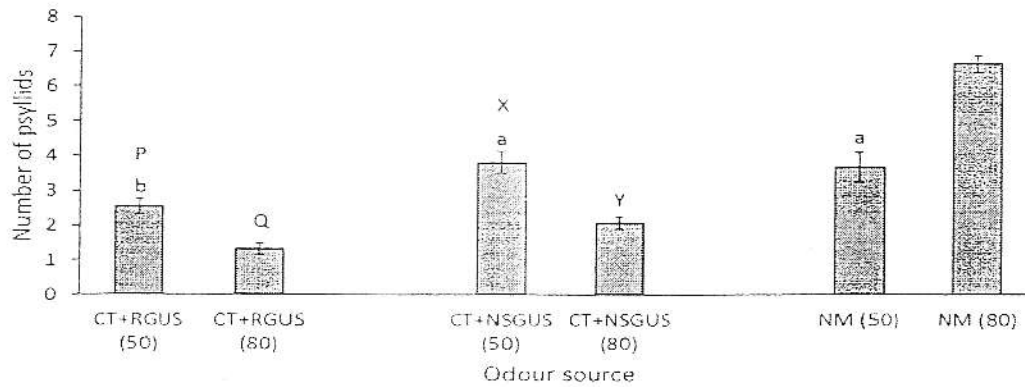


Fig 1. Mean (±SE) of psyllids adults that not moved (NM) or moved towards volatiles entering Y-tube olfactometers: response to leave extract of citrus + red guava upper shoots (CT + RGUS) and of citrus + non-seed guava upper shoots (CT + NSGMS), dried at 50°C for 24 h (50) and at 80°C for 48 h (80).

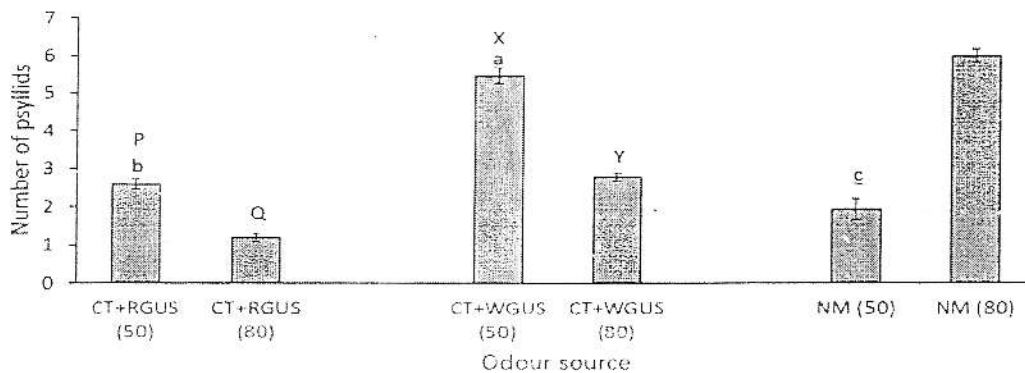


Fig 2. Mean (±SE) of psyllids adults that not moved (NM) or moved towards volatiles entering Y-tube olfactometers: response to leave extract of citrus + red guava upper shoots (CT + RGUS) and of citrus + white guava upper shoots (CT + WGMS), dried at 50°C for 24 h (50) and at 80°C for 48 h (80).

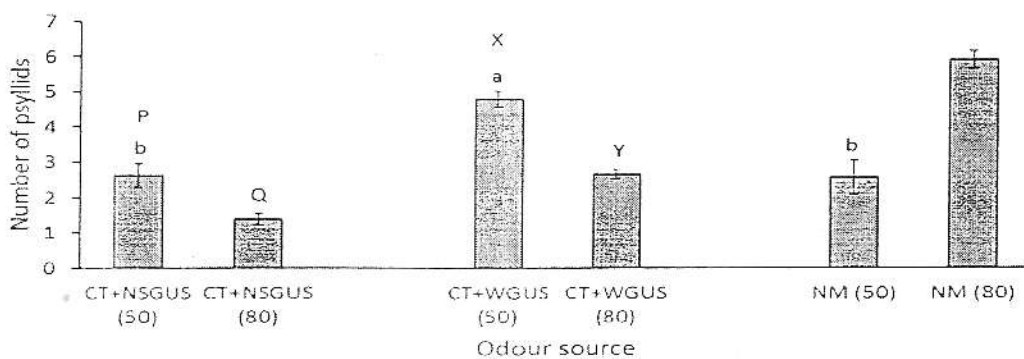


Fig 3. Mean (±SE) of psyllids adults that not moved (NM) or moved towards volatiles entering Y-tube olfactometers: response to leave extract of citrus + non-seed guava upper shoots (CT + NSGUS) and of citrus + white guava upper shoots (CT + WGMS), dried at 50°C for 24 h (50) and at 80°C for 48 h (80).

CONCLUSION

Guava leave has repellent effect to psyllids adult. Highest repellent effect is found from red guava leave, followed by non-seed guava and white guava. The repellent effect is also depended on the drying methods.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgments are sent to Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education which has supported the financing of research with applied research scheme for budget year 2018

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ISSN 2461-1484



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