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#### PREFACE

This proceeding consists of the papers presented in international seminar on cassava conducted by University of Lampung on November 23, 2017. As the university located in Lampung Province, University of Lampung realized that Lampung as the biggest producer of cassava in Indonesia has many problems concerning how to increase the poverty of farmers through cassava. There are two factors related to increasing poverty, namely upstream technology and downstream technology of cassava. Upstream technology is how to increase productivity per

hectare and how to get the best quality of harvested tuber. While, downstream technology is the technology developed to fulfill people's need on cassava based products. Globally those products is demanded more as the increasing population. Therefore, Lampung needs many innovations about cassava since the development of cassava-based economics in Lampung is quite significant to influence the whole economics development. To get such important technologies, University of Lampung conducted an international seminar on cassava by inviting keynote speakers from the countries such as Thailand and Japan that have best experiences on upstream technology and downstream technology of cassava, beside some Indonesian scientists sharing their research.

After conducting such a seminar, hopefully this proceeding will be able to inspire all parties coming from government, scientists, industries, and practices. The proceeding of a seminar is very useful to bring the papers into the usage of technology. If the results actually need to be developed further, the scientists can carry out perfecting research in the next seminar. Therefore, the seminar on cassava nationally or internationally will strengthen the role of technology in fastening the growth of cassava-based economics.

University of Lampung would like to appreciate the dedication of the staffs in Research and Community Service Institution of University of Lampung working hard to finish the publication of this proceeding. We also would like to address our appreciation to Sungai Budi Group, the honorable Keynotes Speakers from Japan and Thailand for their support to the seminar.

Rector,

Prof. Dr. Ir. Hasriadi Mat Akin, M.P.

#### PREFACE

As the committee of The International Seminar on Cassava conducted in University of Lampung, we thanked you to all of the participants who has actively participated in that seminar. The participants consisted of researchers, students, staffs of cassava-based industries, and government officials of Lampung Province. The number of participants noted was 97 researchers and government officials and 33 students. The participants who submitted abstracts as the participants presenting their papers in the seminar were 35 people. After receiving the full papers, the committees reviewed all papers. As it was planned, if reviewers decided that the paper fulfilled the quality demanded by the journal, the paper would be forwarded to the

international journal. Unfortunately, reviewers decided that there was no papers with proper in terms of subjects of research and grammar. Moreover, the committee faced the fact that not all participants sent their full papers, some of the participants chose to publish their papers in other journal. That was why this proceeding consisted of only 14 paper and took quite a long time to publish. The committee would like to thank Rector of University of Lampung, the Head of Research and Community Service Institute of University of Lampung, Sungai Budi Group, and other institution that have support the publication of this proceeding.

Chairman,

Dr. Erwin Yuliadi, M.Sc.

#### PREFACE

University of Lampung is facing challenges to make cassava as potential commodity to increase the poverty of the people. As it is well known, cassava has beneficial use to fulfill daily needs of the people as food, feed, fiber, and pharmacy. The demand of cassava as raw material of those needs will increase as much as the increase of population. The problems appear related to productivity of cassava in Indonesia which is relatively low and low performance of downstream technology. As a research institution, LPPM (Institution of Research and Community Service) of the University of Lampung should do the action how to improve the upstream technology that can increase the productivity and quality of harvest of cassava and to improve and diversify downstream technology that can increase the demand of cassava as raw material of industry. Only then the income of farmers and cassava-based industry can be

increased to improve the poverty.

One activity that can fasten to solve the problems is to conduct an international seminar on cassava. Hopefully through the seminar there will emerge some papers as results of researches on cassava that have great value to improve technologies on cassava. To make the seminar qualified, LPPM of University of Lampung invited keynote speakers from Thailand as greatest cassava exporter country in the world and from Japan as the country popularly with downstream technology.

After the seminar finished, the submitted papers were reviewed according to the quality demand of a paper that appropriate to be submitted to international journal. After working sometime, the papers finally can be arranged in form of proceeding. Beside the papers in this proceeding there are some papers that are not included because the authors chose to publish their papers in other journals.

LPPM of University of Lampung would like to thank to every party who had actively participated in the seminar and in the process of arranging this proceeding.

Chairman,

Warsono, Ph.D

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#### DIETARY FIBRE PRODUCTION AS CO-PRODUCT OF TAPIOCA INDUSTRY

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#### ABSTRACT

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) pulp, a solid by-product from starch processing can be converted to a range of value-added bio-products, including biofuels, biochemicals and biomaterials. Due, in part, to the processing practice in Indonesia, a large amount of starch remains in the pulp (up to 50±60%, dry basis) while the fiber's content is about 20 – 30 %. Considering the low fat content of cassava root as raw material for producing tapioca starch, it leads to cassava pulp having a comparative competitiveness for dietary fiber resource. In order to provide the functional properties of the contained starch, physical or biological treatment on the material should be employed. The wet pulp was treated either by heating or shear stress that modify the contained starch granules and disrupt the complex polymer matrix surround, with the capacity of 600 to 730 kg per day. The physicochemical properties of the product percentage of Water, Total Dietary Fiber, Starch, Crude Protein, Fat, and Ash were 11-13, 26.6, 57.7, 1.3, 0.5, and 1.3 respectively. The functional properties of the dietary fiber showed that the water solubility, water holding capacity, digesting index, soluble dietary fiber were 3.07%, 685.5%, 2.89%, and 6% respectively. Keywords: cassava pulp, dietary fiber, physical treatment.

**INTRODUCTION** Dietary fiber (DF) is a nonstarch polysaccharide complex that comes from the edible parts of plants or analogous carbohydrates that are resistant to digestion and absorption in the human small intestine, but undergoes complete or partial fermentation in the large intestine. Dietary fiber includes polysaccharides, oligosaccharides, lignin, and associated plant substances. Dietary fibers promote beneficial physiological effects including laxation, and/or blood cholesterol attenuation, and/or blood glucose attenuation (AACC, 2001).

Dietary fiber can be classified into two major parts on the basis of solubility: soluble components, such as pectins, gums, and  $\beta$ -glucans; and insoluble components, which include cellulose, lignin, and hemicelluloses. This final distinction governs their physicochemical properties and their nutritional effects (Thebaudin et al., 1997). Dietary fiber plays an important role in human health. Many studies have found that people on diets high in fibre have reduced risks of certain diseases such as cancers, coronary heart disease, obesity and possibly diabetes. Fibre is a collective term for a group of compounds, which differ in their

chemical structure and physical properties and elicit a variety of physiological effects (Buttriss and Stokes, 2008). Nowadays, there commended DF intake is 25-30 g/day, with fiber addition to foods an alternative to compensate for deficiencies in the diet.

Apart from nutritional purposes, fiber can also be used for technological purposes such as a bulking agent or fat substitute. Fibre-rich ingredients can be used in foods only if the product has good sensory characteristics, regardless of the nutritional benefits of the fibres. The physiological actions of DF are likely based on its hydration properties that are described by four different and measurable parameters: water-holding capacity (WHC), water-binding capacity (WBC), swelling and solubility. Values for swelling, WHC and WBC are not relevant for soluble polysaccharides; rather, they are attributes of insoluble polysaccharides (Thebaudin et al., 1997). Dietary fibers extracted from different materials or obtained using different methods differ in chemical composition, structure, and particle-size distribution,

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which obviously affect DF physicochemical properties, as a result of the influences on the physiological function and application of DF.

Indonesia is the third largest producer of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) roots in the world, which is almost 20 million ton per year harvested from 0.93 million hectares. However, it's not enough to supply to the domestic market. Most of the cassava root is principally used in food and tapioca starch industry. Total capacity of the existing tapioca industries in Indonesia are not less than 2.0 million tonnes of starch per year, that are concentrated in Lampung Province (>80%). Based on their adopted equipment-processing system for the starch extraction stage, and drying system, those production facilities could be classified in three categories: (1) pre-traditional factory, (2) semi-traditional factory, and (3) modern factory. The first category of the tapioca production facilities are using either tabling or settling system for the starch extraction stage; and the product is dried by using sun drying. The second category facilities are using the same system for starch extraction stage, but in the final stage they are using flash drying system. The third category of the starch extraction facilities are using centrifugal-dewatering system and it is combined with the flash drying system. In Lampung, cassava starch production is a large and growing industry with about 7 million tons of fresh cassava roots used for the production of starch, generating at least 0.7 million tons of pulp annually. Referring to Kosugi et al. (2009) the fibrous residual material, called cassava pulp accounts for approximately 10–30% by weight (wet) of the original tubers. Cassava pulp, a solid by-product from starch processing, is a promising and underused biomass that can be converted to a range of value-added bio-products, including biofuels, biochemicals and biomaterials. This material in particular contains a high level of starchy lignocellulosic biomass. At present condition, the main application for the large quantities of cassava pulp produced each year, after sun drying, is a low value animal feed, fertilizer as well as substrate for the fermentation industry. Due, in part, to the processing practice in

Indonesia, a large amount of starch remains in the pulp (up to 50±60%, dry basis) while the fiber's contains is about 20 – 30 %.

The definition of what constitutes dietary fiber becomes important to the food industry if a claim is based on a minimum content of dietary fiber in the product. The inclusion of “associated plant substances” in the AACC definition can be interpreted as meaning that dietary fiber embraces such components as contained in the cassava pulp. This report describes the assessment of dietary fiber production using cassava pulp as raw material, that had been conducted in National Laboratory of Starch Technology, in order to develop the added value chain of the fiber-rich residue as co-product in the cassava starch production system.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Sample Preparation

Cassava pulp was collected from the out let of starch extraction apparatus as residues in the production line of several tapioca starch factories in Lampung Province. The collected samples were wrapped up by the plastic sheet and transported to B2TP pilot plant in Tulang Bawang, and proceeded to the trial production of DF (dietary fibre) as soon as possible.

### Physical Treatment of Cassava Pulp

The method of DF production already patented in Indonesia with the certificate number IDP000042214. The wetpulp of cassava residues was collected from the extractor apparatus that operated in the commercial production line of tapioca starch factory. The

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moisture content of cassava pulp was reduced by means of screw press upto 40 – 60%, preferably 50%. The pressed pulp was fed to the drum drier for physical modification, specifically heating or shear stressing that modify the contained starch granules and disrupt the complex polymer matrix surround. Dried cassava pulp as flakes form was ground into powder by an universal disc mill (FFC-45A, Shandong Jimo, China) continuously. The resulting powder was passed through a 80-mesh sieve (aperture  $\approx 177 \mu\text{m}$ ) and stored at the room temperature prior to analysis.

In order to reduce the starch contain of the final product, the ground flakes was fed to the cyclone classifier, and fine powder was separated on a horizontal-vibrating screen, equipped with two sieves: 60-mesh (aperture  $\approx 250 \mu\text{m}$ ) on top and 80-mesh (aperture  $\approx 177 \mu\text{m}$ ) below, with ashaking frequency of 3.75 Hz. The portion of powder passing through the 60-mesh but held back by the 80-mesh sieve was the DF, which was collected and packed. Finally, the yield of DF was defined by the percentage of DF weight to wet cassava pulp sample weight.

Analytical Methods for Characterizing the Dietary Fiber a)

## Fiber Content Determination

The assessment of dietary fiber characteristics was based on the definition proposed by the AACC Dietary Fiber Definition Committee in 2001: "Dietary fiber is the edible parts of plants or analogous carbohydrates that are resistant to digestion and absorption in the human small intestine with complete or partial fermentation in the large intestine. Dietary fiber includes polysaccharides, oligosaccharides, lignin, and associated plant substances". The analytical method of dietary fiber was referring to the method of Van Soest (1989), by means of determining ADF (Acid Detergent Fiber), NDF (Neutral Detergent Fiber) and Lignin content.

### b) Proximate Analyses

The ash, fat, protein, and starch contents were determined according to AOAC methods. Ash was produced by incinerating samples at 550 °C in a muffle furnace for 2 h (AOAC method 923.03). Fat was determined using AOAC method 960.39. Proteins were analyzed as total nitrogen content by Kjeldahl procedure; a factor of 6.25 was used for conversion of nitrogen to crude protein (method 955.04). Starch was hydrolyzed into glucose using hydrochloric acid 25%; the glucose was then determined according to the modified Somogy methods, and starch content calculated as glucose x 0.9 (AOAC method 996.11).

### C. The Functional Properties

The hydration properties of dietary fibres determine their optimal usage levels in foods because a desirable texture must be retained. The physiological actions of DF are likely based on its hydration properties that are described by four different and measurable parameters: water-holding capacity (WHC), water-binding capacity (WBC), swelling and solubility.

Referring the explanation of Thebaudin et al. (1997) the WHC is defined by the quantity of water that is bound to the fibres without the application of an external force (except for gravity and atmospheric pressure). The WHC is measured as the quantity of water absorbed into the pores of the sample by capillary action, under a defined vapour tension. The WBC can be defined as the quantity of water that remains bound to the hydrated fibres following the application of an external force (pressure or most commonly, centrifugation).

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**RESULT AND DISCUSSION** The physicochemical characteristics of the dietary fiber that produced from cassava pulp by means of the drum drier for physical treatment was described below:

a. Starch content : 50-60 % weight  
b. Moisture Content (maximum) : 10 % weight  
c. Ash : 1-1,5 % weight  
d. Crude Protein : 1-2 % weight  
e. Fat (maximum) : 0,5 % weight  
f. Particel size : passed the sieve of 60-80 mesh  
g. Appearance : brownish white  
h. pH : 6-7

Specifically soluble dietary fiber content is about 5-8 percent weight and insoluble dietary fiber content is 20 to 25 % weight. The assessment result of the functional properties of the derived cassava dietary fiber showed that the water solubility index, water holding capacity, digesting index, soluble dietary

fiber were 3.0 – 3.5%, 670 - 700%, 2.7 – 3.0%, and 6% respectively. Those characteristics of the product were better than commercial oat bran, rice bran, as well as wheat bran as shown in Tabel 1 and Tabel 2. Table 1. The comparison of the functional properties of cassava pulp fiber to the oat bran as commercial product of dietary fiber.

Product Sample	Solubility (%)	WHC (%)	Crude Fiber (%)	Digestibility (%)		
					Dietary Fiber (%)	Fat (%)
Oat Bran	2,53	224	126,83	2,003	13,08	6,93
Dietary Fiber of CP	3,07	685,33	2,89	13,28	18,21	0,3

Solubility and swelling properties are related to each other: the first step of the solubilization of polysaccharides is swelling. The water moves into the solid structure and spreads the macromolecules (swelling) until they are completely dispersed. This phenomenon can lead to solubilization of the molecules. For some polysaccharides, such as cellulose, the final dispersion is not possible because of its conformation. It swells but solubilization does not occur.

The solubility depends on the nature of the glucidic components of the dietary fibres and on the structural characteristics of the dietary fibres. It is expressed as the percentage of solubilized fraction under defined conditions. Moreover Thebaudin et al. (1997) explained that the chemical regularity of a linear chain increases the strength of the links and stabilizes the ordered conformation. If a chemical irregularity or a branch is present on the linear framework, the links will be weaker, the ordered structure will be more easily dissociated, and the molecules will be more easily solubilized.

Another factor that influences the solubility of polysaccharides is their electric charge. The presence of charged, dissociated uranic acid, sulphate or pyruvate groups, for example, tends to favour solubilization of the polymers. This effect will depend on the pH, temperature and concentration of other components in water, such as salts or sugars. The high WBC of cassava pulp fibres can have technological interest (e.g. increased technological yield of

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food), as well as nutritional interest. Increased water retention has been related to an increase in oro-caecal transit time.

Tabel 2. The Comparison of the Cassava Pulp Fiber with the Other Various Commercial Products of Dietary Fiber

Items	Cassava Pulp Fiber	Oat Bran	Rice Bran	Wheat Bran	Total Dietary Fiber
Soluble Fiber	5-7%	6-8%	<2%	<1%	30-35%
Color	off-white	Tan	Greenish	brown	Brown
Flavor	Bland	Grainy	Sweet, grainy,		

fatty Strong cereal Odor Bland Grainy Fatty Cereal Fat 0.4% 6-12% 18-22% 5%

Considering the low fat content of cassava root as raw material for producing tapioca starch, it leads to cassava pulp having a comparative competitiveness for dietary fiber resource. It would not face a rancidity problem while the product require to be stored for the distribution system. In order to provide the functional properties of the contained starch, physical or biological treatment on the material should be employed. The wet pulp was treated either by heating or shear stressing that modify the contained starch granules and disrupt the complex polymer matrix surround. Those disruption was expected to increase the effectiveness of the fiber dispersion while it is added to a formulation.

Table 3. The Yield of Dietary Fiber Production by using the Wet Cassava Pulp

Collected from the Different Tapioca Factory in Lampung Province

Tapioca Factory Source of Cassava Pulp  
Moisture Content of Wet Cassava Pulp (%)  
Yield of Dietary Fiber (%)

Factory 1 ±85 16 Factory 2 ±90 10 Factory 3 ±85 13.8 Small Scale Factory ±70 28

The integrated equipments that used for the trial production of the dietary fiber was limited by the drum drier performance with the capacity of 25 to 30 kg per hour. While the pilot plant facility was operated continuously, it can produce 600 to 730 kg dietary fiber per day. The various yield of the different source of cassava pulp that used as raw material in this assessment is shown in Table 3. The moisture content of the origin cassava pulp seem to influence the yield of dietary fiber production.

Unexpected performance was occurred to the existing cyclone separation system that could not classify the starch-rich powder and fiber-rich one. The most probably causation is the disruption of starch granules while its heated and pressed in the combination of high temperature and moisture content conditions. Referring to the Anwar, Khotimah, and Yanuar (2006) report, the shape of untreated native cassava starch is compact sphere, while the pregelatinized cassava starch is broken debris. The treated starch debris seemly has a similar floating characteristic as fiber debris, so that why air classifier apparatus was not performed as expected.

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**CONCLUSION** The physical (heating and shear stressing) treatment of the cassava pulp by means of double drum dryer that pointed to modify the starch contained in the material is appropriate processing procedure for dietary fiber production. Eventhough the cassava dietary fiber having physicochemical characteristics that slightly better than the other commercial fibers, but it still contained high percentage of starch. It is a great challenge to develop the other physical treatment integrated with the air classifier system to separate the starch-rich powder and fiber-rich ones more efficient and effective.

Cassava pulp as a by-product of tapioca industry which is currently limited to be utilized as feed stuff seem to have a great potency to be converted as dietary fiber. Those functional food production that adhered to the starch production system would enhance both the added value

chain and competitiveness of the tapioca industry.

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THE EFFECT OF ZINCMICRO NUTRIENT ON ROOT FUNGI DISEASE  
DEVELOPMENT OF CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) IN SULUSUBAN,  
SUB-DISTRICT ANAK TUHA, LAMPUNG TENGAH

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Zincmicro nutrient application on development of fungal disease in cassava root. The study was conducted in Sulusuban, Central Lampung Regency and in the Laboratory of Plant Pests and Diseases University of Lampung. The study consisted of 15 experimental plots with 3 treatments and 5 groups. Treatment was arranged in a randomized block design (RBD) with five groups based on the time of observation. Treatments consisted of control, fertilizer of 20 kg Zincmicro, and 40 kg Zincmicro per ha. The results showed that suspected pathogens fungal diseases that attack the roots of the cassava plant caused by the fungus *Neoscytalidium* sp. However, the nutrient application could increase plant height. Treatment of 40 kg Zincmicro per ha showed the highest occurrence of disease compared with controls and 20 kg Zincmicro/ha. Moreover, the effect of Zincmicro nutrient did not significantly affect the number of leaves and leaf greenness. Key words: cassava, fertilizer *Neoscytalidium* sp, Zincmicro.

**INTRODUCTION** Indonesia self-sufficient of rice had been already declining resulted in rice dependent reached an alarming level. Rice has become a major supplier of carbohydrates for the majority even almost all Indonesians. The public perception is when people do not consume rice yet, to be told not eat in that day even though the stomach was full. Such perceptions could be a deviant concept of thinking. The government along with the scientists is now working hard to find new sources of food for Indonesian people on a single source of carbohydrates perse (Hendy, 2007).

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is an important food crop commodity as producer of food source of carbohydrate and raw material of food, chemical and animal feed. Indonesia has the potential of tubers as a source of carbohydrates as well as local flour raw materials that are not inferior to flour, namely ganyong, gembili, sweet potato, garut, cassava and others.

In Indonesia, cassava is used as staple food number three after rice and corn. The spread of cassava is widespread to all provinces in Indonesia. The cassava production centers that enter the top five provinces with the highest harvest in 2015 are Lampung Province (7,387,084 tons), Central Java (3,571,594 tons), East Java (3,161,573 tons), West Java (2,000,224 tons), and North Sumatra (1,619,495 tons). In Lampung Province, Central Lampung is the largest cassava production district with a total production of 2,523,230 tons (Center Bureau of Statistic, 2016).

Increasing the need for high utilization of processed cassava must be balanced with high production. There are many obstacles that cause the decrease of production that is the factor of seed and the area of cultivation land. In addition, there are also cultivation factors as well as attacks of pests and diseases (Adriani, 2016).

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (2016), a decline in cassava production in Lampung. In 2011 the production of cassava reached 9,193,676 tons, and

Proceeding International Conference on Cassava, Bandar Lampung, 23 – 24 November 2017 7 decreased every year until the year 2015 reached 7,384,099 tons. One of the factors causing a decrease in production is suspected of a pathogen attack caused by root fungus.



One of the efforts in increasing the production of cassava is by fertilization. Nutritional needs of cassava plants are very high for the process of formation of tubers, stems, leaves, and resistance to pest and pathogen attacks. In the grouping, nutrient elements are divided into two, namely macro nutrients and micro nutrients. Micro nutrients that help in the process of plant metabolism element Fe, elements Zn, elements Mo, elements Cu, elements Mn, elements Boron (Mengel and Kirby, 1982).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS** The research was conducted in Sulusuban, Kecamatan Anak Tuha, Central Lampung District and in Pest and Disease Plant and Plant Biotechnology 2 floor of Lampung University. This research was conducted for 5 months starting from October 2016 until March 2017.

Materials used included cassava stem, Zincmicro fertilizer with content of Mg, Zn, Mn, B, Cu, Ca, Co, Mo, S, PSA media, alcohol. While the tool used is meter, hand counter, green leaf gauge (SPAD), paper label, plastic bag, stationery, petri dish, bor gabus, ose needle, plastic wrap, hoe, and others.

The study consisted of 15 plots of experimental plots consisting of 3 treatments and 5 groups. Each plot measured 10 m x 10 m. The treatments were arranged in a randomized block design (RAK) consisting of five groups based on observation time. The treatments were P0 (control), P1 (Zincmicro 20 kg fertilizer), P2 (Zincmicro 40 kg fertilizer) repeated as many as five replications. In this research, cassava planting is done by other parties that have been planted in July 2016.

Observations were made at 5-month-old after planting of cassava. Sampling was determined by 5 samples per plot diagonally. The data obtained in each observation was analyzed the variation and separation of the mean value using 5% BNT test.

#### Land preparation

Before planting the land first done piracy twice and done renewal to smooth the chunks of soil.

#### Preparation of stem cuttings and planting

Varieties of cassava used in this study are cassava varieties of Thailand. Cuttings grown using stem cuttings that have grown with size 25 cm. Spacing used 80 cm x 60 cm.

#### Fertilization

The fertilizer used in this research is Urea 200 kg / ha, KCl 200 kg / ha, and SP-36 100 kg / ha. The application of Urea and KCl fertilizers was doubled with a dose of half the total fertilizer. While application of SP-36 fertilizer done at the same time at first fertilization. The first application of fertilizer was done when the plant was 1 BST and the second fertilization was done when the plant was 3 BST. Zincmicro application of fertilizer is given one time at the same time the first basic fertilizer by digging around the plant with a distance of 10 cm

from the plant.

#### Variable Observations

Plant height was measured from the height of the plant using a scale meter from the base of the stem to the end of the leaf on each sample. The leaf number was counting including the petiole of cassava in each sample full openly leaf. Additionally, observation of

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green leaf is done by using green leaf gauge (SPAD) that is by reprimanding green leaves as much as three replications and then averaged. In measuring greenish leaf, the measured leaves are in the middle of the leaf and three leaf lobes at random. At the time of measurement (using the SPAD tool) the measuring position should be back to the sun, so that the measurement results obtained more accurate because it is not disturbed by sunlight.

Observation of the incidence of root fungus disease is done by counting the plants infected by root fungi on each plot measuring 10m x 10m by using hand counter tool. To calculate the incidence of disease can be calculated by the formula:

$$Kp = n / N \times 100\% \quad Kp = \text{Disease incidence}$$

n = Number of illnesses  
N = Number of population observed

Observations in the laboratory aim to ascertain the root cause of roots in cassava with the following methods:

#### Making PSA media.

To make a PSA media as much as 1 liter required 200 grams of potatoes, 20 grams of sugar, 20 grams for stems, and 1 liter of distilled water. How to manufacture is as follows: the potatoes are cut into small disc and then boiled for 45 minutes using aquades until the potatoes become soft and exit extract, then boiled potato water is inserted into the tube Erlenmeyer then put sugar and so that the stem has been cut into small pieces autoclave for 60 minutes at 121°C and 1 atm pressure. After sterilization of the media left to warm the nails then added lactic acid as much as 1.4 ml using a micro pipette then stirred and the media is poured into a petri dish. Isolation of pathogens from plant tissues.

Part of cassava plant stems symptom of root fungus is isolated in the laboratory. Isolation is done by cutting the line between the sick and healthy sticks of ± 2 x 2 mm, then washed with aquades then 1% NaOCl solution and rinsed with different aquades. After that it is dried on tissue paper and then isolated on the PSA media. The root mushrooms that have grown are then purified. To get a pure culture that is done by taking hyphae by using needle end then grown on PSA media. Inoculation of root fungus.

Pure root mushroom isolate was inoculated with cultivation of cassava crops by wounding and then attached to pure cultures isolated from sick plant tissue and then observed whether to

cause symptoms such as plants that have been isolated previously.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION** Symptoms of root fungus disease began to be seen at the time of the five-month-old plant after planting (BST). Initial symptoms caused by root fungi are the occurrence of hyphae at the base of the stem of the cassava plant (Fig. 1A) and the leaves undergo chlorosis starting from the oldest leaves (Fig. 1B).



B A

A B Figure 2. Pure culture of root fungus isolated at 7 days (A), culture of *Neoscytalidium* sp. according to Schechtman (2008) (B).

The base piece of the stem which is attacked by root fungi pathogens when grown on a PSA medium will result in a colony that is initially white and then slowly turns black (Fig. 2A). This is similar to the result of isolation obtained by (Schechtman, 2008) which has a *Neoscytalidium* sp. (Figure 2B).

A B

Figure 3. Arthrospora result of insulation of base of stem of cassava plant at magnification of 40x (A) Arthrospora according to Tendolkar et al., (2015) (B).

Microscopic observations on pure cultures derived from the isolation of the base of the sick cassava stems indicate a special structure (Fig. 3A). The special structure obtained from

Figure 1. Symptoms of root fungus disease in cassava

plants, there is hyphae at the base of the stem of cassava (A), and leaves have chlorosis starting from the oldest leaves (B).

the isolation of the base of the sick cassava stems is similar to the special structure possessed by the *Neoscytalidium* fungus which has arthrospores (single-celled spores formed by discontinuation of

hyphae cells) according to Ann et al. (2002).

Inoculation results have been done, plants that have been inoculated with a pure culture derived from the isolation of the base of the stem of sick cassava, showing the same symptoms with sick plants that are in the field. Early symptoms can be seen with yellowing of leaves starting from the oldest leaves, then at the base of the stem there are hyphae. Furthermore, the leaves begin to fall from the oldest leaves until eventually the plant becomes dead with the yams become rotten.

A B

Figure 5. Symptoms present in the field (A),

pathogenicity test results (B). Based on similarities of data obtained from observation of symptoms in the field, macroscopic and microscopic observations, and pathogenesis tests have been done, suspected cause of root fungus disease that attacks cassava in Sulusuban, Sub-District Anak Tuha Central Lampung caused by fungus *Neoscytalidium* sp.

Field observation showed that the incidence of root fungus disease fluctuated in every observation. This is due to the humidity and temperature conditions that support the environment for the spread and development of root fungi. BNT test at 5% showed that the higher application of Zincmicro fertilizer given the higher the occurrence of cassava root fungus (Table 1). Treatment P1 showed that the level of fungus root fungus is lower than P2 treatment. However, treatment P1 showed no significant difference with P0 treatment.

Table 1. Effect of Zincmicro fertilizer on the incidence of root fungus cassava disease

Treatment Information	The Occurrence of Cassava
Root Fungus (%) P0 Control	2,80 b
P1 Zincmicro fertilizer 20 kg / ha	1,80 b
P2 Zincmicro fertilizer 40 kg / ha	6,00 a
BNT 5%	3,20

Information: values in the same column followed by the same letter show no significant difference (BNT test 0.05).

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The results showed that Zincmicro fertilizer has an effect on plant height, but it has no effect on leaf number and greenishness of leaves. Table 2 shows that the best dose of fertilizer that can increase the plant height is the Zincmicro 40 kg / ha fertilizer (P2) fertilizer.

Table 2. Effect of Zincmicro fertilizer on plant height

Treatment Information	The Occurrence of Cassava
Root Fungus (%) P0 Control	
106,72 b	P1 Zincmicro fertilizer 20 kg / ha
115,56 b	P2 Zincmicro fertilizer 40 kg / ha
162,60 a	BNT 5%
31,104	

Information: values in the same column followed by the same letter show no significant difference (BNT test 0.05).

Microscopic observations on pure cultures derived from the isolation of the base of the stems of crops of sick cassava, indicate the existence of a special structure. The special structure obtained from isolation results is similar to that of the arthrospores (one-celled spores formed by the breakdown of hypha cells). This is similar to *Arthospora* according to Tendolkar et al., (2015) obtained on the pure culture of *Neoscytalidium* sp fungi (Fig. 4B). Then inoculation of

new plants. The inoculation results show the same symptoms as sick plants in the field. Early symptoms can be seen with yellowing of leaves starting from the oldest leaves, then at the base of the stem there are hyphae. Furthermore, the leaves begin to fall from the oldest leaves until eventually the plant becomes dead with the yams become rotten.

Results of field observations showed that Zincmicro fertilizer application did not affect the number of leaves and the greenishness of leaves. However, the application of such fertilizers can increase plant growth based on plant height. The results are in line with the results of research by Ershad (2017) which states that application of Bio-slurry fertilizer with micro nutrient content of Zn, Mn, Cu, Mo can stimulate the growth of plants. In Zincmicro fertilizer contain nutrients Mg, Zn, Mn, B, Cu, Ca, Co, Mo, S, One of the micro nutrients that serves to spur plant growth is Zn, which plays a role in enzyme activator, chlorophyll formation and help the process of photosynthesis .

Based on 5% BNT test showed that Zincmicro 40 kg / ha fertilizer dose was obtained by the highest disease incidence compared with control and 20 kg / ha. This means that the higher the dose of Zincmicro fertilizer applied, the more vulnerable plants to attack the root fungus of cassava. Therefore, plants need balanced nutrients to grow optimally. One of the micro nutrient content applied is the Mn element, which is a supporter of dehydrogenase enzyme activity, decarboxylation, kinase, oxidase, and peroxidase. Peroxidase enzyme activity can increase plant resistance to pathogen attack. This is in line with the research of Suswati et al. (2015) that peroxidase enzyme activity can increase banana fiber resilience against bacterial wilt disease caused by Blood Disease Bacterium (BDB) and Fusarium wilt by *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*.

The disease caused by *Neoscytalidium* sp. tend to be found in tropical countries. This pathogen has the characteristics of a feathered colony or wool colony on day 2 to day 3, which gradually turns into gray colony on day 4, and dark gray to black pigmentation at day 7 (Rusmarini et al. 2017).

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Root fungus disease can decrease the population because the wilted plant usually ends in death. When an attack on a plant has been berubi, many yams are rotten, easily loose and left in the soil when harvested so as to decrease the yield of sweet potato (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Tuber rot caused by root fungus attack

CONCLUSION Zincmicro fertilizer application can not suppress the incidence of root fungus disease in cassava plants caused by *Neosectalidium* sp. Zincmicro fertilizer application can increase the height of the plant, but it does not affect the number of leaves and the greenness of leaves.

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THE EFFECT OF ETHREL TREATMENT ON THE GROWTH  
AND PRODUCTION OF TWO VARIETIES OF CASSAVA  
PLANT (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz)

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ABSTRACT

Growth inhibition can be interpreted as a compound that affects the plant physiology process. Its influence can

stimulate and inhibit the physiology of plants. One of the growth inhibitions that can be used to inhibit growth is ethrel with ethephon active ingredient. The application of ethephon results in the growth of plant obstacles. The purpose of this research was to study the effect of ethrel concentration which influenced on vegetative growth and production of two varieties of cassava plant. This research used the UJ 3 and Kasetsart varieties of cassava cuttings with 25 cm length and age of 8-12 months. The treatments were arranged factorially (8 x 2) in a randomized block design with 4 replications used as a block, each block consisted of 16 sub samples. The first factors were the treatment of eight different ethrel concentrations as 0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2; 2,5; 3; and 3,5 ml/l. The second factors were two types of cassava varieties haved UJ 3 and Kasetsart. Ethrel was applied through leaves when the plants were 60 days after planting with the volume of 50 ml per plant. Variables observed in this research were plant height; number of fresh leaves; wet weight of leaves, stems, and roots; and dry weight of leaves, stems, and roots. The result showed that ethrel treatment inhibited elongation of stem and decreased wet and dry weight of leaves, stem and roots of cassava plants in UJ 3 variety. Key words: cassava, ethrel, varieties.

INTRODUCTION Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) was one of the food crops that can grow in the tropics including in Indonesia. Cassava can be used as a source of carbohydrates, food, feed and raw materials for various industrial products. According to Noerwijati et al. (2011), cassava plants could produce tubers well with a conducive growth at an altitude of 300 meters above sea level. Based on this, technology was needed to increase cassava production through an intensification program in the form of the use of growth inhibition.

Growth inhibitions were regulatory substances that affects the physiological processes of plants, both natural compounds and artificial chemical compounds whose effects can stimulate and inhibit the process of plant physiology (Nuryanah, 2004). Growth inhibitions in plants consist of five groups: auxin, gibberellin, cytokinins, ethylene and abscisic acid with distinctive features and different effects on physiological processes (Hendaryono dan Wijayani, 1994). This research used one of the plant growth regulator especially ethrel containing the active ingredient ethephon of some concentrations. Ethylene is one of the plant growth regulator which in the form of gas and is always formed in every network of plants that experience aging or stress. In plants, ethrel with the active ingredient ethephon releasing ethylene compounds and producing physiological effects similar to ethylene (Khrishnamoorthy, 1981).

Based on research of Siregar (1995), the ginger plant applied with ethrel with the highest concentration of 15000 ppm resulted a plant rhizome weight of 0,318 kg, increased compared to the control. According to Basra (2000), ethephon is used in the ornamental industry to delay flowering, selective flower abortion, leaf abscission as well as to reduce stem elongation and increase stem strength. Based on studies that have been carried out using ethrel, the effect of ethrel on cassava production has not been known yet and is expected to increase roots production. This was because the use of ethrel has never reported about its use

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in cassava plants. The purposes of the study were to study the effect of ethrel concentrations on vegetative growth of two cassava varieties and study the effect of ethrel concentrations on the

production of two cassava varieties.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS** This research was conducted in integrated field of University of Lampung from march 2017 until August 2017. Plot size was 16x10 m and cassava planted with distance 100x80 cm. The treatments were arranged factorially (8 x 2) in a randomized block design with 4 replications used as a block, each block consisted of 16 sub samples. The first factors were the treatment of eight different ethrel concentrations as 0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2; 2,5; 3; and 3,5 ml/l. The second factors were two clones of cassava called UJ 3 and Kasetsart.

Ethrel was applied through leaves when the plants are 60 days after planting with the volume of 50 ml per plant. The data in each treatment were calculated by its middle value and homogeneity was tested. Real data were analyzed by analyses of variance, followed by the least significant difference test with a level of 5%. The variables observed in 2 and 4 weeks after application were plant height and number of fresh leaves. The variables observed at harvest time of 5 months after planting were the wet and dry weight of leaves, stems and roots.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** Eight different ethrel concentrations (0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2; 2,5; 3; dan 3,5 ml/l) applied through leaves significantly affected plant height on 4 weeks after application, number of fresh leaves 2 and 4 weeks after application, wet and dry weight of roots. The use of 2 cassava varieties UJ 3 and Kasetsart significantly affected the number of fresh leaves on 2 and 4 weeks after application and the weight of wet and dry leaves, stems, and roots. The interaction between ethrel concentrations and 2 cassava plant varieties only had a significant effect on the number of fresh leaves on 2 weeks after application (Table 1). Table 1. Recapitulation of variance analysis results based on the middle square for all observations of application treatment variables for eight different ethrel concentrations (0; 0,5; 1; 1,5; 2; 2,5; 3; dan 3,5 ml/L) to inhibit two cassava plant varieties.

Variables Observed Ethrel (E) Variety (V) E x V Plant Height 2 WAA tn tn tn Plant Height 4 WAA 973,02\* tn tn Number of fresh leaves 2 WAA

136,85\* 526,13\* 37,83\*

Number of fresh leaves 4 WAA

5,70\* 30,68\* tn

Wet Weight of Leaves tn 222713,21\* tn Dry Weight of Leaves tn 23161,04\* tn Wet Weight of Stems tn 3783170,88\* tn Dry Weight of Stems tn 511117,76\* tn Wet Weight of Roots 336972,81\*

837591,04\* tn Dry Weight of Roots 35603,76\* 98000,30\* tn \* = significant difference at  $\alpha = 5\%$ ; tn = No

significant difference at  $\alpha = 5\%$  Plant Height

Observations on plant height on 4 weeks after application followed by LSD test analysis were presented in Table 2. Although the concentration of 2,5 ml/l was not

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significantly different from the concentration of 3 and 3,5 ml/l, but had a value with a low plant height. It indicated that concentration of 2,5 ml/l most inhibits plant height on 4 weeks after application (Figure 1). In the concentration treatment of 1 ml/l, the UJ 3 variety was higher than Kasetsart variety and then went down at a concentration of 1,5 to 3,5 ml/l. It was suspected that UJ 3 variety were more responsive to ethrel in inhibiting plant height at an increase of 1,5 to 2,5 ml/l. Table 2. The effect of the application of ethrel concentration on the height of cassava plant at

4 weeks after  
application.

Ethrel concentrations Plant Height (cm) 0,0ml/L 171,06 a 0,5 ml/L 164,44 ab 1,0ml/L 167,44 a 1,5 ml/L 150,38 cd 2,0 ml/L 158,06 bc 2,5 ml/L 141,06 e 3,0ml/L 145,50 de 3,5 ml/L 148,69 de BNT 5 % 8,28 Information: The middle value followed by the same letter are not different according to the LSD test at  $\alpha = 5\%$

Figure 1. Graph of plant height for different ethrel concentrations in two cassava plant varieties observed on 4 weeks after application.

Number of fresh leaves

Application of some ethrel concentrations significantly affected the number of fresh leaves on plants on 2 weeks or 17 days after application, and also affected the use of two cassava plant varieties at 2 weeks after application. Combination of ethrel concentration and the use of two cassava plant varieties significantly affected the number of fresh leaves at 2 weeks after application (Table 3). The effect of concentration of 3,5 ml/l ethrel to UJ 3 variety inhibited the growth of leaf numbers with an average number of leaves lower than the other concentrations of 8,50 strands at the age of 11 weeks after plant or 2 weeks after application or 17 days after application. Based on the results the ethrel application concentration of 3,5 ml/l had an effect on inhibiting the growth of the number of leaves on UJ 3 variety. The number of fresh leaves of the plant on the age of 2 weeks after the application had a significant effect because the cassava plant had decreased the number of leaves. This was marked by the fallen leaves of plants especially in UJ 3 variety (Figure 2).

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Table 3. The effect of the application of ethrel concentration on two cassava plant varieties to the number of fresh leaves of cassava plants at 2 weeks after application.

Ethrel concentrations Number of fresh leaves (Strand) UJ 3 Kasetart 0,0 ml/L 25,13 a

X	23,13 a	X 0,5 ml/L	20,13 b
X	22,50 a	X 1,0 ml/L	21,38 a
Y	23,38 a	X 1,5 ml/L	15,38 bc
Y	23,00 a	X 2,0 ml/L	12,25 cd
Y	21,13 a	X 2,5 ml/L	9,75 d
Y	18,25 a	X 3,0 ml/L	10,13 cd
Y	18,50 a	X 3,5 ml/L	8,50 d

18,63 a X BNT 5% 5,47 Information: The middle value followed by the same letter in the same column are not differ according to the LSD test  $\alpha$  at  $\alpha = 5\%$ . The middle value followed by the same letter in the same line are not differ according to the LSD test  $\alpha$  at  $\alpha = 5\%$ .

Figure 2. Number of fresh leaves for different ethrel concentrations in two cassava plant varieties observed on 2 weeks after application. Cassava plants treated by some concentrations of ethrel on 4 weeks after the application had a significant effect on the number of fresh leaves. In addition, the use of two cassava plant varieties also significantly affected the number of fresh leaves on 4 weeks after application (Table 4). The number of fresh leaves of UJ 3 variety was more than that of Kasetsart. This was due to an increase in the number of leaves in the plant which was characterized by the growth of leaves on the branch buds on the stem. Fallen leaves caused a decrease in the number of main stem leaves and UJ 3 variety lost more leaves on the main stem than Kasetsart. The place of the leaf stalk on the main stem whose leaves had fallen would grow branch shoots with new leaves resulting in increasing the number of leaves and

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fresh weight of leaf of plants on 4 weeks after application. 0,5 ml/l ethrel treatment could inhibit the growth of fresh leaves on Kasetsart variety. Table 4. The effect of the application of ethrel concentration and the use of 2 cassava varieties

on the number of fresh leaves planted with cassava at 4 weeks after application.

Varieties Number of fresh leaves (Strand)

UJ 3 61,25a Kasetsart 39,97b

BNT 5 % = 15,48 Ethrel

concentrations

0,0ml/L 32,75c 0,5 ml/L 32,13c 1,0ml/L 47,25b

1,5 ml/L 47,00b 2,0 ml/L 60,94a 2,5 ml/L 59,06a

3,0ml/L 60,19a 3,5 ml/L 65,56a

BNT 5 % = 7,74 Information: The middle value followed by the same letter are not differ according to the LSD test at  $\alpha = 5\%$

Figure 3. Number of fresh leaves in different ethrel concentrations in two cassava plant varieties observed at the 4 weeks after application.

#### Wet Weight of Leaves, Stems and Roots

The results showed that cassava plant varieties significantly affected the wet weight of leaves, stems and roots in plants at 5 months after planting (Table 5) and the application of ethrel significantly affected the wet weight of roots plant at 5 months after planting (Table 6.). Based on Graph 4, the wet weight of leaves on UJ 3 variety which showed the lowes weight was at 3 ml/l. In the Kasetsart variety the 2 ml/l ethrel application shows the lowest weight. The wet weight of leaves on UJ 3 variety showed lower yields than Kasetsart variety. This is because some leaves of UJ 3 variety leaves have fallen during harvesting.

UJ 3 and Kasetsart varieties, in the node section, plants grew buds or branches. The shoots or branches eventually grew and elongated. This caused the wet weight of the stem to be treated differently. Wet weight of stem of UJ 3 variety showed the lowest weight found at

Proceeding International Conference on Cassava, Bandar Lampung, 23 – 24 November 2017 19 concentrations of 2,5 ml/l. In the application of 1,5 ml/l ethrel, Kasetsart variety showed the lowest weight. Based on the varieties, UJ 3 variety had a lower weight. Table 5. The effect of the use of two cassava plant varieties on the wet weight of leaves, stems and roots in plants 5 months after planting.

Varieties Wet Weight of Leaves  
(g/plant)

Wet Weight of Stems (g/plant)

Wet Weight of Roots (g/plant) UJ 3 89,65 b 998,99 b 247,91 b Kasetsart 207,63 a 1485,25 a 476,71 a  
BNT 5 % 74,79 369,45 206,44 Information: The middle value followed by the same letter are not differ according to

Table 6. The effect of the application of ethrel concentration on wet and dry weight of roots of cassava plant at 5 months after planting.

Ethrel concentrations

Wet Weight of Roots (g/plant)

Dry Weight of Roots (g/plant)

0 ml/L 702,08 a 219,01 a 0,5 ml/L 568,65 b 182,36 b 1 ml/L 499,23 b 156,90 b 1,5 ml/L 322,26 c 101,88 c 2 ml/L 297,30 c 92,54 c 2,5 ml/L 151,94 d 44,20 d 3 ml/L 193,50 d 50,93 d 3,5 ml/L 163,55 d 49,34 d BNT 5 % 103,22 35,85 Information: The middle value followed by the same letter are not differ according to the LSD test at  $\alpha = 5\%$

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Figure 4. Fresh weight of leaves, stems and roots for different ethrel concentrations in two cassava plant varieties observed on the 5 months after planting.

The application of different ethrel concentrations caused the root wet weight to be lower than without ethrel or control. This proved that ethrel affected the wet weight of roots. Wet weight of roots in UJ 3 variety showed the lowest weight found at concentrations of 2,5 ml/l, in the Kasetsart the application of 3,5 ml/l showed the lowest weight compared to other concentrations.

Dry Weight of Leaves, Stems and Roots

The results showed that the used of two cassava plant varieties significantly affected the dry weight of leaves, stems, and roots on plants aged 5 months after planting (Table 7). In addition, the application of several ethrel concentrations significantly affected the dry weight of roots on plants at 5 months after planting (Table 6). Dry weight of roots of UJ 3 showing the lowest weight was found at concentrations of 2,5 ml/l compared to other concentrations. The 3,5 ml/l of ethrel application in Kasetsart variety showed the lowest weight compared to other concentrations.

The dry weight of leaves of UJ 3 variety showed the lowest weight compared to Kasetart variety, especially at concentration of 2,5 ml/l compared to other concentrations (Table 7). In the Kasetsart variety application of 3 ml/l ethrel showed the lowest weight compared to other concentrations (Figure 5). This was the same as the wet weight of leaf because the number of leaves of UJ 3 variety was less because at the time of harvest many leaves of the cassava plant have fallen.

Table 7. The effect of the use of two cassava plant varieties on the dry weight of leaves, stems and roots in plants 5 months after planting.

Varieties Dry Weight of Leaves (g/plant)

Dry Weight of Stems (g/plant)

Dry Weight of Roots (g/plant) UJ 3 25,90 b 228,90 b 73,01 b Kasetsart 63,95 a 407,63 a 151,28 a BNT 5 % 22,14 114,23 71,71 Information: The middle value followed by the same letter are not differ according to the LSD test at  $\alpha = 5\%$

The dry weight of stems in UJ 3 variety showed the lowest weight found at a concentration of 2,5 ml/l compared to other concentrations. In the Kasetsart variety application of 1,5 ml/l ethrel showed the lowest weight compared to other concentrations (Figure 5). The dry weight of the stems at each concentration of both UJ 3 and Kasetsart varieties varied. This was due to the number of buds or



branches that grew in the plant node or the place where the leaf stalks were different. In addition to plant height also affected the weight of the stem both wet and dry.

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Figure 5. Graph of dry weight of leaves, stems and roots for different ethrel concentrations in two cassava plant varieties observed on the 5 months after planting.

Plant growth was inhibited after ethrel application, the higher the ethrel concentration, the more inhibition of the extension of the plant stem. The inhibition occurred was marked by shortening the segment on the stem. Ethrel application was in suppressing plant growth also occurred in chili plants in which ethrel inhibited the growth of plant height and leaf size compared with no treatment. In soybean Tondang (2015), applying ethrel with concentrations of 0, 100, 200 and 300 ppm gave the result that the higher the concentration resulted in lower plant height.

Cassava plants applied by some ethrel concentrations had a smaller wet and dry weight of roots compared to controls or without ethrel. These results were similar to other study with ethrel treatment in *Curcuma alismatifolia* Gagnep. In this study plant height was inhibited and the weight rhizome per clump reduced, but did not affect the size and number of rhizomes. Application of 500 ppm ethrel reduced the accumulation of nutrients in the upper part of the soil (N, P, and K) and the organs in the soil (Khuankaew, 2009). Some what different from the results of this study, the ethrel application with gibberellic acid in sugarcane plants increased the dry weight of the plant and sucrose content.

The influence of ethrel or ethephon was thought to caused cassava plants to aging on the leaves. According to Saparwadi (2014), hormones that played a role in leaf abortion were auxin and ethylene. When the leaves were old the amount of auxin would decrease as a result of the cells in the absciss layer which are more sensitive to ethylene. So ethylene affect the formation of an enzymes dissolved the middle lamella and the wall in the absciss cells. As a result the absciss cells will be weak and be unable to support the leaves finally the leaves will fall. Experiments on water culture in the *Ipomea cairica* plant showed that ethephon released ethylene directly on the leaves and caused an increase in electrolyte leakage, aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC), abscisic acid, and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and decreased chlorophyll content and photosynthetic activity (Sun, et al., 2015).

CONCLUSSION Ethrel treatment of cassava plants in UJ 3 variety was more effective in inhibiting the growth of plant height, the number of fresh leaves and reducing the weight of wet and dry leaves, stems and roots.

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IDENTIFYING CHEMICAL COMPOUND IN CEARA RUBBER SKIN WHICH IS  
POTENTIAL TO BE NATURAL ANTI-MICROBE BY USING GAS  
CHROMATOGRAPHY-MASS SPECTROMETRY (GC-MS)

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#### ABSTRACT

The ceara rubber skin is one of wastes seldom to use, even though ceara rubber contains saponin active compound which is potential to be natural anti-microbe. The objective of this research was to find out the content of ceara rubber skin extract. This research was conducted in 2 stages. The first stage was extracting ceara rubber skin with ethanol dissolvent. The extraction contained of maceration and evaporation conducted in Chemistry Laboratory of Faculty of Science in Lampung University. The second stage was testing the ceara rubber skin content by using GC-MS. This research was conducted in Integrated Laboratory of Lampung University. The results showed that ceara rubber skin contained of chemical compounds including Ethanedioic acid, dibutyl ester., Octanoic acid, methyl ester., 2,4-dihydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furan-3-one., Estra-1,3,5 (10-trien-17-one, 2[(trimethylsilyl) amino] -3-[trimethylsilyl] oxy], Nonanal dimethyl acetal., 2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-(hydroxymethyl), 1-pentanol, 2-ethyl-4-methyl., Decanoic acid, methyl ester., Benzaldehyde, 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy., Sucrose., Dodecanoic acid, methyl ester., 1-carbethoxy-3,4-dicarbomethoxy-gamma-carboline., Tridecanoic acid, 12-methyl, methyl ester., Pentadecanoic acid, 14-methyl ester., Methyl.beta-d-galactopyranoside., 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z), methyl ester., 8-Octadecenoic acid (Z), and methyl ester. Most of these chemical compounds are antioxidant, such as Octadecenoic Acid, which inhibit microbe growth. Key words: chemical compounds, ceara rubber skin, GC-MS

**INTRODUCTION** Indonesia is a country with rich natural resources, including cassava, a popular plant in Indonesia. Cassava has some varieties, and one of cassava varieties growing widely in Indonesian regions is ceara rubber cassava. Ceara rubber is one of unused cassava varieties by people, because it contains cyanide acid toxic compound, including its skin. However, according to Hilda (2011), ceara rubber contains saponin bioactive compound. Saponin compound has anti-microbe property by reducing surface tension of bacteria cell wall so that it inhibits bacteria enzyme activity (Zahro, 2013). Cassava skin is a side product of peeling in cassava-based food product processing. Cassava skin constitutes 16% of total of cassava tuber weight (Hidayat, 2009). The objective of this research was to find out the chemical components contained in ceara rubber cassava skin by using GC-MS method, because cassava skin is merged with the tuber, the skin is expected to have the same compound with the tuber and have a potential to be a natural anti-microbe, and this will improve the use of ceara rubber cassava skin which has been being treated as waste so far.

**MATERIAL AND METHOD** Material and equipment

Materials used in this research were ceara rubber cassava skin collected from Mr. Rohman's

cassava plantation in Metro of Lampung province, ethanol 70%, polar dissolvent, aqua distillate, and alcohol 70%. Equipments used included knife, basin, blender, filter paper, macerator, beaker tube, Erlenmeyer tube, vacuum rotary evaporator, scale tube, stirrer, Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS).

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#### Research Method

This research was conducted in two stages. The first stage was ceara rubber cassava skin sample preparation and extraction of the skin in the Laboratory of Chemistry in Faculty of Sciences in Lampung University. The second stage was the research included testing of chemical compounds contained in the ceara rubber cassava skin by using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) which was conducted in Integrated Laboratory of Lampung University.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Ceara Rubber Skin Extraction

Ceara rubber cassava skin was taken in the morning, washed and dried to remove dirt on the material. It was shredded into smaller sizes. Grated skin was then dried to remove water content to make extraction process easier. After grated skin was dried up, 500 gram of dry weight was taken to make extraction by using ethanol 70% solvent.

Figure 2. Chromatograph graphic of Ceara rubber cassava skin extract

Figure 1. Extraction of Ceara rubber cassava skin and leaf

### 3 Testing Chemical Compounds in the Ceara Rubber Cassava Skin

Three  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample (Ceara rubber cassava skin extract) which had been washed with ethanol solvent was taken by using gas chromatograph inlet. The sample was then injected into gas chromatograph by the following conditions: Gas Chromatograph with Auto Sampler (Agilent Technologies 5973 N) and Mass Selective Detector 5873 I; Capillary Column (Innowax) with dimension of 60 m length, 0.2 mm wide, 0.25 mm film thickness; 290°C injector temperature; 290°C temperature detector; temperature program of 90°C (150 minutes) - 290°C (20 minutes); carriage gas – Helium 1 ml/min with constant flow; 1  $\mu\text{L}$  Split (ratio 50:1) injection volume; ethanol solvent. The analysis of chemical compounds contained in Ceara rubber cassava skin was conducted by using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS). Chromatograph results are presented in Figure 2.

The result of chromatograph graphic reading in Figure 2 derived the following compounds found in the Ceara rubber cassava skin extract.

Table 1. Chemical compounds found in the Ceara rubber cassava skin extract

No

Retention Time (minute )

Name of compound % Prob Area % Area

1	3,357	Ethanedioic acid, dibutyl ester	56,23	1974	0,48	2	4,857	Octanoic acid, methyl ester	63,23	26481	6,45	3																																																																																							
5,994	2,4-dihydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furan-3-one	74,66	46502	11,32	4	7,079	Estra-1,3,5(10-trien-17-one,2-[(trimethylsilyl)amino]-3- [trimethylsilyl]oxy]	45,23	2811	0,68	5	7,755	Nonanal dimethyl acetal	63,52	5829	1,42	6	7,936	2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-(hydroxymethyl)-	85,19	2949	0,72	7	8,241	1-pentanol,2-ethyl-4-methyl	45,61	1545	0,38	8	8,978	Decanoic acid, methyl ester	53,25	7762	1,89	9	11,837	Benzaldehyde, 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy	57,92	1090	0,27	10	13,081	Sucrose	69,94	9218	2,24	11	13,599	Dodecanoic acid, methyl ester	68,1	17459	4,25	12	14,156	1-carbethoxy-3,4-dicarbomethoxy-,gamma-carboline	35,99	2715	0,66	13	17,986	Tridecanoic acid, 12-methyl-, methyl ester	68,72	17656	4,30	14	21,997	Pentadecanoic acid, 14-methyl ester	62,99	223950	54,53	15	22,854	Methyl,beta,-d-galactopyranoside	56,64	7047	1,72	16	25,241	9-Octadecanoic acid (Z), methyl ester	23,67	5017	1,22	17	25,346	8-Octadecanoic acid (Z), methyl ester	21,51	7435	1,81	18	10,672	- 3806	0,93	19	17,234	- 19435	4,73	Total	410681	100

Table 1 shows that the ceara rubber cassava skin extract contained phenol and fatty acid compounds which had anti-bacteria property. According to Gurning (2015), Octadecenoic acid methyl ester has anti-oxidant and anti-microbe activities, and it also has activities as hypocholesterolemic, nematicide, anti-arthritic, hepato-protective, anti- androgenic, hypocholesterolemic 5-alpha reductase-inhibitor, anti-histaminic, anti-coronary, insectifuge, anti-eczemic, anti-acne. Pentadecanoic acid, tridecanoic acid, dodecanoic acid, decanoic acid, octanoic acid and ethanedioic acid compounds are fatty acids with anti-bacteria properties which impair cell membrane and wall structures with synergic mechanism of

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varying active compounds so that they will improve anti-bacteria activities (Padmini, et al.; 2010). 9-octadecenoic acid methyl ester (methyl elaidate), 9-octadecenoic acid (oleic acid), and octadecanoic acid (stearic acid) are able to inhibit microbe growth (Noviyanti, 2010; Asghar, et al., 2011).

Benzaldehyde compound content has a benefit to be preservative, because it can inhibit damage caused by microbe contamination and it can be used to make perfume because it produces fragrance aroma. Benzaldehyde is also widely used in making almond flavor in food and beverage. It can also be used as pesticide and intermediary to synthesize other organic compounds. Benzaldehyde is transformed into benzoate to make it into preservative, but it is more often to be used as material to make perfume (Gita, 2014).

**CONCLUSION** The results of the research indicated that the ceara rubber skin has an opportunity to be material for making natural anti-microbe, because it contains chemical compounds which are able to inhibit microbe growth such as pentadecanoic acid, tridecanoic acid, dodecanoic acid, decanoic acid, octanoic acid and ethanedioic acid.

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CORRELATION OF WHITENESS AND PROTEIN CONTENT OF MODIFIED  
CASSAVA FLOUR (MOCAF) MADE FROM DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF  
CASSAVA

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ABSTRACT

Modified cassava flour (mocaf) is a local flour alternative which is expected to be a substitute for wheat flour. The objective of this study was to examine the effect of cassava varieties on the whiteness and protein content of mocaf. The cassava varieties used in this study were Manggu, UJ-5, Mentega and Perelek. The whiteness of four mocaf samples was measured by using colorimeter. Data of mocaf whiteness was analyzed by ANOVA (analysis of variance) at a significance level of 5% and Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) if significantly different. There were significant differences ( $\alpha < 0,05$ ) on whiteness of four varieties of mocaf sample. There was no significant different of the whiteness level between UJ-5's mocaf flour (92,78%) and Mentega's mocaf flour (92,67%). The highest level of flour whiteness was UJ-5, while the lowest protein whiteness was Perelek variety (91,61%). The highest protein content was found in the flour of Mentega variety (3,4%), while the lowest content was found in Perelek flour (1,25%). Other than variety, the whiteness of the flour was also influenced by protein and water content. Key words: whiteness, mocaf, protein, variety

INTRODUCTION Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is one of Indonesian local commodity which can be utilized to meet local needs of foods as alternative



source of calories in certain communities other than rice and maize. According to Loebis et al. (2012), one of cassava derived product is Edible Modified Cassava Flour (EMCF) or called as mocaf. It has been reported that beneficial characteristics of mocaf are typical flavor and taste, whiter and higher of dissolved fiber content than gaplek flour and higher mineral than wheat and rice. It has swelling ability equal to medium protein flour (Subagio, 2009).

One of modification method for producing cassava flour is by fermentation (Subagio, 2009). The fermentation is performed before drying stage of fresh cassava flakes in order to improve physicochemical characteristic of mocaf. Improvement of the modification result is caused by starch liberation and hydrolysis (Hidayat et al. 2009). Hartati et al. (2003) have stated that high quality of mocaf has an equal whiteness to wheat flour. For selected food product, the quality of mocaf determines the final product of food. Other study has found the highest level of whiteness was produced by 0,5% salt using and soaking for three days i.e. 94,37% (Wanita and Wisnu, 2013).

Efendi (2010) has reported that mocaf characteristics are influenced by variety of cassava and length of fermentation time. The study aimed to investigate the correlation of whiteness to protein content of selected cassava variety.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS Time and Place of Study

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The study was performed on August 2016 in Postharvest Laboratory of Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP), Banten. The current study of advanced research has been reported by Lestari (2017).

**Materials** Materials used in the experiment were four varieties of cassava: Manggu, Mentega, Perelek and UJ-5. Equipments used were knife, peeler, grater, spinner, soaking tub, cabinet dryer, pressing tools, grinding machine and sieve.

### Preparation of Mocaf

Process of mocaf production was performed the following procedures presented in Figure 1.

Cassava

Peeling and washing

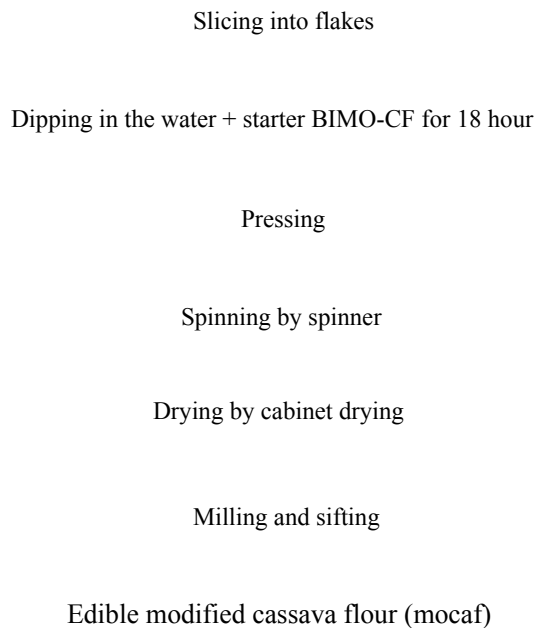


Figure 1. Flowchart of mocaf production

#### Whiteness, Protein and Water Content Analysis

The value of protein and water content used found in previous study by Lestari (2017). The mocaf was packed with clear plastic. The whiteness of mocaf was measured by colorimeter which was attached to the packed mocaf. The measurement was carried out in triplicate on three spot of each sample. Data of whiteness was analyzed statistically by using analysis of variance 5%. Subsequently, the analysis was followed by Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) if significantly different (Steel et al., 1993).

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#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### Whitenes Analysis

Colour is an important attribute which determine product performance as it affects to the consumer preferences. The whiteness is often used to present the flour quality during storage (Uchechukwu-Agua et al., 2015). The current study compared the whiteness value of four varieties of cassava i.e. Manggu, Mentega, Perelek and UJ-5 which is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Whiteness, protein and water content of mocaf

Variety	Whiteness	Protein (%)	Water Content (%)
Manggu	91,91 <sup>a</sup>	1,88	6,72
Mentega	92,67 <sup>b</sup>		

3,40 8,40 Perelek 91,61<sup>a</sup> 1,25 8,43 UJ-5 92,78<sup>b</sup> 1,52 4,67 \*Different letters in the same column indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) between variety at 5% level

According to Subagio (2008) in Hidayat et al. (2009), production of mocaf by chipping or grating cassava into flakes form resulted in whiteness value approximately 88- 91%. As shown in Table 1, the highest degree of white colour was found in UJ-5 flour (92.78%), on the other hand the lowest whiteness was found in Perelek flour (91,61%). The whiteness of Manggu and Perelek showed the significant differences to the Mentega and Uj-5 which was indicated by  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ . The value indicates that there was correlation between variety of cassava and the whiteness of the flour.

General acceptable criteria of mocaf was arranged by Indonesian National Standard. In accordance with the standard of mocaf No. 7622:2011 Table 2 showed that minimum quality requirement of whiteness is 87 (BSN, 2011). Therefore, the flour made from these varieties was in accordance with the required standard in terms of whiteness. Requirement of whiteness and water content of mocaf is presented in Table 2. Table 2. Quality requirement of mocaf (BSN, 2011)

Criteria Requirement Unit Whiteness Min 87 - Water content Max 13 %

According to Muchtadi and Sugiyono (1992), the whiteness of mocaf depends on tuber colour of cassava used. Yellow tuber of cassava contained of caroten as the source of vitamin A resulted in the low degree of whiteness when processed into the flour. Visually, Manggu, Perelek and UJ-5 had white colour of tuber while Mentega had yellow tuber. Other study reported that whiteness measurement of white tuber of cassava Malang 1 with fermentation length of 0, 24, 48 and 72 hour were about 68,48 to 76,40. While, the whiteness measurement of yellow tuber of cassava Mentega with fermentation length of 0, 24, 48 and 72 hour were about 68,24 to 70,30 (Efendi, 2010).

Based on data shown in Table 1, whiteness of Mentega was higher than Manggu and Perelek even though it had yellow tuber of cassava. This is probably caused by browning reaction at the time of drying which resulted in the appearance of brown colour. Rahmiati et al. (2016) stated that not only tuber colour of cassava which affects to the whiteness, temperature and humidity during drying could also do. Uneven heating temperature will affect on the brightness of the cassava flakes.

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Protein Content

Wahjuningsih (2011) has reported that protein content of the material has a strong influence to the whiteness of the flour. The higher of protein content in cassava, the lower of the whiteness of the mocaf produced. Other study stated that yellow colour of cassava Mentega produced mocaf with the highest content of protein (3,40%) compared to Manggu (1,88%), Perelek (1,25%) and UJ-5 (1,52%) (Lestari, 2017).

The data in Table 1 showed different circumstances where mocaf produced from Perelek had the lower whiteness than Mentega. As stated before that temperature during production had also affect to the flour colour (Rahmiati et al., 2016). Kusnandar (2010) has reported that browning reaction occurs to the high carbohydrate food material if heated. In the current study, drying stage of mocaf was carried out by using oven drying (40-60°C) without flipping the position of the flour that cause heat in the oven was not evenly distributed. As a result, the mocaf resulted had a different water content as presented in Table 1.

The highest water content in the flour was found in cassava Perelek (8,43%). This is probably affected on the whiteness degree. As shown in Table 1 where the lowest whiteness value is cassava Perelek (91,61%). On the other hand, UJ-5 flour had the highest whiteness value (92,78%). This value was inversely proportional to its content of water which was the lowest value (1,25%).

Protein content of mocaf is relatively lower than wheat flour which is resulted from wheat milling extraction. The wheat flour has approximately 10-14% protein (Riganakos et al., 1995). Therefore, many studies of food processing use mocaf as an alternative to wheat flour substitute. Yulifianti et al. (2012) have reported that the proportion of mocaf as wheat flour substitute varies between 30-40% in bakery, pastry and noodles. While in cakes, cookies and fried food the substitution reaches 50-100%.

**CONCLUSION** The highest whiteness of mocaf was found in cassava UJ-5, while the lowest was cassava Perelek. The whiteness was affected by some factors: cassava variety, protein content and water content of the mocaf.

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FARMERS CASSAVA MOTIVATION TO CHANGE PARTNERSHIP  
(CASE OF FARMERS SUGARCANE AND CASSAVA PARTNERSHIP)

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ABSTRACT

Partnerships in farming between companies and farmers are common. The purpose of this research to know 1) farmer income of Cassava and Sugarcane, 2) comparison income of farmer cassava and sugarcane, and 3) factors related to the change partnership of farmers. The location of the research was selected in Lampung Tengah District by purposive. The number of respondents was 47 people, and data collection was done through interview technique. Data analysis was done by using Binary Regression Logistic. The study was conducted from December 2015 to May 2016. The results showed: 1) farmer income of cassava farming is Rp.13.282.985,00 / ha / season, and farmer income of sugarcane farming is Rp. 11.403.828,00 / ha / season, 2) R/C cassava farming partnership is 2,15 and R/C sugarcane farming is 2,13, and 3) factors related to change from sugarcane partnership to cassava partnership were capital aid in partnership, partnership requirements, farming income share system, farm income, and production materials. Key word: cassava, farmer motivation, partnership

INTRODUCTION The role of agricultural sector in Indonesia's development is very important also for Lampung Province. Contribution of agriculture sector in Lampung Province economy is 31,86% (Bappeda Lampung Province, 2016). The influence of this sector can be seen from various subsector, namely food crops, plantation crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries. One of the food commodities and plantation commodities are cassava and sugarcane crops.

PT.Gunung Madu Plantations is one of Indonesian industry in sugar cane plantation with an area of 4000 hectares of land. The company is partnering with sugar cane farmers to produce sugar. In 2013, the number of farmers who partnered with PT.Gunung Madu Plantation

reached 309 people, and in 2014 increased to 589 people, but in 2015 the number of farmers who partnered decreased to 491 people, while Bumi Waras Company to partnerships with farmers cassava to producing tapioca. In the relation to this partnership, there were many sugarcane farmers moving to partnership to farming of cassava. By 2015, the number of sugarcane farmers who changed partnerships to cassava farmers was 143 people. Therefore, knowing the factors that cause the motivation of farmers to switch in partnership is very interesting to be studied. The purpose of this research was to know: 1) farming income of Cassava and Sugarcane, 2) comparison of farming income of cassava and sugarcane, and 3) factors related to partnership change from sugarcane farmers to be cassava partnership in Lampung Province.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS** Research was conducted in the Lampung Tengah subdistrict, Lampung Province from December 2015 until May 2016. Respondent were selected from sugarcane and cassava farmers and determined purposively because in the districts many farmers were switching from sugarcane partnership to cassava partnership. Data were collected through interview technique and in-depth interview and FGD. Data analysis was done by using parametric statistic of binary logistic regression.

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**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** Partnership in farming of sugarcane and cassava are business strategy to mutual profits for agricultural company and farmers (Hafsah, 2002). Because of partnership is business strategy, partnership successfully is determined of farmers and agricultural company. For example, discipline to obedient partnership procedure from farmers and company is most important. Agribusiness system in Indonesia, partnership shape are 1) nucleus - plasma, 2) subcontract, 3) trade shape, 4) agency shape, and 5) operational partnership (Soemardjo, 2004). The result of this research, partnership shape between PT. GunungMadu Plantation and PabrikBumiWaras with sugarcane and cassava farmers is nucleus-plasma partnership. In the form of partnership the company provides capital aid and materials of production to sugarcane and cassava farmers. The company also provides assistance to farmers in technical cultivation, maintenance, harvesting, and marketing of production. Table 1 showed the company partnership performance with sugarcane and cassava farmers. Table 1. Partnership pattern performance by sugarcane and cassava farmers

No Aspect Performance

Sugarcane partnership Cassava partnership 1. Cultivation techniques

More difficult, and got guidance from the company about cultivation techniques

Easier, and no guidance from company about cultivation techniques 2. Productions of materials

The company provided production of materials

The company no provided production of materials 3. Capital aid Only for sugarcane farming For cassava of farming and other necessities of life. 4. Processing of product

Companies that process production of sugarcane

Companies that process production of cassava 5. Marketing of

production

The company receives the production of sugarcane farmers

The company receives the production of cassava farmers

#### 6. Profit-sharing system

Farm income is paid in stages (80% paid when harvesting and 20 % paid later)

Farm income is paid when harvesting (100%)

#### 7. Partnership

requirement

More difficult Easier

#### 8. Farm income High enough

(Rp.11.403.828,00/ha/season), but paid in stage

High enough (Rp.13.282.985,00/ha/season)and paid when harvesting 9. Land area Requires a large area

(15

hectare each smallgroup farmers)

No requires a large area each smallgroup farmers)

Table 1 showed that partnership in cassava farming is more convenience compared to partnership in sugarcane farming. In addition, the farm income factor obtained from cassava farming is higher than sugarcane farm income and the presence of capital loan to cassava farmers for other purposes causes farmers who previously partnered in sugarcane farming to switch to cassava partnership. Furthermore, the capital aid received by cassava farmer for livinglostalso influenced the moving of sugar cane farmers into cassava partnerships. This fact showed that the relative advantages and farming income received and the other factors have effected the movement in partnership. Thus, if these two forms of partnership are to be maintained must be considered the other factors. The results of this study also supported the

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results of research conducted byHasanuddin (2013), Mardikanto (1998), Scott (1983),and Wolf (1981)

that farm income and relative advantage influence to farmers' decision making to adopt of inovation

such as moving commodities in farming. Table 2 showed that several factors affecting the movement of

sugarcane farmers to cassava partnership. Table 2. Several factors that affected the movement of

sugarcane farmers to cassava

partnership.

Variable Variable  $\alpha$  Significancy

Capital aid Farming income share system Partnership requirement Large of area Farming income

Production of materials

0,000 Changes to partnership

0,05

0,132 in farming by farmers

0,005 0,000 0,001 0,000

Table 2 showed that farming income share system had no relation to change in partnership of farmers,



but capital aid, partnership requirement, large of area, farming income, and production of materials affected to change partnership. If it is related to the needs of the farmers life, the farming income sharing system needs to be considered.

**CONCLUSION** The results of research showed that 1) farming income of Cassava (Rp.13.282.985,00/ha/season) more than farming income of Sugarcane (Rp.11.403.828,00/ha/season), 2) Revenue and cost ratio of cassava farming partnership (2,15) was more than revenue and cost ratio of sugarcane farming partnership (2,13), and 3) factors related to the change partnership of farmers in Lampung Province were capital aid, partnership requirement, large of area, farming income, and production of materials.

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**GROWTH AND YIELD OF CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) UNDER  
INTERCROPPING WITH SEVERAL GENOTYPES OF SORGHUM (*Sorghum  
bicolor* [L.] Moench)**

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**ABSTRAK**

The purpose of this experiment is to evaluate the growth and yield of cassava under intercropping with several genotypes of sorghum. This research was conducted in Sukanegara Village, Tanjung Bintang, South Lampung district in March 2017–March 2018, dry matter analysis conducted in the laboratory of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung. The experiment was set in RCBD (Randomized Completely Block Design) with three replications. Its homogeneity of variance was tested with Bartlett test and data's additivity of will be tested with Tukey's test. If these two assumptions are fulfilled then continued with analysis of variance (anova). Since factors in anova are significant then the comparison of treatment means were analyzed by LSD's test (Least Significant Difference) at the 5% level. The results showed that cassava under intercropping with sorghum genotypes of P/F-5-193-C and GH 5 tend to show a slower growth than the cassava planted in intercropping with other sorghum genotypes in this research. While, on the results of the component, the cassava plant in intercropping with P/F-5- 193-C and GH 5 produce number of tuber fewer than when in the intercropping with other sorghum genotypes. Instead, the resulting starch content higher. Keywords: cassava, intercropping, and sorghum

**INTRODUCTION** Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is one of a tubers plant which have many uses, from tuber, stem, and the leaves can be utilized. Its

tuber can be used as ingredients of food and industrial raw material such as tapioca, sugar, liquid cosmetics, toothpaste, paper, envelopes, etc. Cassava stems are usually used as a seed for cuttings, while the leaves are used as livestock feed.

The province of Lampung province is one of the major producers of cassava in Indonesia, in addition to plant palm plantations, rubber, and sugarcane. Cassava has been cultivated due to its important economic value. It is also supported by existing of tapioca industry in Lampung. In 2016, there are 295,550 hectares of harvest area for cassava producing a total of 7.74 million tons of tuber, so it makes the Lampung province the first rank in contributing cassava in Indonesia (BPS, 2017).

The use of cassava monoculture planting systems causes open space between plants that can be used when cassava plants are still in the vegetative phase, where the canopy between plants has not covered each other. Therefore, this condition can be used for intercropping. Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* [L.] Moench) is a crop that produces within three months, where in the three or four months at the beginning of the growth of cassava, the plant canopy still provides open space for soil under the plants so that it is suitable for intercropping with cassava.

As stated by Cong et al. (2014), intercropping, the simultaneous cultivation of multiple crop species in a single field, increases aboveground productivity due to species complementarity. Intercropping can allow the main crop, such as cassava, to be disturbed, due to competition to obtain nutrients, water, sunlight, and cause micro-climate changes under the canopy. This cropping system is believed to be most likely to affect the growth and yield of the main crop. Planting some different sorghum genotypes as intercropping

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with cassava will affect cassava on its growth and yield due to genetic of sorghum plants. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the growth and yield of cassava plants grown intercropping with several sorghum genotypes.

**METHODS** The experiment was conducted in March 2017 - March 2018 in Sukanegara Village, Tanjung Bintang District, South Lampung Regency, dry matter analysis was conducted at the Agronomy Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung. Equipment used in the field experiment are tractor, oven, starch content measuring instrument (Thai Sang Metric Co. Ltd.), and SPAD-500. Cassava clone of UJ5 was intercropped with eight sorghum genotypes (GH 3, GH 4, GH 5, GH 7, Mandau, P/F- 5-193-C, Super 1, and Talaga Bodas), denoted as UB 1 (cassava + GH 3), UB 2 (cassava + GH 4), UB 3 (cassava + GH 5), UB 4 (cassava + GH 7), UB 5 (cassava + Mandau), UB 6 (cassava + P/F-5-193-C), UB 7 (cassava + Super 1), and UB 8 (cassava + Talaga Bodas). The experiment was set in RCBD (Randomized Completely Block Design) with three replications. Its homogeneity of variance was tested

by using Bartlett's Test, and additivity by Tukey's Test. Analysis of variance continued with LSD's test (Least Significant Difference) at the 5% level, and all data were analyzed by Minitab (Version 17).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** The results showed that at the age of 6-21 WAP there was no difference in the height of cassava plants intercropped with sorghum genotype, but there was a tendency for plants to be shorter when intercropped with P/F-5-193-C. Plant height differences among intercropped genotypes are consistently seen at 26-51 WAP. The results showed that cassava under intercropping with P/F-5-193-C consistently tended to be shorter than other genotypes. Meanwhile, if cassava is grown in intercropping with the Talaga Bodas tended to increase (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Plant height of cassava under intercropping with several genotypes of sorghum.

Description

:

WAP: Weeks after planting

Cassava competition with sorghum plants occurred at the initial growth of sorghum. The results showed that in the range of 8-18 WAP, cassava had a disturbance due to light

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competition with sorghum plants which were higher than cassava resulting the depressed growth of cassava. Cassava recovery due to this competition was happened after harvesting sorghum (18 WAP). Cassava growth and yield under intercropping with sorghum P/F-5-193-C consistently tend to be inhibited (Figure 2). This is presumably due to the high and the large number of leaves of the sorghum genotype, causing cassava to be shaded by a sorghum canopy. This experiment is supported by Herdiana et al. (2008), where shade density results in poor plant growth. Shade that is too tight causes disruption to growth. In addition, photosynthetic factors can affect the growth and yield of plants as Komariah

(2017) stated that photosynthesis is the process of changing certain organic materials into food organic matter, where sunlight is an energy source for food crops. Sunlight is a source of energy for photosynthesis, so it can affect vegetative and generative growth.

Figure 2. Comparison of plant height of cassava and sorghum genotypes P/F-5-193-C

Description

:

The number of cassava leaves showed a fluctuative increase every week (Figure 3). It is understandable because in August 2017 the rainfall was 38.6 mm, then increase to be 77.5 mm in the following month. Although cassava plants are classified as drought-resistant plants, it does not mean that cassava does not need water for its growth as stated by Craft et al., (1949) and Kramer (1969) that lack of water will disrupt the chemical balance in plants which results in reduced photosynthesis or all physiological processes run abnormally. Howeler (2014) states that during drought, cassava roots will grow deeper to absorb water and at the same time the stomata will be closed to reduce transpiration and stop producing new leaves and old leaves fall. However, after a period of drought ends cassava can return to its normal state in which new leaf buds appear.

Leaves greenness is only used to indicate the presence of chlorophyll content, but not real chlorophyll content. As Parry (2014) said that if chlorophyll is uniformly distributed, the SPAD value will be linearly related to the leaf chlorophyll concentration and the CCI (Chlorophyll Content Index) values will be related to chlorophyll concentration as a logarithmic function. However, chlorophyll is not evenly distributed in the leaves and this causes the estimated concentration based on the transmission measurements to be deviant. The wood which is intercropped with sorghum genotype produces different leaf greenness. The results showed that when 51 WAP there was a tendency for leaf greenness to decrease in some intercropped genotypes.





Figure 3. Leaf number of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotypes

Description

:

WAP: Weeks after planting Cassava intercropped with P/F-5-193-C has the lowest leaf greenness compared to cassava intercropped with other sorghum genotypes (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Leaf greenness of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotypes

WAP: Weeks after planting

The results of the experiment (Table 1) showed that cassava plants intercropped with P/F-5-193-C or GH 5 caused lesser number of tubers. Conversely, if it is intercropped with Talaga Bodas or Super 1 there is an indication that it can increase production because the number of tubers produced is more than the others. Although the weight is small but this can be improved by means of fertilization and a good environment. In tuber formation, cassava plants need sufficient P and K nutrients (Howeler, 2014). Although potassium is not a basic component of protein, carbohydrates, or fat, it plays an important role in their metabolism. Potassium stimulates clean photosynthetic activity from the given leaf area and increases photosynthetic translocation to tuberous roots. This results in low carbohydrates in the leaves, thus increasing photosynthetic activity (Kasele, 1980). Blin (1905), Obigbesan (1973), and Howeler (1998) reported that the application of K not only increases the weight of tubers but also the starch content. Obigbesan (1973) and Kabeerathumma et al. (1990) reported that K application also decreases HCN content from roots.

Table 1. Tuber number under intercropping with several sorghum genotypes

Treatment Tuber number UB 1 4,33 bc UB 2 5,22 abc UB 3 4,00 c UB 4 4,67 abc UB 5 5,22 abc UB 6 3,56 c UB 7 6,22 ab UB 8 6,44 a BNT 5% 1,92 Description: The number followed a similar letter on the same column shows no different of LSD's test at 5% level.

The diameter of the tuber is closely related to the number and length of tuber. The size of the tuber that extends is usually not followed by a large diameter. This is in accordance with Widodo (1990) which states those long tubers are generally not large in diameter while tuber with large diameter do not elongate. The results showed that cassava under intercropping with Talaga Bodas and Super 1 genotypes tended to produce more fresh weight per tuber (Figure 5) and lower tuber length (Figure 6), while the diameter of the tubers was medium (Figure 7). On the other hand, cassava intercropped with P/F-5- 193-C produces fewer tubers and their weight.

Figure 5. Category fresh weight per tuber of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotypes

Description:





Figure 6. Category tuber length of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotype s

Description:

Figure 7. Category tuber diameter of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotype s

Description:

Although the fresh weight of the tuber produced is not different when planted in intercropping with any sorghum genotype (Figure 8), the starch content is different (Figures 9 and 10). Based on the experiment it was found that cassava planted in intercropping with GH 3, P/F-5-193-C and Super 1 genotypes produced more starch than others. If viewed from the aspect of starch content processing efficiency, it turns out that tubers with low weight and high starch content can reduce the cost of production when processing tubers into starch.

The longer the cassava harvest (to a certain extent) the higher the cassava starch content produced, up to 51 WAP still shows an increase in starch content. In cassava aged 36 MST, the highest starch content was 25.5%, while at the age of 51 WAP it reached 29.17%. Susilawati et al. (2008) stated that the longer cassava harvest, the more starch granules formed in the tuber. This is in accordance with the report of Abbot and Harker (2001) which states that with increasing age in the tubers the texture will be harder due to the increasing starch content but if the fiber is too old the fiber content increases while the starch content decreases.



Figure 8. Fresh weight of cassava tubers under intercropping with several sorghum  
genotypes

Figure 9. Starch content of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotypes at  
the time aged 36 WAP

Description: U1: Replication 1, U2: Replication 2, U3: Replication 3

Figure 10. Starch content of cassava under intercropping with several sorghum genotypes  
at 51 WAP

CONCLUSION This experiment showed cassava under intercropping with sorghum genotypes of P/F-5-193-C and GH 5 tended to show slower growth and produced lesser tuber number compared to intercropping with other sorghum genotypes in this experiment. Conversely, the starch content produced was higher.

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## (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) BY APPLICATION OF “ZINCMICRO” FERTILIZER

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### ABSTRACT

The major pests that attack the cassava plant are mealybug and mite. Mealybug (*Phenacoccus*) can reduce production by 30-80%, while mite (*Tetranychus*) can reduce production by more than 50% in cassava plantation. This study aims to (1) investigate the intensity of mealybug infestation and mite on cassava with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer; (2) investigate the population of mealybug and mite on cassava with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer. This research was conducted in Sulusuban, Seputih Agung, Lampung Tengah, starting from August 2016 until March 2017. This research uses direct observation method by scoring the level of pest attack on cassava plantation. The experiment showed that: 1) Application of 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> “Zincmicro” was significantly lower than without application “Zincmicro”. Increasing the dosage of “Zincmicro” until 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> did not differ significantly; 2) Although there was no significant difference between with and without application “Zincmicro”, application “Zincmicro” tended to be lower in mite attack intensity than without application “Zincmicro”; 3) The population of mealybug was more abundant in the upper leaves; meanwhile, the mite population was more abundant in the lower leaves. Application of “Zincmicro” tended to decrease the population of mealybug and mite compared to without application “Zincmicro”. Keywords: cassava, mealybug, mites, “zincmicro” fertilizer

**INTRODUCTION** Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is a useful plant. Cassava crop is widely cultivated because it can adapt in areas where water is limited. Lampung is the largest cassava production center in Indonesia. Production of cassava in Lampung Province in 2015 was reportedly reached 7,387,084 tons (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016). Currently cassava has been developed as an agro-industry commodity, such as tapioca flour products, fermentation industry, and various food industries. Increasing demand for cassava as raw material of industry, should be fulfilled by increasing production (Wardani, 2015).

Fertilization is used to supply nutrients lost due to harvesting. Fertilizer needs must be in accordance with the amount of nutrients lost during harvest. The nutrient needs equal to the amount of nutrients lost when harvested while farmers only fertilize macro nutrients while the micro nutrients are relatively never used. The fulfillment of nutrient needs can support the health of cassava plant so that it can produce optimal and resistant to pest and disease attack. Pest and disease can decrease production until crop failure. Mealybug is one of the major pests of cassava. In 2009 to 2010 Thailand experienced crop failure due to mealybug attack. In Lampung, attack of mealybug could potentially cause crop failure (Rojanaridpiched, 2017). This study aims to investigate the intensity and the population of mealybug and mite on cassava with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS** The research was conducted in Sulusuban, Seputih Agung, Lampung Tengah. Observations on population of mite and mealybug were done at

Plant Pest Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This research was conducted for 8 months starting from August 2016 until March 2017. The materials used were cassava (clone UJ- 3), “Zincmicro” fertilizer with Zn, Mn, B, Cu, Co, Mo, macro nutrients in the form of urea , SP-36, KCl, herbicides, 1 kg-plastic bags, 70% alcohol, aquades, glycerine, elastic bands

Proceeding International Conference on Cassava, Bandar Lampung, 23 – 24 November 2017 44 and labels. While the tool used is hoe, sprayer, brush, vial bottle, binocular stereo microscope, binocular compound microscope, camera, and stationery. This research used direct observation method that is by scoring the level of pest attack on cassava cultivation. Population observation and identification were performed in the laboratory. The experiment was conducted by giving “Zincmicro” fertilizer to 12 experimental units consisting of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> with 4 replications. The experimental unit is a plot of 23 m x 30 m.

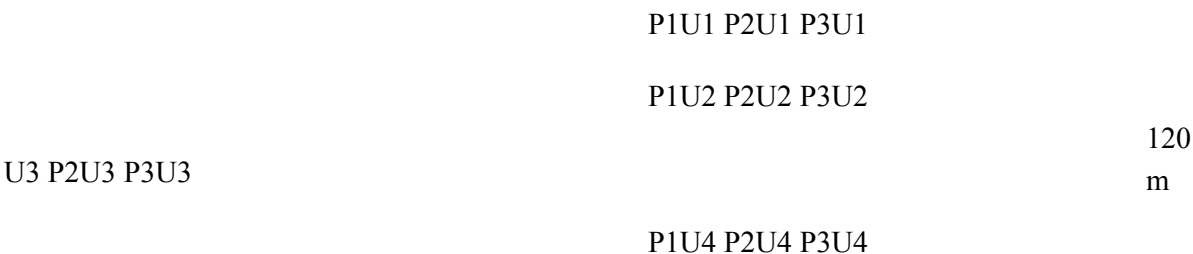


Figure 1. Experimental Layout

Information : P1 = Treatment 1 (“Zincmicro” fertilizer 0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) P2 = Treatment 2 (“Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) P3 = Treatment 3 (“Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) U1 = Repeat 1 U2 = Repeat 2 U3 = Repeat 3 U4 = Repeat 4

Cassava variety grown was UJ-3 clones. The soil was done by plowing twice with the time interval between the first plow and the second was 14 days. Cassava was planted with a spacing of 80 cm x 60 cm and length of cuttings of 25 cm. Fertilization was applied on 4 Week After Planting (WAP) with macro fertilizer in the form of urea 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, SP- 36 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and KCl 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and “Zincmicro” fertilizer 0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The second fertilization was conducted on 12 WAP with macro fertilizer in the

form of urea 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and KCl 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. Fertilization was done by means in addition to plants with a depth of 10 cm. Herbicide spraying was performed with systemic herbicides at 12 WAP and 24 WAP. Harvesting was done at 28 WAP. Observations were made when cassava aged 18 WAP to 26 WAP. The observation time interval was 14 days. Sampling was done by determining 10 rows of plants as subsample according to the diagonal direction on each plot. Each subsample consists of 10 samples. Determination of subsample was done randomly systematically. The first row determination was done randomly, the next row would be adjusted to the spacing and area of the experimental plot.

Observation of mite and mealybug population was conducted on one sample plant selected from subsampel line, after which the top, middle, and bottom leaves were taken with each 3 leaves. Three top, middle, and lower cassava leaves were put into plastic bags and tied with rubber bands and labeled. Leaf samples were taken to the laboratory and counted the number of individual mites and mealybug using a setereo microscope at magnification 2.5 times - 4 times.



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Observation of the intensity of the attack was done visually based on the symptoms of mite and mealybug attack. Observation of the intensity of mite and mealybug attack was performed on each sample that was in the subsample. On observation of the intensity of plant damage caused by the mites was given a score of 0-5 as in Table 1. While in

mealybug was scored 0-2 as in Table 2. The damage intensity was calculated by using the formula:

$$I = \frac{\sum n_i \times v_i}{(N \times V)} \times 100\%$$

I = Intensity of attack  
 $n_i$  = Number of leaves in each score category  
 $v_i$  = Score category (0 to 5)  
 N = Number of leaves in one plant  
 V = Value of the highest score (in this case 5)

Table 1. Scoring intensity of crop damage due to mite attack based on Indiaty (2012).

Score	The magnitude of damage (%)	Information
0	0 < x ≤ 10	Healthy leaves (no spotting) There are early yellowish spots (about 10%) on some lower leaves and or middle leaves.
1	10 < x ≤ 20	Yellowish spots rather (11-20%) in the lower and middle leaves.
2	20 < x ≤ 50	Clear damage, many yellow spots (21-50%), few areas that do not experience necrotic (<20%), especially the lower and middle leaves rather shrink, a number of leaves turn yellow and fall off.
3	50 < x ≤ 75	Severe damage (51-75%) in the lower and middle leaves, population of mites abundant and found white threads like cobwebs.
4	x > 75	Total leaf loss, shoots of smaller plants, more white threads, and death of plants.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** Intensity of Mealybug Attack (*Phenacoccus*). The intensity of severe mealybug attack is seen in cassava plants that were dwarfed and the leaves were curly and there was a collection of mealybugs that cover the lower surface of leaves and stems in the upper leaves of the cassava plant. The highest intensity of mealybug attack was found in plots without application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The intensity of attack on the plot with the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the intensity of the attack on the plot without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The intensity of the attack on plots given “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was not different (Figure 2).

The intensity of attack on plant age of 18 WAP to 26 WAP did not appear to be different. In plots without application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the intensity of the mealybug attack was 68.5% to 77.6%. In plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), the intensity of mealybug attack was 31.9% to 43.1%. In plots with application of

“Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the intensity of mealybug attack was 26.9% to 38.9%. The addition of “Zincmicro” fertilizer can affect the intensity of the attack of mealybug so that it is suspected to affect the cassava plant resistance.

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Table 2. Scoring intensity of crop damage caused by pest infestation of mealybug

Score Information Picture

0 Healthy plants, There

are no symptoms of  
white flea pest  
attack on the upper  
leaves.

1 Symptoms of mild

attacks. There are  
some parts of the  
leaves on the plant  
slightly curling.

2 Symptoms of severe attacks. At  
the top of the plant to be dwarfed  
or "bunchy top", the upper leaves  
will curl and stem distortion

Figure 2. Bar chart of the intensity of a mealybug attack

According to Catalayud et al. (1994) in Wardani (2015), cassava resistance is caused by differences in content of secondary compounds in cassava plants. Cyanide acid compounds are secondary compounds contained in cassava plant floem. Floem is a tissue where mealybug sucks fluid to be consumed as a nutrient. The higher of cyanide acid content in cassava, the more susceptible the variety is to the attack of mealybug (Wardani, 2015).

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Population of Mealybug (*Phenacoccus*) in Lower Leaf Zone. Populations of mealybug are mostly found in the upper leaf zone. However, in severe attacks, mealybug populations could be found in the lower leaf zone. The mealybug population in the plots with application of “Zincmicro” 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the mealybug population in plots without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The mealybug population in plots with application of “Zincmicro” without “Zincmicro” fertilizers did not differ (Figure 3).

I =  
SD

Figure 3. Diagram of the mealybug population stem in the lower leaf zone

The mealybug population at plant age of 18 WAP to 26 WAP did not appear to be differ. In

plots without the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the population of mealybug 0 to 8 head per-leaf bottom. In the plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), the population mealybug 0 to 5 head per leaf bottom. In the plot with the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the population mealybug 0 to 4 head per leaf bottom. Rainfall is a determinant factor in the dynamics of the mealybug population. Rain can cause mealybug to drift mechanically. Changes in mealybug population can also occur due to stress on plants caused by drought or lack of water. Drought will increase secondary compounds in cassava plants. This compound serves as phagostimulan for mealybug, so it can increase the population in plants (Nurhayati, 2012).

Population of Mealybug (*Phenacoccus*) in Middle Leaves Zone. The mealybug population was found in the central leaf zone more than the mealybug population in the lower leaf zone. This showed that the mealybug population strikes at the top of the leaf towards the lower leaf. The population in the plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the mealybug population in plots without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The mealybug population in plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer without “Zincmicro” fertilizers did not differ (Figure 4). The mealybug population at plant age of 18 WAP to 26 WAP did not appear to be differ. In plots without application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the population mealybug 1 to 12 head of per-leaf. In plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), the population mealybug 0 to 4 head per-leaf. In plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the population mealybug 0 to 9 head per-leaf.



I = SD

Figure 4. Diagram of the mealybug population stem in the central leaf zone

Population of Mealybug (*Phenacoccus*) in Upper Leaves Zone. When compared with the population in the middle and lower leaf zones, mealybug populations were found in the upper leaf zone. The population in the plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the mealybug population in plots without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The mealybug population in plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer without “Zincmicro” fertilizers did not differ (Figure 5). The mealybug population at plant age of 18 WAP to 26 WAP did not appear to be differ. In plots without the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the population mealybug 1 to 20 heads per leaf top. In a plot with a “Zincmicro” fertilizer application of 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), the mealybug population was 4 to 12 heads per leaf. In the plot with the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the population mealybug 1 to 10 heads per leaf top.

I = SD

Figure 5. Diagram of the mealybug population stem in the upper leaf zone Intensity of Mite Attack (*Tetranychus*). The intensity of severe mite attack was seen in the leaves of the yellow crop plants and red rust around the leaf bone. In severe attacks could cause the leaves to fall. High intensity of mite attack was found in plots without application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The intensity of attack on the plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer of 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the intensity of attack on the plot without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The intensity of attack on plots with “Zincmicro” fertilizer and without “Zincmicro” fertilizer did not differ (Figure 6).





Figure 6. Bar chart of mite intensity intensity

The intensity of attack on plant age of 18 WAP to 26 WAP did not look differently. In plots without application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the intensity of the mite attack was 72.87% to 74.25%. In plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), the intensity of mite attack was 61,98% to 66,2%. In plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the intensity of mite attack was 61.16% to 66.2%. “Zincmicro” fertilizer did not affect the intensity of mite attack. Dry climate is a factor that supports the proliferation of mites. Mites can fall mechanically due to rain (Rismunandar, 1981).

Population of Mites (Tetranychus) in Lower Leaf Zone. Mites were found in the lower leaf zone. In severe attacks, mite populations can be found up to the upper leaf zone. The population of mites on plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the mite population in the plot without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The population of mites on plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer without “Zincmicro” fertilizers did not differ (Figure 7). The population of mites at plant age of 18 WAP up to 26 WAP did not look differently. In plots without the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the population of mites 7 to 74 heads per leaf. In the plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), population of mites was 7 to 64 heads per leaf bottom. In a plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the mite population was 10 to 61 heads per leaf. Weather can affect mite populations. Mites populations decline at the start of the wet season and remain at a low level in winter. Maximum and minimum temperatures have a positive correlation with mite attacks (Sadeghi et al., 2016).

I = SD

Figure 7. Diagram of the mites population stem in the lower leaf zone

Population of Mites (Tetranychus) in Middle Zone Leaves. The population of mites found in the middle leaf zone indicated that the mite populations were mostly found in the lower leaf zone, so the development of the mites populations spreaded to the upper leaf zone through the central leaf zone. The population of mites on plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the mite population in the

plot without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The population of mites in plots given “Zincmicro” fertilizer without “Zincmicro” fertilizer did not differ (Figure 8). The population of mites at plant age of 18 WAP up to 26 WAP did not look different. In plots without application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the population of mites was 11 to 36 heads per middle leaf. In a plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), the population of mites 4 to 27 heads per-leaf the middle. In the plot with the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the population of mites 4 to 18 heads per-leaf the middle. Fertilization will affect the durability of the impulse.

This resistance characteristic rised and was driven by the existence of certain environmental conditions so that the plant was able to survive against pest attacks. Resistance of this impulse occurred, among others, due to the fertilization and irrigation and other cultivation techniques. The life and development of insects was strongly influenced by the state of nutrition availability in plants, whereas the nutrient conditions of plants were affected by fertilization and irrigation. The availability and proportion of nutrients greatly affected pest life. For example Aphis louse is very sensitive to N content in plants and has a negative response to the content of K (Untung, 1993).

$$I = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

Figure 8. Diagram of the mites population stem in the central leaf zone Population of Mites (Tetranychus) in Upper Leaf Zone. The population of mites found in the upper leaf zone indicates that the mite populations were mostly found in the lower leaf zone so that the mites extended their attacks towards the upper leaf zone. The population of mites in the upper leaf zone was less than the population of the lower leaf zone. This was because the mites first attacked the lower leaves. The population of mites on plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was lower than the mite population in the plot without “Zincmicro” fertilizer. The population of mites in plots given “Zincmicro” fertilizer and without “Zincmicro” fertilizer did not differ (Figure 9).

The population of mites at plant age of 18 WAP up to 26 WAP did not look different. In plots without the application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer (P1), the population of mites 0 to 19 heads per-leaf top. In the plot with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P2), population of mites 0 to 8 heads per leaf top. In plots with application of “Zincmicro” fertilizer 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (P3), the population of mites was 0 to 5 heads per leaf.





Figure 9. Diagram of the mite population stem in the upper leaf zone

CONCLUSION Based on this research it can be concluded that application of 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> “Zincmicro” was significantly lower than without application “Zincmicro”. Increasing the dosage of “Zincmicro” until 40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> did not differ significantly; although there was no significant different between with and without application “Zincmicro”, application of “Zincmicro” tended to reduce mite attack intensity than without application “Zincmicro”; and the population of mealybug was more abundant in the upper leaves; meanwhile, the mite population was more abundant in the lower leaves. Application of “Zincmicro” tended to decrease the population of mealybug and mite compared to without application of “Zincmicro”.

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USING CEARA RUBBER AS NATURAL ANTI-MICROBE IN REDUCING  
CONTAMINATION OF *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* sp, *Vibrio* sp AND  
*Escherichia coli* IN MACKEREL TUNA FISH (*Euthynnus affinis*)

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#### ABSTRACT

Mackerel tuna fish is one of fishing results that be like by people because it have thick meat and contain high protein that be source omega 3 fatty acid. However, mackerel tuna fish is easy to be contaminated by microbes, so that causes in reducing quality. Microbe contamination can be reduced by using ceara rubber as an alternative a natural anti-microbe. Ceara rubber contains antimicrobial such as saponin active compound which reduces bacterial cell wall surface tension and inhibits enzyme activity. The objective of this research was to find out the inhibition ability and reduced amount of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* sp, *Vibrio* sp and *Escherichia coli* bacterias in mackerel tuna fish. This research was conducted in two stages. The first stage was preparing ceara rubber extract samples, bacteria isolation and mackerel tuna fish. The second stage was the research conduct including colony count test, inhibiting zone test and test of reduced counts of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* sp, *Vibrio* sp and *Escherichia coli*, with 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% ceara rubber extract concentrations. The results showed that ceara rubber extract produced the highest inhibition zone of 13.06 mm at *Escherichia coli* bacteria, and the followed by 12.78 mm at *Salmonella* sap, 11.07 mm at *Vibrio* sap, and the smallest was 10.69 mm at *Staphylococcus aureus*. The reduced bacteria count results by  $10^4$  dilution and ceara rubber extract were  $1.68 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml to *Vibrio* sp,  $1.41 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml to *Salmonella* sap,  $1.3 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml to *Staphylococcus aureus*, and  $1.01 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml to *Escherichia coli*. Keywords: Mackerel tuna fish, ceara rubber, anti-microbe, inhibiting zone

**INTRODUCTION** Indonesia is a maritime country and rich of ocean and fishery outcomes. Indonesia fishery production in 2015 reached 14.79 million tons. One of fish catching outcomes having production increase 5.65% compared to previous year was mackerel tuna fish which reached 241 thousand tons. The most significant growths for mackerel fish types are kenyar, lisong, and komo (Sulistyo et al., 2015). People love mackerel fish to consume because its thick flesh with bigger bone sizes to make the flesh easier to be separated. The mackerel fish also contains many protein (26.2 mg/100 g) and omega-3 fatty acid which are beneficial for children intelligence. However, the mackerel fish is easy damaged by microbe contamination (Sanger, 2010). The use of natural anti-microbe becomes one of alternatives to reduce microbe contamination. Ceara rubber tree is one of materials to use as an anti-microbe. The ceara rubber is a poisonous cassava unused in daily life, but it contains saponin, a compound which is capable to inhibit the microbe growth (Hilda, 2011). According to SNI 7388-2009, microbes which should not exist in the fish and fishery products are *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* sp, *Vibrio* sp and *Escherichia coli*. The objective of this research was to find out the formed inhibition zone by the ceara rubber extract administration and the influence of microbe reduced counts of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* sp, *Vibrio* sp and *Escherichia coli* in mackerel tuna fish.



## MATERIAL AND METHOD

### Material and equipment

Materials used in this research were mackerel fish acquired from Gudang Lelang market in Teluk Betung; ceara rubber tree acquired from Mr. Rohman's plantation in Metro; ethanol 70%; Buffered Peptone Water (BPW); Mac Conkey Agar (MCA) medium; selective medium for Staphylococcus, Salmonella and Vibrio; aqua distillate, alcohol 70 %, aluminum foil, cotton and disc paper. Equipment to use in this research were knife, basin, blender, filter paper, macerator, beaker glass, Erlenmeyer tube, petri dish, shaking water bath, vacuum rotary evaporator, scale glass tube, stirrer, incubator, drop pipette, colony counter, autoclave, and other laboratory devices.

**Method** This research was conducted in two stages. The first stage was to prepare ceara rubber extract samples, and bacteria isolation from mackerel tuna fish. The second stage was to do the research including colony count test of E.coli, Salmonella sp, Vibrio Sp and Staphylococcus aureus, microbe inhibiting zone test, and reduced count test for E.coli, Salmonella sp, Vibrio sp and Staphylococcus aureus. The experiment used completely randomized design with two factors and three repetitions. This research used four levels of ceara rubber extract-ethanol 70% concentrations consisting of 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%. Collected data were analyzed with analysis of variance to find out error variance predictor and significance test to find out any difference between treatments. Data homogeneity was tested with Bartlett test and data addition was tested with Tukey test, and finally data analysis was followed with least significant difference (LSD) test.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Ceara rubber cassava extracts

Ceara rubber cassava was taken in the morning and then washed and dried to remove dirt in this material, and then shredded roughly into small sizes. Grated cassava was dried to remove the water content in the material to facilitate extraction. 500 gram of dried ceara rubber cassava was extracted with ethanol 70% solvent.

## Figure 1. Ceara rubber cassava extractions

### Ceara Rubber Anti-Microbe Inhibiting Zone

According to Hilda (2011), ceara rubber contains of saponin bioactive component. Saponin is a strong and active surface compound, it produces foams on shaking in the water,

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and in a low concentration it causes red blood cell hemolysis. Saponin works as an anti- microbe, so that it will produce inhibiting zones in the testing. The inhibiting zone testing was conducted in a sterile NA medium, which was given with bacteria adjusted with a half/0.5 Mc Farland solution standard of 100 µl. Bacteria was then poured into a dish and spread. A dish paper had been dipped into the extract was then pasted.

Figure 2. Inhibiting zone of ceara rubber extract

The dish paper pasted in the medium was left aside for a while and then entered into an incubator for 24 hours to see the bacteria growth and the formation of inhibiting zone of microbe activities (Lay, 1994).

Table 1. Inhibiting zone of ceara rubber extract

Bacteria	Concentration														
	100%	75%	50%	25%	E.coli	13.00	12.08	9.93	8.09	Salmonella	12.78	10.93	9.51	8.09	Staphylococcus
	10.69	9.67	9.25	8.68	Vibrio	11.07	9.60	8.45	7.25						

The 100% concentration of ceara rubber extract formed the biggest inhibiting zones of 13.0mm in *Escherichia coli*, and then followed by 12.78 mm in *Salmonella sp*, 11.07 mm in *Vibrio sp*, and the lowest was 10.69 mm in *Staphylococcus aureus*. The ceara rubber extract was most effective in forming inhibiting in *Escherichia coli* bacteria. The least significance different (LSD) test result at 5% level in the formations of inhibiting zones by ceara rubber extract showed that at 100% concentration there were significant differences compared to 75%, 50%, and 25% concentrations. These differences are presented in Figure 3.

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Figure 3. Graphics of ceara rubber extract inhibiting zones to microbes: (a) *Escherichia coli*, (b) *Salmonella sp*, (c) *Staphylococcus aureus* dan (d) *Vibrio sp*

The *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella sp*, *Vibrio sp* and *Escherichia coli* Reduced Count Tests

The reduced count test were conducted to the mackerel tuna fish had been added or contaminated with bacteria in two shakers; the first shaker was without anti-microbe and the second shaker was with ceara rubber extract. The observations were conducted at the bacteria colony counts growing at  $10^4$  dilution (Fardiaz modification, 1989). Table 3. The reduced counts of Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp, Vibrio sp and Escherichia coli bacteria

Microbe	Ceara rubber extract	Reduced	U1	U2	U3	Average	Count	30'	90'	30'	90'	30'	90'	T	30'			
E.colli	240	189	130	86	70	64	440	339	146,67	113,00	101	33,67						
Salmonella	83	54	188	94	98	80	369	228	123,00	76,00	141	47,00	Staphylococcus	81	57	233	162	160
Vibrio	125	474	344	158,00	114,67	130	43,33	230	186	188	123	209	150	627	459	209,00	153,00	168
																		56,00

The reduced count test results showed that ceara rubber extract is more effective to reduce Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp, Vibrio sp and Escherichia coli bacteria counts in mackerel tuna fish. The most effective bacteria reduced count outcome is in Vibrio sp of about  $1.68 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $5.6 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml, and then followed by Salmonella sp of  $1.41 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $4.7 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml, Staphylococcus aureus of  $1.30 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $4.3 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml, and finally Escherichia coli of  $1.01 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $3.3 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml. These data show that ceara rubber extract is optimal in reducing Vibrio sp and Salmonella sp bacteria counts.

Figure 4. Microbe reduced counts in mackerel tuna fish. The result of least significance difference (LSD) test at 5% level at the preliminary experiment to the total counts of Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp, Vibrio sp and Escherichia coli bacteria in mackerel tuna fish with  $10^4$  dilution showed that the  $10^3$  dilution was too much to count, while  $10^5$  dilution made bacteria unable to grow and too small to count. The following is the bacteria colony count in mackerel tuna fish. The highest count is Vibrio sp bacteria and the lowest is Salmonella sp in 30 minutes shaker and no ceara rubber extract is added within this time period. Figure 5 shows that ceara rubber extract produces insignificant differences on the reduced bacteria counts.

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Figure 5. The Microbe Reduced Counts at (a) 30 minutes shaker and (b) 90 minutes shaker

#### CONCLUSION

The research results indicated that ceara rubber extract could be used for a natural anti-microbe because it formed inhibiting zones. The highest inhibiting zone is 13.0mm in *Escherichia coli*, and then followed by 12.78 mm in *Salmonella sp*, 11.07 mm in *Vibrio sp*, and the lowest is 10.69 mm in *Staphylococcus aureus*. The biggest reduced bacteria count is in *Vibrio sp* of about  $1.68 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $5.6 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml, and then followed by *Salmonella sp* of  $1.41 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $4.7 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml, *Staphylococcus aureus* of  $1.30 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $4.3 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml, and finally *Escherichia coli* of  $1.01 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml with average of  $3.3 \times 10^5$  cfu/ml. Microbe reduced counts by using ceara rubber extract do not differ significantly.

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THE ROLE OF SUPPORTING ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE USE OF  
CYBER EXTENSION BY FARMERS OF FOOD CROPS AND HORTICULTURE IN  
LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The use of information and communication technology (ICT) in agriculture (cyber extension) can accelerate the process of innovation by farmers. But in developing countries its success depends on its supporting factor. This paper reviews a study that aims to analyze the availability of supporting environmental factors in the use of cyber extensions and their relation to communication behavior of horticultural farmers in accessing ICT-based information sources. The research design used was quantitative research. The research was conducted in Lampung Selatan and Metro municipalities. The study was conducted in July 2017 to November 2017. The study population is farmers of food crops and horticulture. A sample of 207 people was taken at random. Data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially with Rank Spearman Test. As a result, there was no significant relationship between supporting environmental factors and communication behavior of horticultural

farmers. Conversely there was a significant relationship between the level of availability of information access facilities and the level of availability of conventional information sources in accordance with access to agricultural information based on ICT. The authors described the implications of this research, particularly on the policy of cyber extension for agriculture. Keywords: Cyber extension, support factor, communication behavior, information access, horticulture

**INTRODUCTION** The development of technology in the era of globalization, especially related to the utilization of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been very rapid. Every business sector should benefit from the utilization of ICT. Faster and progressive business sector actors in adopting ICT innovations will benefit from ICT first. Sajda et al's research (2014) concluded that the use and application of ICT is an important component in developing countries such as Indonesia. The use of ICT in India increases as a mean of increasing farmers' income and capability. Large agribusiness organizations, government and private companies have set up telecenters to meet their goals. Use of ICT can help cope. Some of the ICT challenges faced by developing countries in development. The study also said differences in geographic conditions need to be taken into account to support the development and growth of telecenters.

Agriculture is a business field that has promising prospect in Indonesia especially in Lampung Province. The potential of human and natural resources which is equipped with adequate facilities and infrastructure is the main capital to run the agricultural business in rural areas and will promise better life for the people in rural areas. Some of the Department of Agriculture programs related to ICT utilization are very relevant to meet farmers' need for agricultural information.

Cyber is a new media in the form of various communication technologies that share the same features, which in addition to the new is also possible with digitalization and wide availability for its use as a personal communication tool. New media are diverse and not easily defined, but in their application new media enter the realm of mass communication or directly and indirectly have an impact on "traditional" mass media. The main focus is on collective activity called Internet (Denis 2011). Sharma (2005) says there are several potential uses of cyber extensions that are: (1) Providing information continuously, (2) Rich information, (3) Offering rapid international achievement, (4) Cutting steps from traditional processes and (5) oriented to the recipient.

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The role of ICT is indispensable in the agricultural sector to increase the productivity of the farms produced. To manage farming, farmers need a variety of information on agriculture, such as government policies, research results from various disciplines, other farmers' experiences, and current information on market prospects related to production facilities and agricultural products. Sources of such information can they get one of them by accessing the internet. By accessing the internet, farmers can get a variety of information about agriculture. Not only that, they can also find up-to-date information on international market prospects

related to the means of agricultural products and production. Utilization of ICT can overcome the problem of lack of access to information about agricultural innovation. ICT in agriculture can prepare farming information that farmers need in a timely and appropriate manner

This study aimed to (1) analyze the availability of environmental factors supporting the use of cyber extension information in Lampung Province and (2) analyze the correlation between the availability of supporting environmental factors with communication behavior of horticultural farmers in Lampung Province. Hypothesis proposed in this research was there was relation between availability of supporting environmental factors with communication behavior of horticulture farmer.

**RESEARCH METHODS** This research was designed as a quantitative research tian "which gives more weight to the use of quantitative method (Sugiyono 2013). Quantitative research was done by descriptive survey method causality. The research was conducted in Lampung Selatan and Metro municipalities. The location of this research was in 8 villages which have affordability to internet network that is two villages in sub-district Jati Agung, two villages in Natar sub- district of South Lampung Regency and two villages in West Metro Municipality and two villages in South Metro Subdistrict. Site selection was deliberately determined with consideration of these two districts having potential for developing food crops and horticulture (fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants) (BPS Lampung Province 2012) and having a good internet network. The study was conducted in July 2017 until November 2017. The research population was farmers of food crops and horticulture in Lampung Province. Vegetable crops are seasonal so that information obtained from information sources allows for application. Samples were deliberately taken as many as 207 people. Data used in this research were primary data and secondary data. Primary data were data obtained directly from the respondents through a structured interview using a questionnaire. Secondary data were data obtained from relevant agencies and the results of the literature study. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively and inferentially with Rank Spearman Test.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** The relationship between supporting environmental factors with communication behavior of vegetable farmers. Bivariate analysis of correlation between supporting environment factor ( $X_2$ ) with communication behavior was done with Rank Spearman correlation which result can be seen in Table 1. Table 1 shows no significant relationship between supporting environmental factors with communication behavior of horticultural farmers at 90 percent confidence level. But there is a very significant relationship between the level of availability of agricultural information access facilities with farmers communication behavior toward ICT-based information sources.

Rank Spearman correlation value of some supporting environmental factor indicator was greater than  $\alpha = 0.01$  which meant that there was no correlation between indicator of potential supporting environmental factors with the variable of communication behavior. However, the significance of the indicator level of the availability of ICT-based agricultural

information access facilities and the level of availability of traditions in accordance with ICT- based agricultural information access was smaller than  $\alpha = 0.01$  which meant there was a relationship between the availability of ICT-based agricultural information access facilities and the availability of traditions on communication behavior toward the source ICT-based information. This means that the better the availability of ICT-based agricultural information access facilities and the appropriateness of tradition with ICT-based agricultural information access, the better the farmer's communication behavior toward ICT-based information sources (Table 1).

Table 1. Rank Spearman correlation coefficient showing the relationship between supporting environmental factors with communication behavior

Supporting Environment

Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient (Rs)

Communication Behavior ICT-based information resources

Conventional information resources

Total

Supporting Environment 0.118 -0.042 0.107 Level of availability of ICT tools

0.512\*\* 0.019 0.388\*\*

Level of availability, quality, and accessibility of ICT network infrastructure

- 0.027 0.017 0.014

Availability level of conventional agricultural information access

-0.074 -0.059 - 0.037

Level of availability of traditions appropriate to ICT-based agricultural information access

-0.226\*\* -0.014 -0.098

The level of family support that supports the use of information-based resources ICT and conventional

-0.026 -0.087 -0.104

Description: \*\* significant at 99 percent confidence level

Based on this data analysis it could be concluded to use ICT-based information source hence there must be guarantee of availability of ICT-based agricultural information access facilities and the appropriateness of tradition to ICT-based information source. This was different from farmer communication behavior in using conventional information sources. Communication behavior in using conventional information sources was considered a part of farmer's life, so there is no need for conformity with tradition. The source of conventional information was already a tradition in society. Based on the opinion of farmers that the condition of cellular network in South Lampung Regency is quite good. In more detail Table 2 shows the relationship between communication behavior indicators.

Table 2. The correlation coefficient of Rank Spearman correlation between indicator of communication behavior variable of farmer of food crop and horticulture

Communication Behavior

Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient (Rs) ICT-based information resources

Conventional information resources



Total

ICT-based information resources

- 0,308\*\* Total

Conventional information resources

0.308\*\* - 0.723\*\*

Total 0.765\*\* 0.723\*\* - Description: \*\* significant at 99 percent confidence level

Rank Spearman analysis showed that there was a significant correlation between horticultural farmer communication behavior indicator in using the available information source in the research area. Farmers who were intensive enough to use ICT-based information resources would be more intensive as well in using conventional information sources. Similarly, the less intensive farmers used ICT-based information resources, it would be increasingly not intensively using conventional information sources. This meant that both ICT-based information sources and conventional information sources were playing an equally important role in meeting farmers' need for information. Farmers will use an information resource that was affordable and available at all times, qualified, easy to use and understandable. This meant that efforts to increase the use of ICT-based information resources could be made using conventional information sources.

Supporting Environmental Factors

Supporting environmental factors were analyzed with indicators of the availability of ICT-based information facilities, the level of availability of ICT network infrastructure, the level of availability of conventional agricultural information access facilities, the level of availability of traditions compatible with ICT-based agricultural information access, the level of family support available in the use of ICT and conventional information. Figure 1 shows the environmental factors supporting the availability of ICT-based information facilities and the level of infrastructure availability, in the research area is still relatively low. This is a significant constraint to develop the use of cyber extension as an alternative source of agricultural information. This is in accordance with the results of research done by Kurniasih et al. (2013) that the completeness of facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of e-government in Cimahi determine the success of the apparatus to exercise their rights and obligations. Other indicators such as the suitability of tradition and family support are good. This is a big enough capital for farmers. Communication behavior of vegetable farmers

Based on the results of interviews with farmers, it was known that the ability of farmers to buy ICT services was still low. Communication behavior of horticultural farmers had not been fully interested in the use and utilization of ICT services. This is in accordance with the results of Djauhari (2011). Communication behavior 78.30 percent of farmers to search for agricultural information from ICT-based information sources was low. This happens because new farmers recognize ICT as a source of agricultural information.

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Farmers first recognize HP surf followed by internet cafe, HP did not surf and internet computer. Average Internet surfing was known 2.86 years ago and the most recent known was the HP did not surf 0.14 years ago. The same thing also happened on the indicator of communication behavior duration where 92.70 percent of farmers were classified briefly and 80.00 percent of farmers frequency was classified briefly utilizing ICT. Arief (2013) said in

its implications in the public the use of new media known as the Internet can convey information and news that can shape public opinion.

The use of information coming from internet cafes/telecenters in South Lampung District is only one way, while for Metro municipality the largest percentage in two directions. The results showed that information obtained from ICT would be directly absorbed by horticultural farmers without conducting information selection first.

**CONCLUSION** There was a significant relationship between the indicator of the availability level of ICT-based agricultural information access facilities and the level of availability of traditions appropriate to access to ICT-based agricultural information with farmers communication behavior toward ICT-based information sources; and supporting environmental factors were low while the availability of conventional information sources was high.

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OCCURRENCE OF MOSQUITOCIDAL *Bacillus thuringiensis* SEROVAR  
entomocidus IN THE SOIL OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the need for environmentally safe pesticides has encouraged the search for new strains of *B.thuringiensis* with unique insecticidal spectra. These isolates will augment the current commercial *B.thuringiensis* strains that exhibit various degrees of activity toward larvae of insect orders of Lepidopteran, Diptera, and Coleoptera. Five 1-g soil samples were separately suspended to 9 ml of distilled water. After allowing the suspension to stand for 5 minutes, 3-4 ml of the suspension were taken. One half of the suspension was transferred to a test tube and heated in a waterbath of 80°C for 15 minutes, so that all microorganisms were killed except *Bacillus* and other sporeforming bacteria, then allowed to cool at room temperature. Ten-fold serial dilutions of the heated suspension in sterile distilled water were placed on nutrient agar (NA-pH 7.5). After two days of incubation at 28°C, *Bacillus* colonies were recorded. After 2 to 3 days incubation, crystalliferous sporeforming bacteria were determined in phase contrast microscope. A Loopful of the sporulated bacterial cultures from NA were dissolved in 10 ml sterile distilled water and shaken using a magnetic stirrer until a uniform suspension was obtained. It is found that *B.thuringiensis* serovar entomocidus INA288 (belonging to serotype H 6) isolated from soil in Indonesia, possesses novel mosquitoicidal activity toxin. It was observed that *B.thuringiensis* serovar entomocidus INA288 has cuboidal shaped crystal proteins, while serovar entomocidus (original strain) has bipyramidal and irregular shaped ones. However, *B.thuringiensis* serovar israelensis ONR60A has irregular shaped crystal protein. Keywords: *B.thuringiensis*, serovar entomocidus

INTRODUCTION There are thousands of isolates of *B. thuringiensis* producing protein parasporal bodies. Some of them belong to the *B. thuringiensis* species. *B. thuringiensis* spores and/or inclusion bodies usually express insecticidal activities. Several *B. thuringiensis* strains have been used for control agents of agricultural important insect pests on global agent for microbial control of insect pests of agricultural and medical importance (Luthy et al., 1982). In recent years, the need for environmentally safe pesticides has

encouraged the search for new strains of *B. thuringiensis* with unique insecticidal spectra. These novel isolates will augment the current commercial *B. thuringiensis* strains that exhibit various degrees of activity toward larvae of insect orders of lepidopteran, diptera, and coleoptera.

The crystal proteins produced from *B. thuringiensis* serovar *israelensis* are toxic to the larvae of mosquitoes (Golberg and Margalit, 1977; De Barjac, 1978) and black flies (Undeen and Nagel, 1978; Undeen and Berl, 1979). From both health and economic standpoints, control of these dipteran species is important, because they are vectors for human diseases such as malaria and onchocerciasis (Margalit and Dean, 1985).

*Bacillus thuringiensis* is a gram-positive, spore-forming bacterium that produce parasporal crystal during the sporulation stage. The crystal is made of one or more proteins toxic to some insect species. Goldberg and Margalit (1977) isolate a *Bacillus* strain possessing a high larvicidal activity, specific for mosquitoes, from the soil of a mosquito-breeding site in Israel. However, de Barjac (1978) established *B. thuringiensis* serovar *israelensis* (H antigen 14) as highly mosquitocidal activity. Another investigators have reported the occurrence of highly mosquitocidal *B. thuringiensis* strains belonging to serovar *israelensis* (Balarman et al., 1981; Zhang et al., 1984; Shim et al., 1990; Abdel-Hameed et al., 1990). To date, most

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strains of *B. thuringiensis* produce inclusion toxic to dipterans insects, though there are subspecies such as serovar *morrisoni* PG-14 (Padua et al., 1984), *fukuokaensis* (Yu et al., 1991), *darmstadiensis* (Kim et al., 1984), *kyushuensis* (Held et al., 1990), *jegathesan* (Kawalek et al., 1995), *higo* (Ohba et al., 1995), and *canadensis* (Ishii and Ohba, 1997), which produce toxin that are predominantly toxic to dipteran insects.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Isolation of *B. thuringiensis*

Soil samples were collected in the soil of Indonesia following multistage random sampling. Soil samples were collected at random in a 1- hectare area for a total of 5 kg. The soil sample were taken from the top 1 cm of the soil layer. The 5-kg soil samples were mixed thoroughly and composite sample of 1 kg was taken from which isolation were made for as long as one month. The samples were labeled denoting date, place of collection.

Five 1-g soil samples were separately suspended to 9 ml of distilled water. After allowing the suspension to stand for 5 minute, 3-4 ml of the the suspension were taken. One half of the suspension was transferred to a test tube and heated in a water bath of 80°C for 15 minutes, so that all microorganisms were killed except *Bacillus* and other spore forming bacteria, then allowed to cool at room temperature. Ten-fold serial dilutions of the heated suspension in sterile distilled water were placed on nutrient agar (NA-pH 7.5). After two days of incubation at 28°C, *Bacillus* colonies were recorded. After 2 to 3 days incubation, crystalliferous spore forming bacteria were determined in phase contrast microscope.

## Biological activity

A Loopful of the sporulated bacterial cultures from NA were dissolved in 10 ml sterile distilled water and shaken using a magnetic stirrer until a uniform suspension was obtained. Bacterial suspension ( $10^{+1}$  spore per ml) with a corresponding optical density reading were tested on second instar larvae. Prior to treatment, larvae were starved for two hours before colonizing them on petchey dipped in desired bacterial suspension for three minute. Ten larvae were used per isolate. Mortality was noted from 24 hours after treatment. Larvae death was determined by touching them gently with a toothpick to detect any movement. In one treatment the leaves were dipped only in distilled water before feeding them to the test insects. The last treatment served as the control.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Isolation of *B. thuringiensis* in the Soil of Indonesia.

Isolates was isolated from the soil of Indonesia identified as *B.thuringiensis* based on phase contrast microscope examination for the presence of parasporal inclusion bodies. In order to identify INA288 strains by H-serotype cell with broth, they were dropped to glass slide and the motility of cels was observed under phase-contrast microscope. Since isolate of entmocidus INA288 gave positive reaction in the H 6 serum agglutination test, it was identified as *B.thuringeisis* serovar entomocidus. Morphology of the crystal from serovar entomocidus (original strain) has been reported by Iizuka et al., (1982) and Faust et al., (1982) and the crystals are bipyramidal-formed. On the other hand, interestingly, entomocidus INA288 produced large cuboidal-form crystals.

Biological activity.

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The strain were examined for their larvicidal against the larvae of the silkworm, *Plutella xylostella* and *Spodoptera litura*. The insect's cultures were maintained in this laboratory. Toxicity test with the Leppidopteran insect, *B. mori*, *P. xyloetella* and *S. litura*, were done by introducing ten 3<sup>rd</sup>-intar larvae were fed on an articial diet dropped with 0.3 ml of the bacterial suspension and rear at 25°C for 48 hr to determine mortality. The *B. thuringiensis* isolates were examined for oral insecticidal activity against the insects were prepared by the following procedures. Overnight culture of *B. thurngiensis* serovar entomocidus (original strains), entomocidus INA288, and israelensis ONR60A were grown on 2 ml of nutrient broth at 30°C using tube glass. Then, 200 ul of the overnight culture was plating on nutrient agar, reincubated for 4 days at 30°C. Sporulated cultures were harvested by centrifugation at 10,000 g for min at 4°C. The pellet was washed three times by centrifugation in mM Tris-HCl and 1

M NaCl at 4°C, the bacterial suspensions were finally suspended in 500 ul of sterile distilled water. The bacteria were also tested against larvae of the mosquitoes, *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes japonicus* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*. Ten 2<sup>nd</sup>-instar larvae were placed in a test tube containing 10 ml of the spore-parasporal inclusion suspension, respectively, under levels 1 ul/ml. The tubes were kept at 22°C for 24 hr without feeding.

Table 1. Toxic activity of three *B.thuringiensis* strains against some insect species

Strain Lepidopteracidal Dipteracidal

C.b. P.x. S.l. A.j. A.a. C.q.

Entomocidus original + + + - - -

Entomocidus INA288 - - - + + +

Israelensis ONR60A - - - + + + C.b : *Crocitolomia binotalis*, P.x: *Plutella xylostella*, S.l: *Spodoptera litura* A.j: *Aedes japonicas*, A.a: *Aedes aegypty*, C.q: *culex quinquefasciatus*

**CONCLUSION** In recent years, formulation of mosquitocidal *B. thuringiensis* serovar israelensis and *B. sphericus* had been used on a large scale in the field and in the various countries. This initial success has been tempered by result obtained for resistance to *B. thuringiensis sphericus*. In the search for potential alternatives to the application of *B. thuringiensis* serovar israelensis, isolation of novel mosquitocidal strains is very important. In the present research, it is found that *B. thuringiensis* serovar entomocidus INA288 (belonging to serotype H 6) isolated from soil in Indonesia, posses novel mosquitocidal activity toxin. It was observed that *B. thuringiensis* serovar entomocidus INA288 has cuboidal shaped crystal proteins, while serovar entomocidus (original strain) has bipyramidal and irregular shaped ones. However, *B. thuringiensis* serovar israelensis ONR60A has irregular shaped crystal protein. In this study, the parasporal inclusions from *B. thuringiensis* serovar entomocidus INA288 were separated and compared its insecticidal activity to those species from two orders (Lepidopteran and Dipteran). This result was suggested that *B. thuringiensis* serovar entomocidus INA288 will be examined by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).

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