

PROCEEDING

ICOLIB

International Conference on Life Sciences and Biotechnology



EXPLORATION AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

The ICOLIB 2015 focuses on life sciences and biotechnology aspects to explore and conserve biodiversity by bringing together investigators from different fields such as health and medicine, agriculture, food technology and security, new and renewable energy, conservation and management including exploration of biodiversity

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**International Conference on Life Sciences and Biotechnology
(ICOLIB)**

Exploration and Conservation of Biodiversity

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Preface from the Editor

The explosive development of the sciences and its expansion into other disciplines such as the Life Sciences field is yielding groundbreaking discoveries from novel genes and bio-products to cutting-edge nanotechnology, resulting in a transformed science landscape with profound global applications in understanding life, eradicating diseases, securing a more equitable food and water supply distribution as well as creating novel bio-industries and products.

Based on these phenomena above, the ICOLIB 2015 with theme “**Exploration and Conservation of Biodiversity**”, provide an interdisciplinary platform of life sciences for researchers, academics, students, professionals, industries, and policy makers. This meeting also proposed to among scientists and professionals to stay at the leading edge of recent advances in life sciences and sustainability, act as a catalyst for further research, improve international collaboration while bridging the scientific and technological differences among scientists, and foster global health security. In order to disseminate to community more broadest, the articles were published as a proceeding.

The conference was organized by the Department of Biology, Faculty of mathematic and natural sciences, The University of Jember collaboration with the Flensburg University of Applied Sciences, Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD), Indonesian-German Network for Teaching, Training and Research Collaboration (IGN-TTRC), University of Kassel and IndoBIC (Indonesian Biotechnology Information Centre) The Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Tropical Biology (SEAMEO BIOTROP). The conference participants from 5 countries and of which 9 lectures within the field health and medicine, agriculture, food technology and security, new and renewable energy, conservation and management including exploration of biodiversity. Presentation divided into plenary, oral and poster session. More than 150 researchers including students participated on this meeting.

On behalf of the organizing committee, i would like to thank all invited speakers and presenters for participating in the ICOLIB 2015 for giving valuable contribution to this conference. Also, acknowledgements are address to Rector University of Jember, Flensburg University of Applied Sciences, DAAD, Indonesian-German Network for Teaching, IGN-TTRC, University of Kassel and IndoBIC-SEAMO BIOTROP as well as all sponsors for the efforts. Finally, i would like to express deep appreciation to the member of the organizing committee for the good teamwork and the great effort to bring success to the conference.

Jember, September 2015

Kahar Muzakhar
Committee

CONTENTS

Preface.....	i
Contens.....	ii

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Jumping DNA: Regulation and Application in Functional Gene Analysis Doreen Meier, Michael Friedrich, Isabelle Schuster, Wolfgang Nellen.....	1
Enzymes from Indonesian Biodiversity: Molecular Characterization and Their Potential Applications Debbie S. Retnoningrum.....	6
Bioconversion of Rare Sugars by Sugar Isomerase and Epimerase from Microorganisms Chang-Su Park.....	7
Molecular Study on Drought Stress Response to Improve Sugarcane Productivity by Genetic Transformation Bambang Sugiharto.....	10
Contribution of Integrated Pest Management in Enhancing Biodiversity in Tropical Vegetable Production R. Srinivasan.....	11
Risk Assessment of Silver Nano Particles Helmut Erdmann.....	15
Conservation of Threatened Tree Species on Ex-Mine Sites in Indonesia Irdika Mansur.....	16
Status and Challenges of Agriculture Biotechnology Development in Indonesia Bambang Purwantara.....	17

ORAL SESSION

Role of S100β Protein as Biomarkers Prenatal Ischemic Hypoxic Ratna Indriawati.....	18
Increasing Environmental Health Through Early Childhood Health Empowerment in Applying The PHBS in Gumuksari 3 Elementary School Kalisat Jember Muthmainah Farida Hanif, Eriena Melati Sukma, Mury Ririanty.....	20
Quality Evaluation and Preparation of Voluntary Acceptance of Jelly Candy Ketepeng China Leaf Extract (<i>Senna Alata L.</i>) Roxb as Anthelmintic Ratna Novita Maya Sari, Kartini.....	26
Structural and Functional Recovery of B-Cells Pancreas in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus Induced Mesenhyal Stem Cell Conditioned Medium Widagdo Sri Nugroho, Dwi Liliek Kusindarta, Heru Susetya, Ida Fitriana,	

Guntari Titik Mulyani, Yuda Heru Fibrianto, Aris Haryanto, Teguh Budipitojo.....	29
Nanomedicine: A “Panacea” in Medicine	
Dito Anurogo, Taruna Ikrar.....	33
Toxicity of Mixturing of <i>Annona Squamosa</i> Seed and <i>Piper betle</i> Leaf Extract for The Mortality of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> Larvae (Preliminary Study)	
Dwi Wahyuni, Intania Loren, Muhammad Roy F.R.....	37
The Ant Plant (<i>Myrmecodia pendans</i>) Infuse as an Acute Diarrhea Medicine	
Yoni Astuti, Tantri Wahyu Utami, Idiani Darmawati.....	41
The Effects of Different Diluent Medium on Human Sperm Viability	
Isnawati, Tjandrakirana, Nur Ducha.....	45
Antibacterial Activity of <i>Pleurotus ostreatus grey oyster</i> Variety Against Pathogen Bacterial of <i>Salmonella typhi</i>	
Lita Meilina, Evi Hanizar, Dwi Nur Rikhma Sari.....	48
The Effect of Extract Thymoquinone Black Cumin Seed (<i>Nigella sativa</i>) of Against Neutrophils Number in Rats Socket Post Extraction with Traumatic Tissue	
Asri Dinar Pawestri, Abdul Rochim, Mei Syafriadi.....	52
Traditional Medication of Osing Tribe in Banyuwangi	
Novia Luthviatin, Pudjo Wahjudi, Siti Muslichah.....	56
Antihyperlipidemic Activity of The Combination of <i>Guazuma Ulmifolia</i> L. Leaves and <i>Hibiscus Sabdariffa</i> L. Flowers Extract in Rats Induced by High-Fat Diet	
Nuri, Ika Puspitasari, Mahmudatus Sholihah, Putu Argianti Meytasari, Novia Hilma..	60
The Effect of Tomato (<i>Lycopersicum pyriforme</i>) Extract on Lipid Peroxide and Cell Damage of Carbontetrachloride in Rat Liver	
Poncojari Wahyono.....	65
The Role of Water Clover (<i>Marsilia crenata</i>) on Estrogen Level and Uterine Histology in Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	
Pratiwi Trisunuwati, Nurina Titisari, Ahmad Fauzi, Anom Adnyana.....	69
Effect of Cadmium (Cd) Accumulation on Protein Levels of Gills and Kidneys Freshwater Mussel <i>Elongaria orientalis</i> (Lea, 1840)	
Selvi Ariyunita, Akhmad Syakur, Andhika Puspito Nugroho.....	75
Effects of Antioxidant Different in Cep Diluent on Sperm Quality of Brahman Bull During Storage at Refrigerator Temperature	
Nur Ducha, Tjandrakirana, Lisa Lisdiana.....	79
Effect of Emotional Intelligence and Physical Intelligence Attitudes Towards Healthy Living Leather Glove Factory Employees in Yogyakarta	
Tri Pitara Mahanggoro, Soemarno, Edi Widjajanto, Pratikto Prawoto	83
The Effect of Bases Toward Disintegration Time of Phyto-Capsules	
Esti Hendradi, Siti Wafiroh, Muji Harsini, Handoko Darmokoesoemo,	

Pratiwi Pudjiastuti.....	87
DBLβC2 Domain of Var Gene of Indonesian <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Had an Association with Severity of Malaria	
Erma Sulistyaningsih	89
Odonata of Island Garden City of Samal and Its Relation to Other Small Islands in The Philippines	
Milton Norman Dejadena Medina, Anlyn Anzano Cabras, Reagan Joseph Torayno Villanueva.....	93
Orchid Mycorrhizae Fungus: Identification of Rhizoctonia in West Borneo	
Rosa Suryantini.....	98
<i>Sauropus androgynus</i> (L.) Merr. Leaf Variation That Grows in The Area of Some Traditional Societies in East Java	
Ari Hayati, Estri Laras Arumingtyas, Serafinah Indriyani, Luchman Hakim.....	104
Characterisation of Symbiotic Bacteria Isolated From Sponge <i>Haliclona sp.</i>	
Sapto Andriyono, Bayu Jalasena, Wahyu Tjajtjaningsih, And Heru Pramono.....	110
Antibacterial Activity of Infusion and Ethanol Extract of Some Medicinal Plants as Antidiarrhea Based on Bangka Society's Knowledge	
Henny Helmi.....	116
Diversity and Distribution of Dragonflies (Odonata) in Bromo Forest Area (BKPH Lawu Utara : KPH Surakarta) Central Java	
Diagal Wisnu Pamungkas, Euis Citra Ayu Ruspendi, Inna Listri Ani.....	123
Giving of Protein Dietary Level Broodstock of Catfish (<i>Clarias Sp</i>) and Laserpuncture Induction to Estrogen Level and GSI	
Dyah Hariani, Pungky Slamet Wisnu Kusuma.....	128
Fish Diversity of <i>Cyprinidae</i> Family Based on DNA Barcodes in Harapan Rainforest, Jambi	
T. Sukmono, D. Duryadi, M.F Rahardjo, R. Affandi.....	134
Brown Planthopper Populations on Some Rice Varieties	
Retno Wijayanti, Supriyadi, Sholahuddin.....	139
Morphological Variation of Local Durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i> Murr.) on The Ternate Island	
Sundari.....	143
Mealybugs and Their Natural Enemies Diversity on Cassava Crops (<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz)	
Nurmasari, Purnomo, Purwatiningsih.....	149
Local Wisdom in The Making of Plants Based Biopesticides by Organic Rice Farmers in East Java	
Lisa Lisdiana, Yuliani.....	152
GC-MS Analysis of Phytochemicals in The Methanolic Extract of <i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm. f	
Hamidah, Dwi Kusuma Wahyuni, Noer Moehammadi.....	158

MEALYBUGS and THEIR NATURAL ENEMIES DIVERSITY on CASSAVA CROPS (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz)

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Abstract

These recent two years, cassava production has been threatened by mealybugs invasion. Cassava mealybugs are new pest that potentially decrease crop production, especially cassava. One of pest control towards mealybugs on cassava is using their natural enemies like parasitoids, predators, and pathogens. This research conducted to discover mealybugs and their natural enemies diversity on cassava crops. This research using direct observation method with simple random sampling technique applied at four different locations in Banyuwangi. This research was held on November 2014 until December 2014. The result showed that there are two specieses found at four defined locations in Banyuwangi. Those two specieses are *Paracoccus marginatus* and *Ferrisia virgata*. The highest diversity index was found at Glenmore, Sub District Glenmore ($H' = 2.47$) and the lowest diversity index was found at Sobro, Sub District Banyuwangi ($H' = 1.63$). The highest average of *P. marginatus* was also found at Glenmore, 28.65; while the lowest average of *P. marginatus* was found at Secang, 6.5. The highest average of *F. virgata* population was also found at Glenmore, 13.6 and the lowest average of *F. virgata* population was found at Secang, 1.3. There was only one mealybugs predator found in this research, *Hemerobius* spp. The conclusion of this research are that mealybugs' diversity index was put on medium category and there were two specieses found, *P. marginatus* and *F. virgata*. Mealybugs natural enemies diversity was on low category, with only one mealybugs predator found from *Hemerobius* spp species.

Keywords: mealybugs, natural enemies, diversity

Introduction

Cassava is one of lots important crops for human being, because of their advantage as food, animal feed, as industrial and bioethanol raw materials[1]. In these recent two years, cassava production sustainability was threatened by mealybugs invasion. *Phenacoccus manihoti*, *Paracoccus marginatus*, and *Ferrisia virgata* are three mealybugs species attacked cassava crops. Mealybugs are kind of pest with wide range host such as physic nut, cashew nut, tomato, avocado, melon and papaya. Pesticides are the common mealybugs pest control taken by lots of farmers. But the use of pesticides at some defined concentrations will raise some side effect to the environment and to the mealybugs natural enemies as well. Considering that pesticides can cause a resistance, an environmental friendly pest control for long term is badly needed. One possible alternative is using their natural enemies, such as predators, parasitoid or pathogens[2]. This research conducted to discover mealybugs diversity on cassava crops (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) because mealybugs is one of some factors that affected cassava production. This research is also conducted to discover any mealybugs natural enemies as the pest control for long term application.

Methods

This research has been taken for two months, from November to December 2014 at four different locations in Banyuwangi District. Those four locations are Secang, Kemiren, Sobro, and Glenmore. The methods using on this research were direct and sample observations. The procedures taken during this research are sample collection, rearing, and natural enemies' identification. Samples are collected by taking some infected leaves from some different plants. Rearing process was held for 7 to 14 days to trap mealybugs parasitoids.

Shannon-Wiener index[3] was used to discover species' diversity at each locations, with equation below :

$$H' = -\sum pi \ln pi, pi = \frac{ni}{N}$$

with :

H' = Shannon Wiener Index

ni = amount of pest observed

N = total amount of all pest caught

Diversity index categorized into three category. If $H' < 1$, the species diversity was on low category. If $H' = 1 < H' < 3$, the species diversity was on medium category. And if $H' > 3$, it means the species diversity was on high category.

Sorensen index of similarity[4] was used to count the species similarity between two defined locations.

$$IS = \frac{2c}{A+B} \times 100\%$$

with :

IS = Sorensen index of similarity

A = amount of mealybugs species at location 1

B = amount of mealybugs species at location 2

C = amount of same mealybugs species at both locations.

If index value > 50%, it means species similarity between two locations compared is on the high category, and so otherwise, if index value <

50% means species similarity between two locations compared is on the low category. 3.

Result and discussion

The result achieved through this research is that only two mealybugs species found through this research. Those two species are *P. marginatus* and *F. virgata*. The amount of *P. marginatus* caught at Secang, Kemiren, Sobo, and Glenmore are 130; 250; 173; and 573. And the amount of *F. virgata* found at Secang, Kemiren, Sobo, and Glenmore are 26; 47; 61; dan 272. The biggest amount of *P. marginatus* and *F. virgata* was found at Glenmore. Diversity index at Secang, Kemiren, Sobo, and Glenmore are 1.80; 1.63; 1.89; 2.47.



Figure 1. *Ferrisia virgata*



Figure 2. *Paracoccus marginatus*

The highest mealybugs index of diversity was found at Glenmore with some reason. Glenmore has the highest population of mealybugs and cassava crops as the main host observed. Mealybugs population defined by some factors and host population is one of them. It explains why the highest mealybugs index of diversity was found at Glenmore, the location with the widest field of cassava crops. Other plants being surround main host also define mealybugs abundance, and affecting the species distribution pattern as well. The distribution pattern of mealybugs was determined by the values of z , \bar{x} , dan v . Value for z achieved by using equation $z = (\bar{x} - v) / (\text{std}/\sqrt{n})$. Z

value determining the species distribution pattern at defined locations. If z value is $-1.96 > z > 1.96$, the distribution pattern is random one. If counted z is beyond that value and average point (\bar{x}) is larger than diversity value (v), it means the species distribution pattern is regular pattern. And if the average point is smaller than the diversity value, it means the species distribution pattern is the clustered one[5].

The distribution pattern of mealybugs was determined by the values of z , \bar{x} , dan v . Value for z achieved by using equation $z = (\bar{x} - v) / (\text{std}/\sqrt{n})$. Z value determining the species distribution pattern at defined locations. If z value is $-1.96 > z > 1.96$, the

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F. virgata distribution patterns for all locations are clustered, except at Kemiren. Clustered distribution pattern happened when a species is already settled down at the defined location for long enough. *F. virgata* distribution pattern at three locations showing that this species was already invaded the locations for years. While why *F. virgata* distribution pattern at Kemiren is still on random pattern which happened when a species is just fill in the place is that because at Kemiren there are some other plants that possibly become alternative hosts for mealybugs attacked cassava crops. The plants are papaya, tomato, physic nut and chili pepper. These plants are placed close enough to the cassava crops, that some mealybugs migrations are possible to be happened between cassava crops and the surround plants or otherwise. It explains why the distribution pattern of *F. virgata* at Kemiren is random.

P. marginatus distribution patterns are clustered for all locations except at Secang. The explanation for this case is also about the others plants around cassava crops field. Some plants found surrounding cassava crops field at Secang are silk tree, eggplants, chili pepper and papaya which planted randomly close enough to the cassava crops field as the main observation objects. Some plants surround cassava crops are suspected causing the *P. marginatus* distribution pattern at Secang is random one. Those plants are available to be another hosts for *P. marginatus* especially papaya plants which are the main host of *P. marginatus*. *P. marginatus* distribution pattern at other locations are clustered, which means that this pest is already settled down at those locations eventhough *P. marginatus* is a newly attacking pest. It showed that this pest invasion was quietly fast through these years.

The amount and diversity of mealybugs species was also affected by abiotic factors such as temperature, lights, and rainfall intensity beside

biotic factors such host and food abundance, surround plants, and natural enemies being.

Index of similarity of all species found are in high category, with index value 100%. The mealybugs species found at four locations are all the same. The species similarity determined by host similarity and abiotic factors at the location observed.

Hemerobius spp is the only mealybugs predator found through this research. There is no mealybugs parasitoid found at four defined locations in Banyuwangi District.

Conclusion

There are two mealybugs species found at four different locations in Banyuwangi District. Those two species are *P. marginatus* and *F. virgata*. The diversity index of mealybugs are on medium category for all locations. *Hemerobius* spp. is the only mealybug predator found through this research and there is no mealybug parasitoid found.

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CERTIFICATE

Herewith we certify,

Fitri Nurmasari

Attended

as Oral Presenter

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