The effect of storage time on the raw material of insecticide candidate from gamal leaves (Gliricidia maculata) on the toxicities stability to control mealybug

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Abstract. The purpose of this study to evaluate the effect of storage time on the percentagbe of yield extract and toxicity stability of Gamal leaves (Gliricidia maculata) powder to control mealybugs. The gamal leaves were colletcted form three different cultivars (North Lampung, West Lampung, and Pringsewu). The leaves powder was stored in the freezer (-4 °C) during 12 months. The powder storaged was macerated with methanol and aqudest, then concentrated by rotary vacuum evaporator to yield the crust extract (paste), the paste was used for bioassay to mealybugs with residual effect method. The result shows that the storage time of the powder raw material of insecticide candidate from G. maculata leaves for 12 -24 months does not significantly affect to the stability of the toxicity and persentage paste yield. But the long time of storage culd be decrerase the toxiccy effectiveness and persentage paste yield gained.

1. Introduction

Pesticides have become a necessity for farmers to control pest attact in agriculture. The benefits of using pesticides might increasing the quantity and quality of agricultural product, and without pesticides will result the low quality of product [1]. There are two kinds of pesticides i.e. natural pesticide and synthetic pesticide. Currently, the pesticides that widely using are synthetic pesticides because of their easy and fast used. Beside the benefit, there are many risks arising from using synthetic pesticide, such as species resistency, enviromental and non-target species toxicity [2], water, air, and soil system pollution from residual of pesticides [3] the high risks for people especially farmer population [4], damaging public health [5]. Therefore, many study are developed about natural pesticides that have lower risk than synthetic pesticides.

Gamal (Gliricidia maculata) is a plant that have potential to be developing as bioinsecticide to control mealybugs. Because gamal leaves contain flavonoid as secondary metabolites products. Based on the research was done in last years, knowing that the water and methanol extracts of gamal leaves powder from four different cultivars (Bandar Lampung, West Lampung, North Lampung, and Pringsewu) were toxic to four species of mealybugs i.e. Paracoccus marginatus, Pseudococcus cryptus, Planococcus citri, and Planococcus minor [6]. Gliricidia leaves also used as antimicrobial [7], antioxidants [8], anti-imflamantory, larvisidal, nitrogen fertilizer [9].

Raw material of gamal leaves as a candidate of bioinsecticide can be stored as powder. During storage, the natural bioactive compound of secondary metabolite product some could be labile, necessiating to use the methods of storage that do not alter the content and activity of compounds.
Previous study has shown that the bioactive compound [10] and biological activity [11] of secondary metabolite product can be changed during storage time.

Based on the description above, this study aims to evaluate the effect of storage time on stability of the yield extract and toxicity of gamal leaves powder (Gliricidia maculata) to control mealybugs. The parameters observed in this study i.e. the total amount of extract yield of gamal leaves powder that was stored and biological activity of this extract as insecticide to kills the mealybugs.

2. Methods
2.1. Materials
The material used in this study are the plant material of Gliricidia maculata leaves were collected from three different places in Lampung, Indonesia, there were North Lampung, Pringsewu, West Lampung. The leaves were stored as powder in freezer for 12 – 24 months. Aquades and methanol for extraction. Mealybug as animal treatment. Equipment used are vacuum rotary evaporator, glass beaker, maceration bottle, freezer, analytical scales, spatula, oven, beaker glass.

2.2. Procedures
2.2.1. Raw material preparation. Gamal leaves were cleaned dried during 7-10 days in room temperature. The dried leaves were milled into powder. The powder stored in freezer (-4°C) during 12-24 months.

2.2.2. Extraction. Gamal leaves powder was put in two different maceration bottles. Each maceration bottle contain 250 gram powder of gamal leaves, and then one bottles added 1 liter of methanol and another 1 liter water. Gamal leaves was macerated for 2x24 hours. Then the filter residue was macerated again with the same steps. The results of the methanol and water extract were evaporated using a rotary vacuum evaporator to obtain a crude extract (paste) and then weighed.

The percentage of the extract (paste) yield was calculated by formula:

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\text{% yield} = \frac{\text{weight of extract (g)}}{\text{weight of simplisia (g)}} \times 100\%
\]

2.2.3. Toxicity Test. The stability of the toxicity of water extract and methanol extract from three different cultivars of gamal leaves powder were tested to mealybugs. The bioassay with residual effect was carried out by immersing the media testing with 5 concentration levels (0.00%, 0.05%, 0.10%, 0.15%, 0.20%) of the extracts for 10 minutes, 10 adult female mealybugs, had been acclimatized 1 day before treatment, introduced to this media testing and rearing in plastic container. Each treatment was repeated 3 times.

The mortality data of the tested insects was recorded for 24, 48, and 72 hours after treatment.

2.2.4. Data analysis. The mortality data were annalyzed using probit analysis to determine the $LC_{50}$ value. Correlation between storage time with yield of extract and $LC_{50}$ values was analyzed with correlation analysis with SPSS programe.

3. Result and discussion
3.1. The Effect of time storage on extract yield
The percentage yield of the extract gained was different for cultivar and the solvent used (Tables 1. and 2). As can be seen from result in Tables 1 and 2, there are a smallest decrease of percentage yield gained from methanol (1.05%) and water (0.34%) extracts from North Lampung cultivar before and after storage compare with two other cultivars. The difference of yield from different cultivar of plant may be due to differences of environmental factor in origin of plant such as light, soil, temperature, and salinity. Response of plant to biotic stress can contribute to this difference of yield metabolite secunder of the plant [12]. These difference also be influenced by internal factor such as plant age and external factors such as soil nutritions, geographical climate, season, and processing method.
According to Muraina et al., climatic condition of the difference origin of plant have an effect on the result of the yield extract where the cold area (lower room temperature) produced a higher yield [13].

### Table 1. The effect of storage on percentage yield of methanol extract

| Cultivar       | Time Storage (month) | Yield methanol extract of *G. maculata* (%, w/dw) | Difference |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| North Lampung  | 24                   | 15.75 before 14.70 after 1.05                 |
| West Lampung   | 12                   | 21.22 before 17.60 after 3.62                 |
| Pringsewu      | 12                   | 19.09 before 10.50 after 9.41                 |

w: wet weight;  dw: dry weight

### Table 2. The effect of storage on percentage yield of water extract

| Cultivar       | Time Storage (month) | Yield water extract of *G. maculata* (%, w/dw) | Difference |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| North Lampung  | 24                   | 39.28 before 38.94 after 0.34                 |
| West Lampung   | 12                   | 35.93 before 26.44 after 9.49                 |
| Pringsewu      | 12                   | 35.50 before 23.80 after 11.70                |

w: wet weight;  dw: dry weight

The reducing percentage yield of the extract after storage may be indicate a decrease in the compound containing, namely flavonoids. According to Muhamad et al. [14], aqueous solvents are more widely used for the extraction flavonoid than non-polar solvents. The aqueous solvent has a higher polarity than methanol solvent that increases the hydrolyzed compound and extraction yield. Solvent has the most influence on the extraction yield because the differences in polarity and depending on the extracted compound. Therefore, flavonoid more effective when dissolved in polar solvent because water can increase the diffusion of phenolic compounds in plant [15].

3.2. **The Effect of time storage on toxicity stability to mealy bugs**

The percentage reduction of the effectiveness level of methanol and water extract of gamal leaves powder that have been storaged in freezer using the residual effect method on mealy bugs is presented in Tables 3 and 4.

### Table 3. The effect of powder storage time on the percentage reduction in the effectiveness of methanol extract to mealybug mortality

| Cultivar       | Time storage (month) | LC₅₀ value (%) | Difference (%) | Reduction Effectiveness (%) |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| North Lampung  | 24                   | 0.038 before 0.049 after 0.011 | 28.2 |
| West Lampung   | 12                   | 0.060 before 0.106 after 0.046 | 75.4 |
| Pringsewu      | 12                   | 0.053 before 0.089 after 0.036 | 66.6 |
Table 4. The effect of powder storage time on the percentage reduction in the effectiveness of water extract to mealybug mortality

| Cultivar          | Time storage (month) | LC\textsubscript{50} value (%) | Difference (%) | Reduction Effectiveness (%) |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| North Lampung     | 24                   | 0.034                         | 0.012          | 0.077                       | 28.2                        |
| West Lampung      | 12                   | 0.097                         | 0.172          | 0.075                       | 78.1                        |
| Pringsewu         | 12                   | 0.062                         | 0.105          | 0.043                       | 68.3                        |

The LC\textsubscript{50} value of gamal leaves water extract shows a greater decrease in effectiveness than the methanol extract of gamal leaves (Table 2 and 3). This indicated that the crude methanol extract of gamal leaf powder is more stable and effective than the water extract of gamal leaves powder. Previous study was reported that the methanol extract of \textit{O. stamineus} have significantly different in active compound and activity of antioxidant than the water extract [16].

As could be seen from the result in Table 3 and 4, both methanol and water extracts from North Lampung cultivar have smallest reduction (28.2%) of effectiveness to kill mealybug. This result indicated, powder from North Lampung cultivar was the most stable than others. Furthermore based on LC\textsubscript{50} value, cultivar from North Lampung have the LC\textsubscript{50} value smallest than others, this indicated cultivar from North Lampung was the most effective than others. The stability of effectiveness levels influence by origin of plant, because of the rate of secondary metabolite production in plants as a result of interactions between abiotic and biotic factors of the plant [17]. The reducing of effectiveness of insecticides increase gradually before and after storage. The stability of toxicity influenced by condition of storage (heat, temperature) and type of active compound of the insecticide [18].

Table 5. The correlation between storage time on the percentage of yield and toxicity of extract \textit{G. maculata}

| Extract | Significance (p-value) | Correlation coefficient (r) |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
|         | Water  | Methanol | Water  | Methanol |
| Yield   | 0.506  | 0.473    | -0.700 | -0.737   |
| Toxicity| 0.314  | 0.112    | -0.686 | -0.985   |

The results of the correlation analysis (Table 5), show that the significance value ware > 0.05, so that the correlation between storage time on percent yield and toxicity is not significant, it could be said that storage time does not significantly affect the toxicity of extracts against mealybugs. In other words can be concluded that gamal powder has good stability. The minus marks on the correlation coefficient value indicated that the negative correlation between storage time with toxicity and percentage of extract yield. The longer of the storage time could decreased the percentage of yield extract and toxicity effectiveness.

4. Conclusion
It can be concluded that the storage time of raw material of insecticide candidate from \textit{G. maculata} leaves for 12-24 months does not have a significant effect on the stability of the toxicity and percentage of extract yield. The correlation between storage time with toxicity and yield is negative correlation, the longer of the storage time, would be lowering the presentage of yield extract and toxicity effectiveness.

Acknowledgement
The authors are grateful to DIPA University of Lampung who has funded this research. This research is part of the 2020/2021 Postgraduate Research with Contract Number: 1513 / UN26.21 / PN / 2020.
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