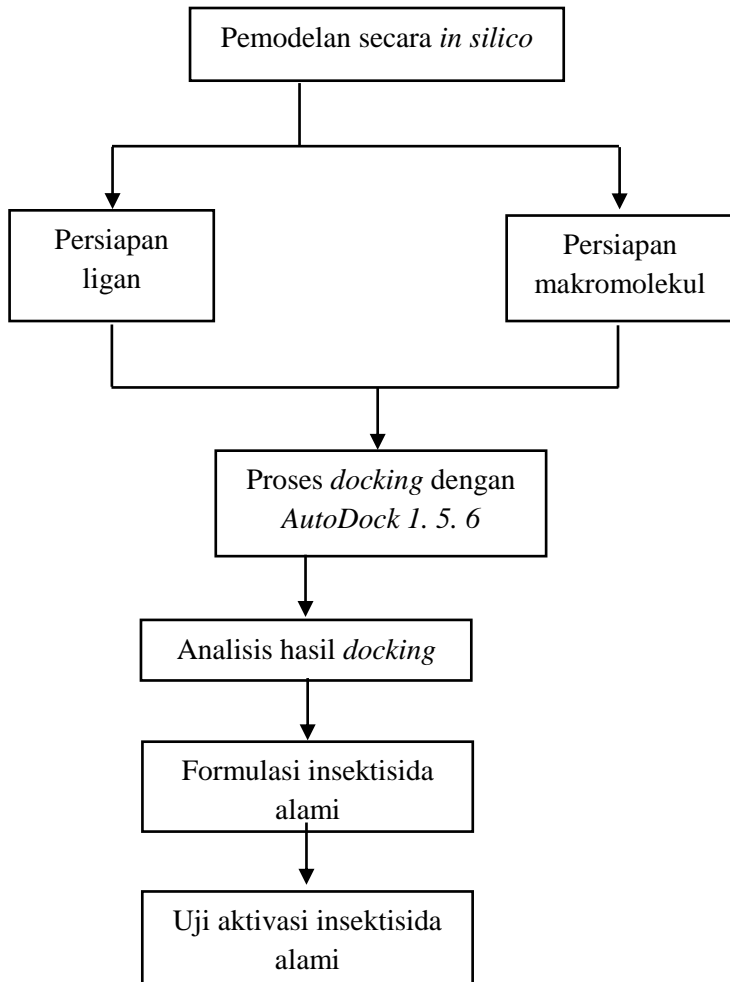


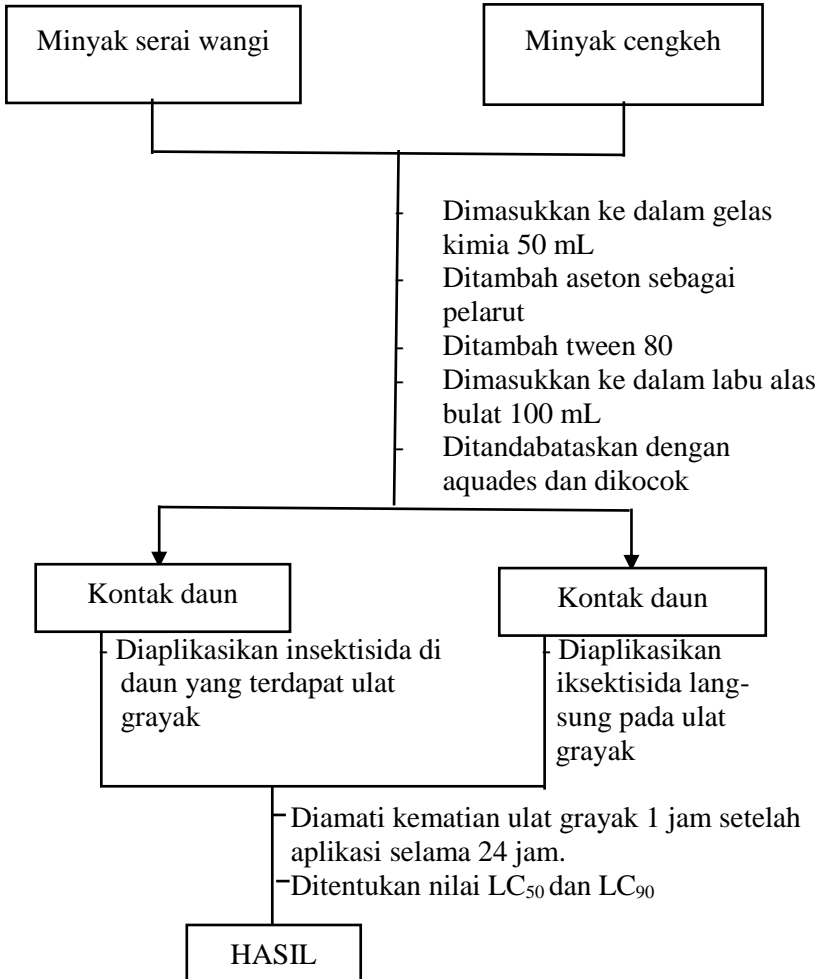
LAMPIRAN

LAMPIRAN A: Skema Kerja

A.1 Diagram Alir Penelitian



A.2 Uji Aktivitas Insektisida Alami



LAMPIRAN B: Perhitungan

B.1 Penentuan Konsentrasi Sitronelal dan Eugenol berdasarkan Nilai Ki

$$[M] + [L] \rightleftharpoons [M-L] \quad (b.1)$$

$$Kd = \frac{[M][L]}{[ML]} \quad (b.2)$$

Jika $[M] \gg [L]$, maka $[ML] = [M]$

$$\text{Jadi } Kd = \frac{[M][L]}{[M]} = [L]$$

$$Kd = [L] \quad (Ki \sim Kd)$$

$$Ki = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + \frac{LT}{Kd}} \quad (b.3)$$

$$Ki = \frac{IC_{50}}{1 + \frac{Kd}{Kd}} \quad (b.4)$$

$$Ki = \frac{IC_{50}}{1+1} = \frac{IC_{50}}{2} \quad (b.5)$$

$$IC_{50} = 2Ki_2 \quad (b.6)$$

Nilai Ki hasil *multiple ligand docking* antara makromolekul 2DJC dan ligan (eugenol dan citronelal) adalah 1,75 mM, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} IC_{50} &= 2Ki_2 \\ &= 2 \times 1,75 \text{ mM} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mM} \end{aligned}$$

Konsentrasi citronelal dalam minyak serai wangi

$$\begin{aligned} [L] &= IC_{50} \times BM_{\text{sitronelal}} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mM} \times 154,25 \text{ g/mol} \\ &= 539,875 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= 0,5399 \text{ mg/mL} \end{aligned}$$

Konsentrasi eugenol dalam minyak cengkeh

$$\begin{aligned} [L] &= IC_{50} \times BM_{\text{eugenol}} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mM} \times 164,2 \text{ g/mol} \\ &= 574,7 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= 0,5747 \text{ mg/mL} \end{aligned}$$

B.2 Penentuan Formulasi Insektisida

$$W = \text{Kadar} \times BJ \times V \quad (b.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{sitronelal}} &= \frac{W}{\text{Kadar} \times BJ} \\ &= \frac{0,5399 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}}{\frac{17,26}{100} \times 0,85 \text{ g/mL}} \\ &= 3,68 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL} \approx 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{eugenol}} &= \frac{W}{\text{Kadar} \times \text{BJ}} 0,64582 \\
 &= \frac{0,5747 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}}{\frac{65,90}{100} \times 0,98 \text{ g/mL}} \\
 &= 0,88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL} \approx 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diperoleh formula insektisida minyak serai wangi : minyak cengkeh adalah 4 : 1.

Tabel L.1: Komposisi Formula Insektisida Alami

Konsen- trasi (%)	Tween 80 (μL)	Komposisi minyak(mL)	Ase- ton (mL)	
		Minyak Serai : Minyak Cengkeh		
		4 : 1		
	1000	11.600	20.000	Pinheiro, dkk (2013)
0	0,0862	-	1,724	Kontrol (pelarut)
0,0625	0,0054	4 : 1	0,108	
0,125	0,011	4 : 1	0,216	

0,25	0,022	4 : 1	0,43
0,5	0,043	4 : 1	0,862
1	0,086	4 : 1	1,724

B.3 Perbandingan Konsentrasi *In Silico* dan *In Vitro*

B.3.1 Konsentrasi *In Silico*

Nilai $K_i = 1,75 \text{ mM}$

$$\begin{aligned} IC_{50} &= 2 \times K_i \\ &= 2 \times 1,75 \text{ mM} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ mM} \end{aligned}$$

B.3.2 Konsentrasi *In Vitro*

a. Konsentrasi 1%

$$\frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{0,8}{100} \text{ mL ms} + \frac{0,2}{100} \text{ mL mc} \right)$$

Minyak Serai Wangi:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr} \\ &= \frac{1000 \times 0,85 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,008}{154,25 \text{ g/mol}} \\ &= 0,04 \text{ M} = 40 \text{ mM} \end{aligned}$$

Minyak Cengkeh:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr} \\ &= \frac{1000 \times 0,98 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,002}{164,2 \text{ g/mol}} \\ &= 0,012 \text{ M} = 12 \text{ mM} \end{aligned}$$

b. Konsentrasi 0,5%

$$\frac{0,5}{100} \left(\frac{0,4}{100} \text{ mL ms} + \frac{0,1}{100} \text{ mL mc} \right)$$

Minyak Serai Wangi:

Minyak Cengkeh:

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,85 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,004}{154,25 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,02 \quad M = 20 \text{ mM}$$

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,98 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,001}{164,2 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,005 \quad M = 5 \text{ mM}$$

c. Konsentrasi 0,25%

$$\frac{0,25}{100} \left(\frac{0,2}{100} \text{ mL ms} + \frac{0,05}{100} \text{ mL mc} \right)$$

Minyak Serai Wangi:

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,85 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,002}{154,25 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,01 \quad M = 10 \text{ mM}$$

Minyak Cengkeh:

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,98 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,0005}{164,2 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,003 \quad M = 3 \text{ mM}$$

d. Konsentrasi 0,125%

$$\frac{0,125}{100} \left(\frac{0,1}{100} \text{ mL ms} + \frac{0,025}{100} \text{ mL mc} \right)$$

Minyak Serai Wangi:

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,85 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,001}{154,25 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,005 \quad M = 5 \text{ mM}$$

Minyak Cengkeh:

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,98 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,00025}{164,2 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,0015 \quad M = 1,5 \text{ mM}$$

e. Konsentrasi 0,0625

$$\frac{0,0625}{100} \left(\frac{0,05}{100} \text{ mL ms} + \frac{0,0125}{100} \text{ mL mc} \right)$$

Minyak Serai Wangi:

$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,85 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,0005}{154,25 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 0,0027 \quad M = 2,7 \text{ mM}$$

Minyak Cengkeh:

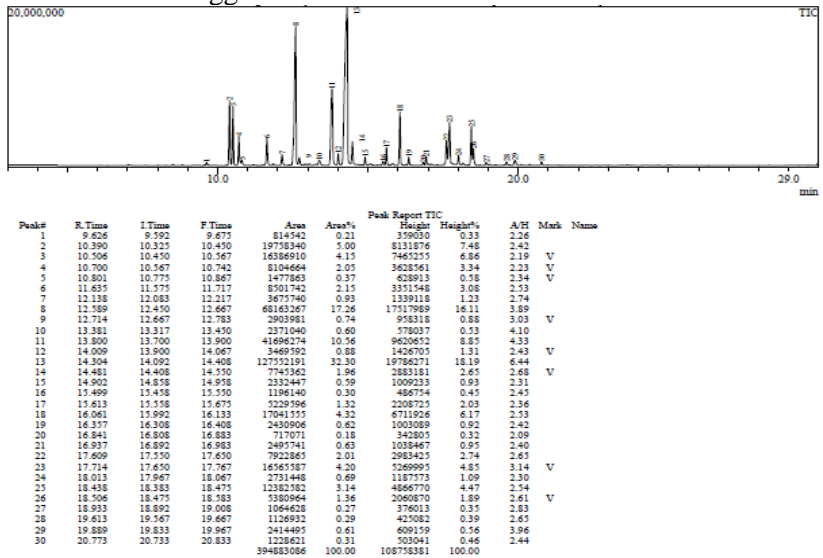
$$M = \frac{1000 \times \rho \times \%massa}{Mr}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0,98 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,000125}{164,2 \text{ g/mol}}$$

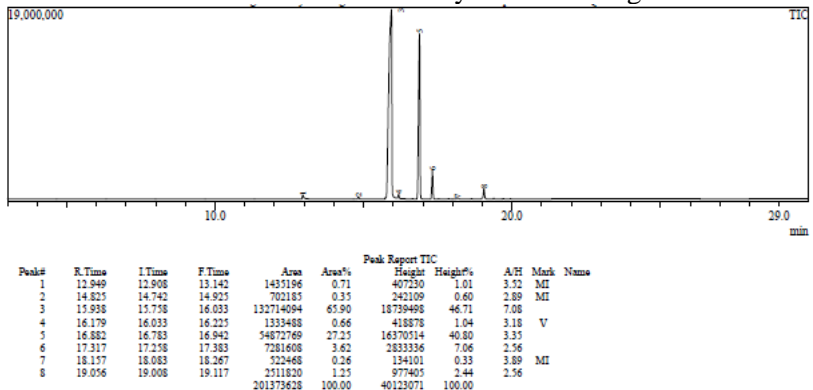
$$= 0,00075 \quad M = 0,75 \text{ mM}$$

LAMPIRAN C: Data Hasil Analisis

C.1 Analisis menggunakan GC-MS

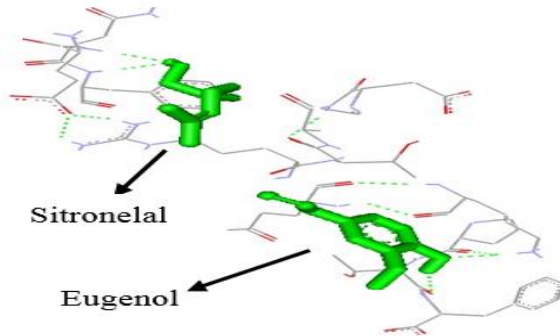


Gambar L.1: TIC Minyak Serai Wangi



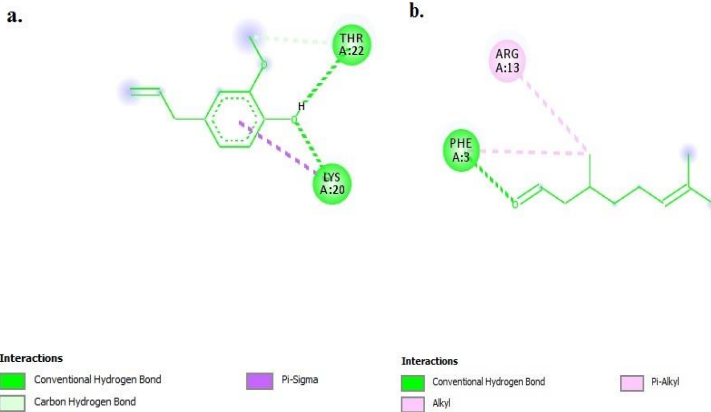
Gambar L.2: TIC Minyak Cengkeh

C.2 Analisis Hasil Docking



Gambar L.3: Hasil *multiple ligand docking*
Tabel L.2: Nilai K_i Hasil *Multiple Ligand Docking*

Ligan	Nilai K_{i1} (mM)	Ligan	Nilai K_{i2} (mM)
Eugenol- Sitronelal	1,75	Sitronelal- Eugenol	3,09



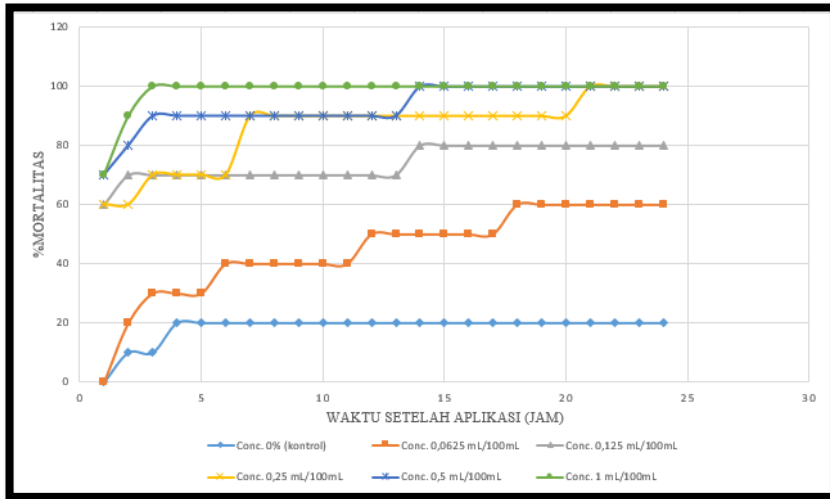
Gambar L.4: Interaksi Makromolekul 2DJC dengan Ligan (a) Eugenol dan (b) Sitronelal

LAMPIRAN D: Hasil Uji Aktivitas InsektisidaD.1 Mortalitas *S.litura* terhadap Metode Kontak Racun dan Kontak Daun**Tabel L.3** Mortalitas *S.litura* pada Metode Kontak Racun

Waktu Setelah Aplikasi (jam)	%Mortalitas					
	Kontrol	0,0625	0,125	0,25	0,5	1
1	0	0	60	60	70	70
2	10	20	70	60	80	90
3	10	30	70	70	90	100
4	20	30	70	70	90	100
5	20	30	70	70	90	100
6	20	40	70	70	90	100
7	20	40	70	90	90	100
8	20	40	70	90	90	100
9	20	40	70	90	90	100
10	20	40	70	90	90	100
11	20	40	70	90	90	100
12	20	50	70	90	90	100
13	20	50	70	90	90	100
14	20	50	80	90	100	100
15	20	50	80	90	100	100
16	20	50	80	90	100	100
17	20	50	80	90	100	100
18	20	60	80	90	100	100
19	20	60	80	90	100	100
20	20	60	80	90	100	100
21	20	60	80	100	100	100
22	20	60	80	100	100	100
23	20	60	80	100	100	100
24	20	60	80	100	100	100

Perhitungan % mortalitas:

$$\%Mortalitas = \frac{S.litura \text{ yang mati}}{\text{Total jumlah } S.litura} \times 100\%$$

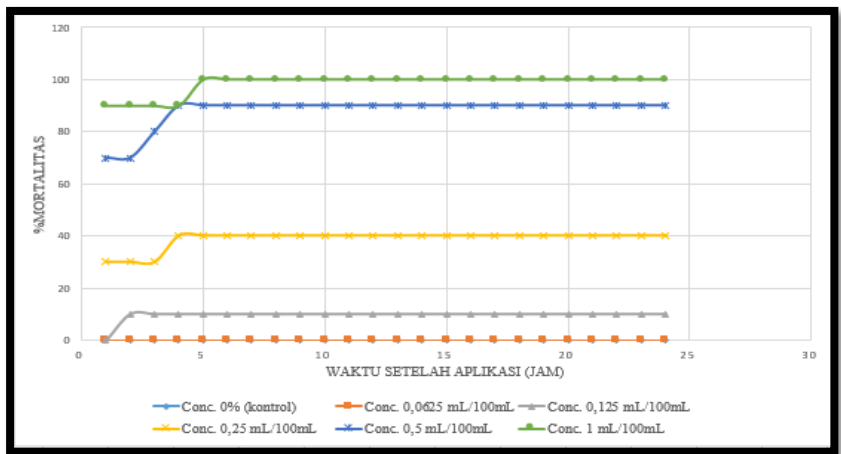


Gambar L.5: Grafik Hubungan Waktu Setelah Aplikasi dengan %Mortalitas Metode Kontak Racun

Tabel L.4 Mortalitas *S.litura* pada Metode Kontak Daun

Waktu Setelah Aplikasi (jam)	%Mortalitas					
	Kontrol	0,0625	0,125	0,25	0,5	1
1	0	0	0	30	70	90
2	0	0	10	30	70	90
3	0	0	10	30	80	90
4	0	0	10	40	90	90
5	0	0	10	40	90	100
6	0	0	10	40	90	100
7	0	0	10	40	90	100
8	0	0	10	40	90	100
9	0	0	10	40	90	100
10	0	0	10	40	90	100
11	0	0	10	40	90	100
12	0	0	10	40	90	100
13	0	0	10	40	90	100
14	0	0	10	40	90	100

15	0	0	10	40	90	100
16	0	0	10	40	90	100
17	0	0	10	40	90	100
18	0	0	10	40	90	100
19	0	0	10	40	90	100
20	0	0	10	40	90	100
21	0	0	10	40	90	100
22	0	0	10	40	90	100
23	0	0	10	40	90	100
24	0	0	10	40	90	100



Gambar L.6: Grafik Hubungan Waktu Setelah Aplikasi dengan %Mortalitas Metode Kontak Daun

D.2 Penentuan LC₅₀

Tabel L.5 Penentuan LC₅₀ dan LC₉₀ Insektisida Menggunakan Metode Kontak Racun

Konsentrasi (%)	Mati	Total
0	2	10
0,0625	6	10
0,125	8	10
0,25	10	10
0,5	10	10
1	10	10

LC₅₀ dan LC₉₀ Metode Kontak Racun

Confidence Limits				
Probability	Estimate	Konsentrasi		
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Upper Bound
PROBIT				
.010	-.207	-1.321		-.038
.020	-.177	-1.195		-.018
.030	-.157	-1.115		-.006
.040	-.143	-1.055		.004
.050	-.131	-1.006		.012
.060	-.121	-.965		.019
.070	-.112	-.928		.025
.080	-.105	-.896		.030
.090	-.097	-.867		.035
.100	-.091	-.840		.040
.150	-.064	-.729		.060
.200	-.042	-.641		.077
.250	-.023	-.567		.092
.300	-.007	-.501		.106
.350	.009	-.441		.121
.400	.024	-.385		.135
.450	.038	-.332		.151
.500	.052	-.281		.167
.550	.066	-.232		.185
.600	.080	-.184		.206
.650	.095	-.138		.230
.700	.110	-.093		.260
.750	.127	-.050		.296
.800	.145	-.007		.344
.850	.167	.034		.407
.900	.194	.076		.496
.910	.201	.084		.519
.920	.208	.093		.545
.930	.216	.103		.573
.940	.225	.113		.605
.950	.235	.123		.643
.960	.247	.135		.688
.970	.261	.149		.744
.980	.280	.165		.820
.990	.311	.190		.941

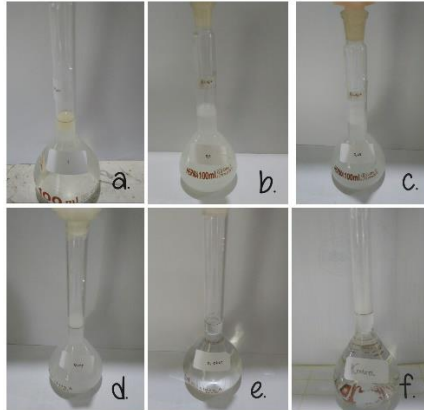
Tabel L.5 Penentuan LC₅₀ Insektisida menggunakan Metode Kontak Daun

Konsentrasi (%)	Mati	Total
0	0	10
0,0625	0	10
0,125	10	10
0,25	40	10
0,5	90	10
1	100	10

LC₅₀ dan LC₉₀ Metode Kontak Daun

Confidence Limits			
Probability	Konsentrasi		
	Estimate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
PROBIT			
.010	.004	-.360	.141
.020	.039	-.290	.168
.030	.062	-.246	.186
.040	.079	-.213	.199
.050	.093	-.187	.210
.060	.105	-.165	.219
.070	.115	-.145	.228
.080	.124	-.128	.236
.090	.133	-.112	.243
.100	.140	-.097	.249
.150	.172	-.039	.277
.200	.198	.007	.301
.250	.220	.045	.322
.300	.239	.078	.342
.350	.258	.108	.361
.400	.275	.135	.381
.450	.292	.160	.401
.500	.308	.184	.422
.550	.324	.206	.444
.600	.341	.228	.467
.650	.358	.250	.482
.700	.377	.271	.520
.750	.396	.293	.551
.800	.418	.316	.587
.850	.444	.341	.631
.900	.476	.371	.688
.910	.484	.378	.702
.920	.482	.385	.718
.930	.501	.393	.735
.940	.512	.402	.754
.950	.523	.412	.776
.960	.537	.423	.802
.970	.554	.437	.834
.980	.577	.455	.878
.990	.613	.482	.947

LAMPIRAN E: Dokumentasi Penelitian



Gambar L.9: Formulasi Insektisida Alami (a) Konsentrasi 1% (b) Konsentrasi 0,5% (c) Konsentrasi 0,25% (d) Konsentrasi 0,125% (e) Konsentrasi 0,0625% (f) Kontrol



Gambar L.10: Pengukuran Panjang Ulat Grayak (*S.litura*)



Gambar L.11: Penimbangan Ulat Grayak (*S.litura*)



Gambar L.12: Uji Aktivitas Insektisida Metode (a) Kontak Racun
(b) Kontak Daun



Gambar L.13: Kematian *S.litura* Setelah Pengaplikasian Insektisida