Book of Program

The 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development (ICSARD)

OCTOBER 20th 2020

Organized by :

Faculty of Agriculture
Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Supported by :

Organizer

The 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development 2020 is organized by the Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University.

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Conference Report by the Chairman

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
Good morning

The honorable Rector of Jenderal Soedirman University or his representative,
The honorable deans of all faculties in Jenderal Soedirman University,
The honorable invited speakers,
And all distinguished participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,
On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I am honored and delighted to welcome you to the official opening of the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development 2020 which is held virtually due to the pandemic of COVID-19.

This conference is organized by the Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University and is a part of the event series to celebrate the 58th Anniversary of the Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University. This one-day seminar comprises both plenary and parallel session. In the plenary session there are three invited speakers who will give presentations and share their knowledge and expertise. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all invited speakers, Prof. Ting-ting Wu, Ph.D. from National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan, Prof. Tatsuo Sato, Ph.D. from Ibaraki University, Japan, and Suprayogi, Ph.D. from Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia, who have accepted our invitation.

Ladies and gentlemen,
We have accepted 207 abstracts from researchers who will present their most recent research in the parallel session. Participants are mostly from Indonesia and also from abroad, i.e. Japan, Vietnam, Sudan, Oman, Iraq, and New Zealand. We hope that this virtual conference will provide a perfect forum for participants to interact and possibly discuss future collaborations.

As a general chair of this conference, I realize that the success of the conference depends ultimately on many people who have worked with us in planning and organizing both the technical program and supporting social arrangements. I would like to thank all committee members who have worked extremely hard for the details of important aspects of the conference programs.

We hope that you will experience a fruitful and inspiring meeting and leave this virtual conference with enlarged horizons for research and education perspectives.

Thank you.
Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Susanto B. Sulistyo, Ph.D.
Chairman of the 2nd ICSARD 2020

Welcome Remark by Rector of Jenderal Soedirman University

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
Good morning

The honorable invited speakers,
The honorable deans of all faculties in Jenderal Soedirman University,
And all distinguished participants,

On behalf of my institution, I am very pleased to give you a warm welcome to the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development. Following the success of the 1st conference in 2018, the Faculty of Agriculture Jenderal Soedirman University is now organizing the 2nd ICSARD. As we all know, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, this conference has to be held virtually. However, I believe this situation will not lessen our enthusiasm to participate in this conference. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to all invited speakers who have accepted the invitation and spent their time and efforts to share their knowledge and experience in a variety of expertise. I believe their speeches will bring significant contributions for all participants of this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen,
Agriculture is a vital sector since it provides foods and raw materials related to food for human life. Agriculture also gives employment opportunities to a very large proportion of communities. Achieving global food security whilst reconciling demands on the environment is the greatest challenge faced by mankind. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the entire food system. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations reported that the effects cover all elements of the food system, from primary supply, to processing, to trade as well as national and international logistics systems, to intermediate and final demand. It also affects factor markets, namely labor and capital, and intermediate inputs of production. However, Indonesia's Minister of Agriculture said Indonesia's agriculture sector has become very promising during the coronavirus pandemic. When different parts of Indonesia went into lockdown, there remained a steady demand for food. Most other sectors, such as transportation and warehousing, suffered steep declines as a result of pandemic-related restrictions.

Ladies and gentlemen,
This conference will address the food system activities of processing, distributing and consuming food, as well as food production from crop and livestock; the availability, access, utilization and stability dimensions of food security; and the synergies and trade-offs between economic, environmental, health and social objectives and outcomes. The conference would be an excellent opportunity for academic researchers, industry professionals, government delegates and students to interact and share their experiences and knowledge on cutting-edge developments in the fields of Agro-technology, Soil science, Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant protection, Plant breeding and biotechnology, Agroecology, Food science and technology, Agricultural and biosystems engineering, as well as Socio-economics of agriculture and agribusiness. Our main objective is to promote scientific and educational activities towards the advancement of knowledge by improving the theory and practice of various disciplines and areas of sustainable agriculture.

Ladies and gentlemen,
Let me not delay you from the excellent program ahead. I sincerely hope that you experience a valuable seminar. I hereby declare the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development (ICSARD) 2020 open.

Thank you.
Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Prof. Dr. Suwarto
Rector of Jenderal Soedirman University

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The Effect of Materials Amount in the Steam and Water Methods Distillation Tank on the Citronella Oil Chemical Composition (*CymbopogonNardus* L. Rendle)

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ABSTRACT

The need for essential oils such as citronella oil has increasingly increased along with the development of modern industries such as perfume, cosmetics, food, aromatherapy, and medicine industries. However, the volume of essential oil exports in recent years has decreased. The problem so far is the quality problem. The purpose of this study was to determine the chemical composition of citronella oil using the GC-MS (Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy) method with the treatment of material amount in the distillation tank (A = 40 kg; B = 50 kg; C = 60 kg; D = 70 kg; and E = 80 kg). The results showed that citronella oil from treatment A contained three main components, namely: citronellal (41.97%), geraniol (18.89%), and citronellol (12.91%), with the highest percentage compared to four other treatments. This refutes the society's stigma in the citronella plantation area of Padang Sarai, Lubuksikaping District, Pasaman Regency, which considers that the greater amount of raw material in refining tanks will produce better quality citronella oil. This research concludes that the increase in the amount of raw material in the refining tank decreases the percentage of three main components (citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol).

Keywords: essential oil, citronella oil, citronellal, geraniol, citronellol, GC-MS.

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The effect of material amount in distillation tank to chemical composition of citronella oil (*Cymbopogon nardus* L. Rendle)

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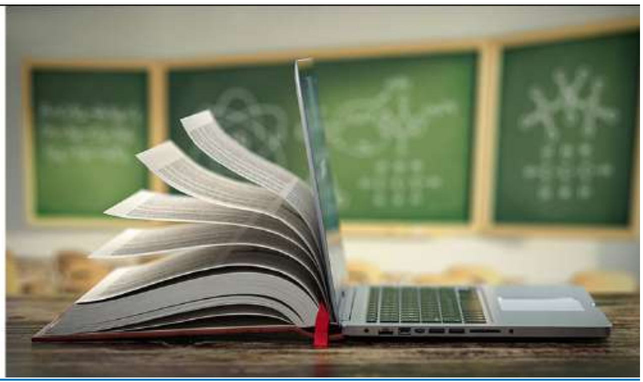

The effect of material amount in distillation tank to chemical composition of citronella oil (*Cymbopogon nardus* L. Rendle)

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Abstract. The need for essential oils such as citronella oil, has increased along with the development of modern industries such as perfume, cosmetics, food, aromatherapy, and medicine industries. In the recent year, the volume of essential oil export is decreased, this due to quality issues. The purpose of this study was to determine the chemical composition of citronella oil using GC-MS (Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy) method using different amount of material in the refining tank of distillation (A = 40 kg; B = 50 kg; C = 60 kg; D = 70 kg; and E = 80 kg). The results showed that the highest percentage of citronella oil was found in A method when compared to the other method. The oil resulted, contain three main components namely citronellal (41.97%), geraniol (18.89%), and citronellol (12.91%). This research concludes that the more the amount of raw material in the refining tank will decreases the percentage of three main components (citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol) of oil resulted.

1. Introduction

Citronella oil is a commodity that has strong competitiveness and a good market in foreign markets [1]. The demand for essential oils is increases each year along with the development of modern industries such as perfume, cosmetics, food, aromatherapy, and medicine industries [2]. However, the volume of essential oil exports in recent years has decreased. In 2012, the volume of essential oil exports reached 4,938.54 tons with a value of US $ 17,432.76 and in 2017 dropped to 111.40 tons with a value of US $ 5,777.18 [3].

In the Dutch colonial era, Indonesia was known as the largest producer of citronella, but nowdays its production is behind to China and Vietnam. Currently, the world citronella oil consumption reaches 2,000–2,500 tons per year. The demand for essential oils is quite large because the market demand is increase by 3–5% per year. In the other side Indonesia is only able to provide 700 tons for citronella oil per year [4].

Indonesian citronella oil on the world market is known as "Java Citronella Oil" [5]. This oil is belongs to essential oil types which obtained by distilling the leaves of Andropogon nardus de jong (Citronella) plant. This plant is easy to cultivate, does not require special treatment, able to improve soil structure and also could be use for critical land conservation. The essential compounds of citronella oil also known to have potential to be antibacterial [6]. One of area that currently developing Citronella plantation and produces its essential oil is Pasaman in West Sumatra Indonesia [7]. Regarding the price, citronella oil is ranged forin 150,000 to 360,000/kg IDR and its fluctuative.

Based on the field observations in Sub-District of Padang Sarai, Lubuksikaping District, commonly, the community conduct citronella distillation for 2 hours. This method able to produce an average yield of 0.7% and can be done 3 times a day, meanwhile a refining method for 4 to 5 hours only gets an additional yield for 0.14–0.15%. The results of Ermaya's, et al [8], reported that the highest yield of citronella oil, 1.92%, was obtained from 3 days withering time and 4 hours distillation time. Farmers have habit to compacting material in the tank during destilation process. For a 200 liter distillation tank, farmers estimate that the tank can hold 60 to 70 kg of fresh leaf material. Farmers assume that the more amount of leaves in the tank, they will get more oil produced. Not many farmers know that the density and arrangement of material in the tank can affect the yield and oil quality, then the result is not optimal.

The yield of citronella oil can be improved by conditioning and pre-treating of raw materials such as withering. Withering before distillation affects the quality of citronella oil. Highest yield of citronella oil obtained from withering time 3 × 24 hours [8]. The quality of refined essential oils can be affected by preliminary treatment, processing, and post-extraction treatment. One factor that affects the quality of essential oils in the processing is the amount of material or density of the distilation tank. Based on the description above, the purpose of this study was to know the effect of amount of material inside the destilation tank, to the chemical components of resulted citronella oil.

2. Methodology

Five different amount of material (raw grass), as treatment, in the refining tank namely A = 40 kg; B = 50 kg; C = 60 kg; D = 70 kg; and E = 80 kg were applied in this study. The production of essential oil was carried out in the citronella plantation of Padang Sarai Sub-District, Lubuksikaping District, Pasaman Regency, and Laboratory of Agricultural Product Technology in Universitas Ekasakti. Sample testing for resulted oil was carried out at the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Laboratory.

The traditional distillation device with capacity of 200 liters was emplyoed in this study. The distilation tank able to hold approximately 60–70 kg of raw material. The destilation system consists of a boiler, cooler (condenser), and separator. Other necassary glassware such as measuring cup, dropper, test tube and etc also prepared in this study. Citronella oil appearance as the result of differnt treatment can be visually observe in Figure 1. The GC-MS instrument that used in this study has the following specifications: Agilent Technologies 7,890 Gas Chromatograph with AutoSampler and 5,975 Mass Selective Detector and Chemstation data system. Column: HP INNOWAX. Capillary Colum Length (m) 30 × 0.25 (mm) ID × 0.25 (μm) Film Thickness. Carrier gas: Helium. Column mode: Constant Flow. Flow Column: 0.6 mL/minute. Injection volume: 1 μL.

Figure 1. Distillation product of citronella oil

All the scientific equipment such as GC-MS were prepared accordingly such as columns, detectors, and the carrier gas stream. All components are regulated to conditions as specified in each monograph. Several substances listed in each monograph are injected at the injection site using a microinjector. The separation of components is detected and described in chromatography. The X-axis on the chromatogram is expressed in terms of retention time (time from injection of the sample to the peak of the curve on the chromatogram) or retention volume (retention time x carrier gas flow rate) which is fixed for each substance under fixed conditions. This basis is used for identification. From the area of the curve peak area or the height of the curve peak, the component components can be determined quantitatively [9].

Right, before GC-MS equipment is employed, there is a calibration treatment with the following procedure: a row of the solution is made. After that, the solution is injected with the same volume into the injection site. The calibration line is drawn from the chromatogram, with the heavy substance on the horizontal axis, and the curve peak height or peak area of the curve on the vertical axis. Substance solutions are made as they appear in each monograph. From the chromatogram obtained with the same conditions as to how to obtain a calibration line, the area of the curve's peak area or the height of the curve's peak is measured. The amount of substance is calculated using a calibration line. In this way of working, all must be done in constant conditions. The instrument GC-MS can be observed in Figure 2.

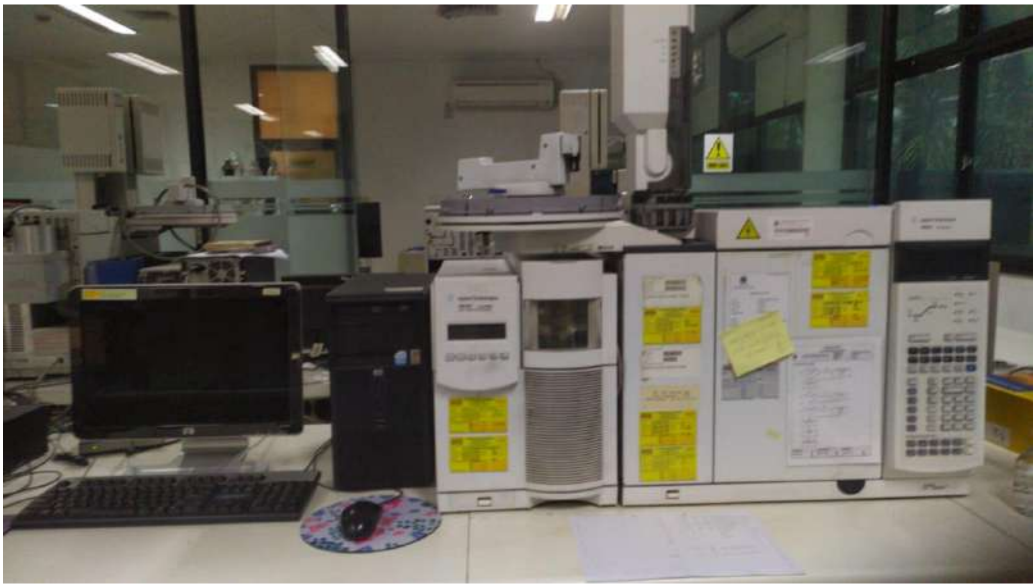

Figure 2. GC-MS equipment for the analysis of citronella oil chemical components

3. Results and discussion

In this study, citronella oil from *Cymbopogon nardus* L. Rendle grass is extracted using hot steam method. The final process of steam distillation is condensation and separating liquid form which is a mixture of oil and water vapor. The difference in density between citronella oil and water makes it possible to separate them with the right instruments [10].

The identification of citronella oil components with five treatment then carried out by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy (GC-MS) method. This method employed to identify the oil compounds, both on the component and mixture component [11]. This GC-MS method has the advantage of identifying molecular structure based on its molecular mass fragmentation [12]. In addition to identifying compounds, the GC-MS method also functions to separate components from a mixture, especially for essential oils [13]. Analysis using GC-MS showed that essential oils from citronella contained 11 organic compounds for treatment A and D; 12 organic compounds for treatment B and E; and 14 organic compounds for the treatment of C. Citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol are the three main compounds contained in five treatments and have percentage above 10%. Some of these components are classified as monoterpenoids, fatty acid esters, sesquiterpenoids, and allylbenzene. The quality of citronella oil is determined by the three main components mentioned above [14].

Citronellal ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is a monoterpenoid which is reported as the main component of essential oils in various aromatic plant species. Citronellal is usually used in the perfume, cosmetics, and soap industries because of its distinctive aroma [15]. In this study, citronellal was the compound that had the highest percentage in all treatments.

Geraniol (C10H18O O) is a commercially important terpenoid alcohol found in essential oils from several aromatic plants. This compound is one of the most important molecules in the aroma and taste industry. In addition to the scent of her perfume, geraniol is known to have insecticidal and repellent properties and is used as a natural pest control agent with low toxicity [16]. In this study, geraniol was the second-largest component of all treatments.

Citronellol (C10H20O) is one of the essential oil components of several medicinal plants used in traditional medicine as antihypertensive [17]. Several pharmacological properties such as antibacterial, antifungal, antispasmodic, and anticonvulsant activities have been described and are present in citronellol [18]. Citronellol is the third main component in all treatments.

The composition of chemical compounds contained in the citronella oil with treatment A (40 kg of raw material) was showed in Table 1. Citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol are three major components in the citronella oil on treatment A with the percentage succession: 41.97, 18.89, and 12.91%. Citronella oil that was available in the market contains the compounds of citronellal 32–42%, geraniol 10–12%, and citronellol 2–4% [1, 19]. Thus, citronella oil obtained by treatment A has a higher compound content than market citronella oil, in terms of geraniol and citronellol contents.

Table 1. Chemical components of citronella grass (A = 40 kg)

No	Chemical components (%)	Treatment				
		A	B	C	D	E
1	Citronellal	41.97	41.72	41.53	40.85	39.22
2	Geraniol	18.89	18.81	18.34	18.29	17.97
3	Citronellol	12.91	12.62	12.44	12.44	12.29
4	Geranyl acetate	6.13	5.41	6.08	6.22	6.31
5	Citronellyl butyrate	4.18	3.92			4.25
6	2,6-Octadiene, 2,6-dimethyl-	-	-	4.15	-	-
7	D-Limonene	-	3.63	3.61	3.74	3.37
8	Hedycaryol	-	-	-	-	3.09
9	β.-Cubene	-	-	-	2.98	-
10	Elenol	-	-	-	2.31	-
11	Germacrene D	3.66	2.97	1.37	-	-
12	Elemol	2.27	2.33	2.3	-	-
13	Germacrene	-		1.55	-	-
14	Germacrene D-4-ol	1.45	1.59	1.44	1.5	1.68
15	Eugenol	1.15	1.17	1.17	1.21	1.19
16	α-Cadinol	1.11	1.08	1.13	1.13	1.65
17	Citral	-	-	-	-	1.13
18	(-)-β-Elemene	1.04	1.03	1.02	4.27	1.11

The composition of the chemical components contained in essential oils with treatment B (the amount of raw material 50 kg in the refining tank) can be observed in Table 1. Citronella oil obtained by treatment B contains citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol with a percentage of 41.72, 18.81, and 12.62%, respectively. When compared with citronella oil treatment A, the percentage of three compounds decreased in the citronella oil treatment B. The increased amount of raw materials from 40 kg (treatment A) to 50 kg (treatment B) resulting in the decrease of citronellal, geraniol and citronellol percentage on citronella oil.

In Table 1, it can be observed the chemical composition contained in the citronella oil treatment C. Three main compounds contained in the citronella oil is generated by the amount of the raw material of 60 kg in the distillation tank (treatment C) is citronellal (41.53%), geraniol (18.34%), and citronellol (12.44%). The increase in the raw material amount on treatment C also caused a decrease in the levels of those three compounds. Citronella oil with treatment C contains citral with a percentage of 1.17%. This compound was not detected in citronella oils with treatment A and B. Citral, or 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal or lemonal is a pair or mixture of terpenoids with the molecular formula $C_{10}H_{16}O$. Citral is one of the most important natural flavoring compounds that has a strong lemon aroma, widely used as an additive in foods, drinks, and cosmetics with high consumer acceptance [20].

The entire chemical components that make up the essential oil from treatment D can be seen in Table 1. As with the previous treatment, essential oil treatment D has Citronellal (40.85%), geraniol (18.29%), and citronellol (12.44%) as three main components. The content of these three compounds also decreased when compared with the previous treatment (A, B, and C). The raw material amount in treatment D as much as 70 kg has fulfilled 7/10 refining tank capacity. Reducing the space in this distillation tank results in obstruction of the streamflow from the water heater. This will result in the process of extracting essential oils from raw materials of citronella leaves is not optimal.

All chemical compounds contained in essential oils from treatment E can be observed in Table 1. From the sample of citronella oil obtained from all treatments, treatment E (amount of raw material 80 kg in a refining tank) has the lowest content of citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol, namely: 39.22%; 17.97%, and 12.29%, respectively. In treatment E, the capacity of the refining tank (100 kg) leaves only 20 kg of space after the raw material is added. This causes the stream distribution coming from the furnace of the water heater is not optimal so that the process of extracting essential oils from raw materials is also inhibited. So, the amount of three main compounds contained in citronella oil from treatment E was the lowest when compared to the other four treatments.

Increasing the amount of raw material in the refining tank caused the degradation of the levels of three main compounds (citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol) contained in citronella oil. The highest percentage of citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol were found in treatment A, with 40 kg of raw material in the refining tank. The decrease in the percentage of these three components is due to the amount of hot steam that is in contact with the raw material that has decreased with the increasing amount of raw material in the refining tank. Therefore, citronella oil with treatment E which has the highest amount of raw material (80 kg), containing citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol with the lowest percentage when compared with other treatments. Besides, the amount of raw material also affects the distribution of steam in the refining tank. Increasing the raw material amount causes a decrease in the distribution of water vapor in the refining tank. It also caused a decrease in the percentage of citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol contained in citronella oil. The comparison of citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol levels from the five treatments tested can be observed in Table 2.

In the steam-water distillation system, the steam that is initially formed will condense first. This condition happens continuously until it reaches a temperature equal to the boiling point of water, to achieve a constant temperature requires a longer time for the material that much. The greater amount of material in the tank causes contact with steam reduced because the greater the distance traveled and the obstacles experienced by the penetration of steam. The increase of distance and friction experienced by steam will result in lower refining speed that causes the resulting oil to be reduced.

Table 2. Comparison of three main chemical components of all citronellal grass variation

Chemical Components	Percentage (%)				
	A	B	C	D	E
Citronellal	41.97	41.72	41.53	40.85	39.22
Geraniol	18.89	18.81	18.34	18.29	17.97
Citronellol	12.91	12.62	12.44	12.44	12.29

The quality standard of citronella oil for export quality can be analyzed according to physical criteria, namely based on color, specific gravity, refractive index, or chemically, based on total geranial, total citronellal of at least 35%. The results showed that the total citronella of the five treatments exceeded export quality. Low levels of geraniol and citronellal are usually caused by poor citronella species, in addition to poor maintenance of plants, and age of plants that are too old.

4. Conclusion

The citronella oil from treatment A, contained highest levels of citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol, this quality was met with export quality. Increasing amount of raw material in the refining tank causes the decrease of the percentage of three main components (citronellal, geraniol, and citronellol).

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