C. 8

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : Decitabine Self Monitoring in Unstable Methylation Of DMNT Patiennts A Quasi Systemaic review
Jumlah Penulis : 3 orang
Status Pengusul : Peni Kistijani Samsuria; **Indranila Kustarini** Samsuria; Witjitra Darmana Samsuria
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Journal of Environmental & Agriculture Research (IJOEAR)
b. Nomor ISSN : 2454-1850
c. Vol, Nomor, halaman : Vol 5 Issue 9 p:29-35
d. Edisi : September 2019
e. Penerbit : AD Publication
f. Jumlah halaman : 7
g. DOI artikel (jika ada) : https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3470698
h. Alamat web jurnal : https://ijoear.com/assets/articles_menuscripts/file/IJOEAR-SEP-2019-7.pdf
i. Terindeks di : Google Schoolar
j. Online Turnitin : https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/4961/1/Turnitin_Decitabine_Self_Monitoring.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : [v] Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional / Internasional Bereputasi **
(beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat) [ ] **Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi**
[ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah: Internasional [20]	Nasional Terakreditasi [ ]	Nasional *** [ ]	Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2			1,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6			3
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6			4
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	6			5
Total = (100%)	20			13,5
Nilai Pengusul =			(40% x 13,5/2) =	**2,7**

Catatan penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :

a. **Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel** : Unsur isi artikel lengkap Abstrak, Pendahuluan, Metode, Hasil & Diskusi, Referensi. Abstrak ditulis secara terstruktur, unsur2 lain ditulis dengan cukup baik,
b. **Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan**: Ruang lingkup keilmuan kurang sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul. Pembahasan cukup baik dari literature2 yang direview
c. **Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi:** Penelitian literature review dengan menggunakan langkah2 yang sesuai dg kaidah ilmiah literature review yang baik.
d. **Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal:** Jurnal Internasional terindex Copernicus

Semarang,
Reviewer 1

Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Nur Kristina, DMM, M.Kes
NIP. 19590527 198603 2 001
Bidang kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip
Unit ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
Jabatan pangkat : Guru Besar

Lamp C.8

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel)	: Decitabine Self Monitoring in Unstable Methylation Of DMNT Patiennts A Quasi Systemaic review		
Jumlah Penulisa	: 3 Orang		
Status Pengusul	: **Indranila Kustarini S** (pendamping)		
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah	: a. Nama Jurnal	:	International Journal of Environmental & Agriculture Research (IJOAER)
	b. Nomor ISSN	:	ISSN: (2454 - 1850)
	c. Volume/ nomor /Hal	:	(Vol-5 Issue-9,) hal : 29 - 35
	d. Edisi	:	Sep-19
	e. Penerbit	:	AD Publication
	f. Jumlah halaman	:	4
	g.DOI artikel (Jika ada)	:	https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3470698
	h. Alamat web Jurnal	:	https://zenodo.org/record/3470698#.X0YeNSgzbIU
	i.Terindeks di	:	Google Schoolar
	j. Online turnitin	:	**https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/4961/1/Turnitin_Decitabine_Self_Monitoring.pdf**

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmia (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) :

- [v] Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
- [ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
- [ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/ Nasional terindeks di DOAJ CABI COPERNICUS** Tidak Terakreditasi

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

NO	KOMPONEN YG DINILAI	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
		Internasional/internasional bereputasi 20	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional ***	
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2			 1,8
b	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6			 5,1
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6			5,5
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan berkualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	6			 4,5
	Nilai Total = (100%)	20			 16,9
	Nilai Pengusul =		40 x..16,9../2 = ...		3,38

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel : abstrak lengkap, pendahuluan, metode, hasil, diskusi dan kesimpulan disajikan teratur kaidah penulisan ilmiah, didukung pustaka baru dan relevan.

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : metodologi penelitian merupakan bagian dari lingkup keilmuan bidang ilmu pengusul. Pembahasan cukup dalam dan dibandingkan dengan penelitian - penelitian terdahulu.

c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi : penelitian quasi systematical review dari 91 referensi dari penelitian - penelitian baru.

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan berkualitas terbitan/ jurnal : Jurnal Internasional terindeks Copernicus.

Semarang, 12 September 2020

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. drg. Oedijani, M.S.
NIP 194902091979012001
Unit kerja: Fakultas Kedokteran Undip
Bidang ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
Jabatan/pangkat: Guru Besar

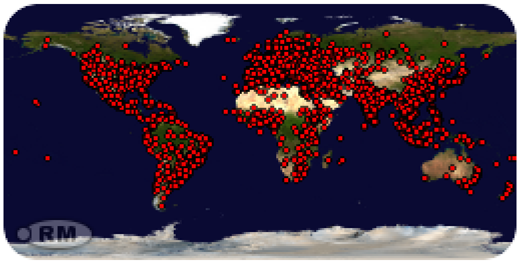
International Journal of Environmental & Agriculture Research

www.ijoear.com

ISSN
2454-1850

Volume-5, Issue-9, September 2019

Live Statistics (https://www.revolvermaps.com/?target=enlarge&i=00g7qxfl4vu)


(https://www.revolvermaps.com/?target=enlarge&i=00g7qxfl4vu)

EDITORIAL BOARD

REVIEWER BOARD

ADVISORY BOARD

DR. BHAGAWAN BHARALI (CHIEF EDITOR)

Professor & Head, Department of Crop Physiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013 (Assam)

Area of specialization Crop Physiology, Environmental Plant Physiology, Plants and Atmospheric pollutants, Aerosols, Biofuels etc.

Academic qualification:BSc. (Agri), MSc. (Agri), Ph.D. (Biology) at London University, DIC (Bryophyte Physiology) at Imperial College, London.

MUKESH ARORA (MANAGING EDITOR)

M.TECH in Digital Communication, BE in Electronics & Communication, Having experience of 6 year in the field of Research in Engineering. also awarded with the first rank in M.Tech. he has published and present many research paper in India as well as abroad in the field of Engineering

Research Area: Photonic Crystal Fiber, Image Processing, sensors and wireless network

DR PENI KISTIJANI SAMSURIA MUTALIB

Working as Research coordinator and HOD in the department of Medical Physics in University of Indonesia

Research Area: Cell Culture, Flow Cytometry, Cell Signaling, Hypertension, Metabolism, Biochemistry, Inflammation, Insulin Resistance, Diabetes, RNA Interference, Lipid Metabolism

DR. SAMIR B. SALMAN AL-BADRI

Samir Albadri currently works at the University of Baghdad / Department of Agricultural Machines and Equipment. After graduation from the Department of Plant, Soils, and Agricultural Systems, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. The project was 'Hybrid cooling to extend the saleable shelf life of some fruits and vegetables. I worked in many other subject such as Evaporative pad cooling.

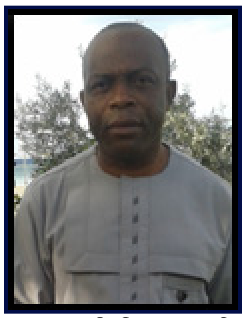
Orchid ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9784-7424 (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9784-7424)

Publon Profile: https://publons.com/researcher/1857228/samir-b-albadri (https://publons.com/researcher/1857228/samir-b-albadri)

PROFESSOR JACINTA A.OPARA

Working full-time and full-ranked Professor and Director, Centre for Health and Environmental Studies at one of the top 10 leading public Universities in Nigeria, the University of Maiduguri-Nigeria founded in 1975

Research Area: Environmental Health; Public Health Education; Urban Health, Population Studies, Health Promotion, Safety Education, Environmental Education, Health Communication, Public Health Biology, Waste Management, Water and Sanitation



DR JOSIAH CHIDIEBERE OKONKWO

PhD Animal Science/ Biotech (DELSU), PGD Biotechnology (Hebrew University of Jerusalem

SENIOR LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, NAU, AWKA

Current Interests: Animal Science, Animal Breeding & Genetics

DR. SUNIL WIMALAWANSA

MD, PhD, MBA, DSc, is a former university professor, Professor of Medicine, Chief of Endocrinology, Metabolism & Nutrition, expert in endocrinology; osteoporosis and metabolic bone disease, vitamin D, and nutrition.

He is an educator, author, researcher, innovator, executive board member, an administrator, and philanthropist. He is a multiple award-winner from several professional societies. He received a coveted Lifetime Achievement Award for his contributions to medicine, science, humanity, and society. Recognizing

working at Jigjiga University, Ethiopia, as lecturer and researcher at the College of Dry land Agriculture, department of Natural Resources Management.

SPECIALIZATION: Agroforestry and Soil Management, Biometrics, Research methods, Advanced rural Sociology; Scoil Chemistry, Agroforestry and agroclimatology, Biodiversity conservation, Plant, Soil and water relation, Component interaction in Agroforestry

DR. VIJAY A. PATIL

Working as Assistant Research Scientist in Main Rice Research Centre, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari. Gujarat- 396 450 (India)

SPECIALIZATION: Plant Pathology

Research Area:

1. Research on Rice, Mango and Vegetables
2. Diagnosis and management of plant diseases
3. Host plant resistance, Biological and chemical management of plant diseases

MR. ANIL KUMAR

Working as Junior Research Officer/Asstt. Prof. in the dept. of Food Science & Technology in Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar

SPECIALIZATION: Dairy Processing/Food Technology/Functional foods/Shelf life extension of foods

CONTACT INFORMATION

Publisher: AD Publications (https://www.adpublications.org/)

Address: Sector-3, MP Colony, Bikaner, INDIA (https://ijoear.com/contact)

Comparing the performance of a home-made bottle drip to a commercial drip system in the production of lettuce (*Lactucasativa L.*)

Dlamini M. V.[1*], Khumalo T.[2]

Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Eswatini, Private Bag, Luyengo, Luyengo M205 Swaziland.

Abstract— *A study was conducted in which lettuce (Lactucasativa L.) was grown in a plot at the Faculty of Agriculture at Luyengo Campus of the University of Eswatini to compare three different irrigation methods on the production of marketable heads of lettuce. The performance of lettuce under a commercial drip tape was compared with a home-made bottle drip and a hand watering can as used typically by rural people in the country. The commercial drip had emitters discharging 2 liters per hour and therefore 2 liters per hour was applied with both the home-made bottle drip and the watering can during irrigation. The irrigation frequency was every after two days for all the treatments. The plot sizes were 1.5 m x 4.0 m and there were four replications per treatment. There were eighteen lettuce plants per plot. The lettuce was grown for a period of four weeks and then harvested whole. Yield parameters measured included the plant height (cm), leaf area index (LAI), root length (cm) and the fresh head mass (grams). Significant differences (P < 0.01) between treatments were obtained for fresh lettuce head mass and root length. The commercial drip treatment had largest fresh mass at 226.8 g. It was followed by bottle drip at 184.8 g. The control had the lowest yield at 165.3 g. There were no significant differences between treatments for plant height and leaf area index. It was concluded that the home-made bottle drip irrigation method could be recommended for rural people who cannot afford to buy the commercial drip system for the production of vegetables for household consumption.*

Keywords— Lettuce, yield, drip, irrigation, water use efficiency.

I. INTRODUCTION

Eswatini import approximately 37,300 metric tonnes of fruits and vegetable with a value of US$11,000,000 from South Africa (NAMBOARD, 2018). This is because the annual rainfall distribution in the country is skewed, with the most rainfall 1,500 mm received in the Highveld region and the least 450 mm in the Lowveld region. The Lowveld is the ideal place for vegetable production, but due to lack of water, rural communities struggle to make ends meet.

Crop production can only be a success if grown under irrigated conditions. However, the energy requirement associated with irrigation makes its adoption difficult. The adoption of low energy agricultural technologies like drip in the country is very low, as the Eswatini government tends to promote conventional methods of water resource development as opposed to micro irrigation which is ideally suited to small holder farmers (Manyatsi and Magongo, 2008). Drip irrigation can be more efficient than sprinkler and furrow irrigation (Hunsaker et. al., 2019) since only the root zone of the cropped area is irrigated (Dukes et. al., 2006 and Hartz, 1999). Many of the soils where vegetables are grown are sandy with very low water holding capacities. These require frequent irrigation and fertigation to minimize crop stress and to attain maximum production. The main drawback with drip systems is the frequent emitter blockages (Zhou et. al., 2019)

Although drip irrigation can be very efficient at 90 percent since water and nutrients are delivered to the crop root zone, the capital cost is beyond the reach of most rural farmers. Also, mismanagement can lead to over irrigation and excessive nutrient loss due to leaching. The beneficial effects of drip irrigation management compared to other forms of water management are attributed to a uniform water application (Sandhu et. al., 2019), controlled root zone development and better disease management since only the soil is wetted whereas the leaf surface stays dry (Holmer and Schnitzler, 1997).

Since the capital cost of drip irrigation is beyond the reach of many rural farmers (Westarp et. al., 2004) including Eswatini, the bottle drip system offers a feasible option for economic production in areas of low rainfall or during periods of water scarcity. Drip irrigation refers to any system of watering cultivated crops in which the water is delivered directly to each individual plant on a gradual and continuous basis (Bajracharya and Sharma, 2005). A bottle drip system is an easy way of watering plants (Darouich et al., 2014), no costs is involved in purchasing the bottles as old material is useful, no power or piping required to supply the water and it's very easy to make. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of

Extraction and Evaluation of Chitosan Enhanced by *Lippia Multiflora* Oil Essential on Postharvest of Tomato

Cissé Mohamed[1*], Tia Vama Etienne[2], N'guessan Amoin Elise[3]

Université Peleforo Gon coulibaly de Korhogo (Côte d'Ivoire)
***Corresponding author at: BP 1328 Korhogo, Côte d'Ivoire.

Abstract— *Influence of chitosan and Lippia multiflora (Lm) essential oil used singly or combined was studied on postharvest tomato. Chitosan with 89.31% of DDA and solubility in acetic acid at 97.15 % was extracted from shrimp exoskeletons. Three concentrations of chitosan extracted (0.25; 0.5 and 1%) containing or not L. multiflora oil were used on Rhizopus stolonifer growth in vitro and in situ condition. In vitro condition, antifungal activity of the chitosan and Lm oil against R. stolonifer was conducted on agar media inoculated with fungal spores. Coating containing 1% chitosan incorporated with Lm efficiently inhibited fungal proliferation at 100% after 10 days. The antifungal effect of two molecules was effective when they were associated. In situ condition tomatos were coated with different solution. Antifungal effect and chemical parameters (pH and titrable acidity) were evaluated. Combination of Lm and 1% chitosan delayed efficiently R. stolonifer radial growth (2.1 mm) compared to uncoated fruit (70.37 mm) after 10 days of storage. Chitosan at 1% with or not Lm significantly reduced weight loss. Though, pH and total acidity (TA) were not influenced by coating solution.*

***Keywords*— *Chitosan, Lippia multiflora, essential oil, antifungal, Rhizopus stolonifer, tomato*.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum)* is the one of most popular consumed vegetables in Côte d'Ivoire because it is use in the composition of many dishes. However, due to its high-water content, intrinsically is likely to deteriorate rapidly during the postharvest handling. Rot disease caused by *Rhizopus stolonifer* is the most destructive disease of tomato [1, 2]. *R. stolonifer* is a good colonizer of plant debris and infects harvest fruits, often destroying the entire contents of a box within a few days by hydrolysis with tissue-macerating ability [3]. Over the past years, synthetic fungicides have been used to control this microorganism. However, it has been shown that some compounds used in these fungicides have caused strain resistance, representing a potential risk for the environment and human health [4]. Thus, there is a worldwide trend to explore natural products in order to reduce the use of synthetic fungicides, and options such as chitosan and plant extract have been evaluated.

Chitosan is a natural nontoxic biopolymer derived from partial or total deacetylation of chitin, a major component of the shells of crustacean such as crab, shrimp, and crawfish. In recent years, applications of chitosan to the fields of agriculture have received considerable attention [5-9]. The antifungal effect of chitosan has been observed against several fungi and its activity depends on its deacetylation degree, molecular weight and concentration [10-13]. Chitosan coating maintained the physico-chemical properties of fruits during conservation [14, 15]. By cons, chitosan is not a fungicide but rather a fungistatic [10]. Its effectiveness against fungi can be improved by adding natural antimicrobial substances vegetable. Essential oil of *Lippia. multiflora* can be incorporated in chitosan solution in order to strengthen the coating formulation. Indeed, essential oil of *L. multiflora* has been reported to exhibit a fungicidal [16, 17], a bactericidal and an insecticidal activity [18]. It has also been used to protect many fruits against fungi [19].

Use of *L. multiflora* to strengthen chitosan action against *Rhizopus stolonifer* can be an alternative way to inhibit this strains development and reduce the chemical substances use in food preservation. The purpose of the present work was designed to evaluate the effect of chitosan and *L. multiflora* singly or incombined treatments on the growth of tomato rot pathogens as well as their effect on physicochemical quality of tomato during its postharvest conservation.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Extraction of Essential oil (EO) of *Lippia multiflora*

Leaves of *Lippia multiflora* were collected in Dikodougou northern of Côte d'ivoire. Leaves were dried for 7 days protected away from the sun. After drying, 10 kg of leaves were used for the extraction of essential oil by steam distillation using a