

**THE INVESTIGATION OF CHILI PEPPERS EXTRACT USED AS
BIOINSECTICIDE TO CONTROL THE FRUIT FLIES, *Drosophila*
*melanogaster***

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ABSTRACT

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The fruit flies' *Drosophila melanogaster* is a common pest to the crops. Its larvae inside the fruit cause the fruit to be rotten. The synthetic insecticides used to kill this pest can cause pollution to the soil and water. Thus, bioinsecticides which were extracted from chili peppers were used. The aims of this research were to identify the characteristics of the *D. melanogaster* in each stages of its life cycle, to investigate the effects of the chili peppers' crude extract towards the *D. melanogaster* mortality, also to compare the effectiveness of the crude extract samples with synthetic insecticide to control the *D. melanogaster*. At first, the stages in *D. melanogaster* life cycle were observed each day from the egg stage until it became adult. It takes seven days for the egg to become adult fruit flies. Then, there were four types of insecticidal solution which are the distilled water, *C. annuum* L. crude extracts, *C. frutescens* crude extract and malathion were used to be spray at the *D. melanogaster* samples. The samples were sprayed with 1 ml of each of the solutions and were left for 15 minutes. After 15 minutes, the dead and the alive samples were counted. The results show that the mortality rate of *D. melanogaster* samples with distilled water as treatment is 0%. The mortality rate for samples treated with the *C. annuum* L. crude extract is 82.75 % and *C. frutescens* crude extract is 80.75 %. The mortality rate of samples treated with malathion is 97.75%. As a conclusion, chili peppers potentially can be used as natural insecticides with advantages such as biodegradable and do not cause pollution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Significance of the Study	3
1.4 Objectives of the Study	3
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	4
2.1.1 Taxonomy of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	4
2.1.2 Distribution of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	6
2.1.3 Life cycle of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	6
2.2 <i>Capsicum sp.</i>	10
2.2.1 Botany of <i>Capsicum sp.</i>	12
2.2.2 Active compounds in <i>Capsicum sp.</i>	14
2.3 Malathion	15
2.3.1 Mechanism of toxicity	15
2.3.2 Clinical responses towards human	16
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Materials	17
3.1.1 Raw materials	17
3.1.2 Chemicals	17
3.1.3 Apparatus	17
3.2 Methods	18
3.2.1 Fruit flies <i>D. melanogaster</i> sample collection	18
3.2.2 <i>Capsicum sp.</i> crude extraction	18
3.2.3 Effectiveness of <i>Capsicum</i> crude extracts towards the <i>D. melanogaster</i>	23

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 The Life Cycle of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	26
4.2 The Extraction of <i>Capsicum</i> sp.	33
4.3 Bioinsecticidal Effect Towards <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	36
4.3.1 The mortality rate of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	36
4.3.2 The behavioural responses and morphological changes of <i>D. melanogaster</i> after treatment	38
4.4 Problems Occur During Implementing Experiment	41
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42
CITED REFERENCES	44
APPENDICES	48
CURRICULUM VITAE	52

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Life cycle of <i>Drosophila sp.</i>	7
2.2	Male and female <i>D. melanogaster</i>	9
2.3	<i>Capsicum annum L.</i>	13
3.1	The jar-type trap using rotten banana as a bait	19
3.2	Dried samples of <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> and <i>Capsicum annum L.</i>	20
3.3	The summary of crude extraction process	21
3.4	The dilution of crude extract with 5 ml distilled water	22
3.5	The labelled container with different treatment	23
3.6	The insecticidal solutions	24
4.1	The egg of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	27
4.2	The larval stages of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	29
4.3	The pupa of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	30
4.4	The adult <i>D. melanogaster</i>	31
4.5	The morphology of male <i>D. melanogaster</i> and female <i>D. melanogaster</i>	32
4.6	The crude extract of <i>C. annum L.</i>	34
4.7	The crude extract of <i>C. frutescens</i>	34
4.8	The chart of the treatment's efficiency	37
4.9	The samples of the dead fruit flies treated with malathion	39