



**STINGLESS BEE *Heterotrigona itama* Cockerell (APIDAE: MELIPONINI)
AS A POTENTIAL POLLINATOR IN ROCK MELON *Cucumis melo* L.
CULTIVATION**

By

SITI ASMA' BINTI SAMSUDIN

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy**

February 2023

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in
fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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Chair : Associate Professor Nur Azura binti Adam, PhD
Faculty : Agriculture

Rock melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) belongs to the family Cucurbitaceae and the genus *Cucumis* which comprises of 38 species worldwide. In Malaysia, the local demand for this fruit is increasing and there is also an enormous potential for international market. The normal pollination practice in rock melon is by hand pollination. However, hand pollination by human is currently not a preferred option since it is labor intensive and time consuming. Furthermore, rock melon produces lesser female flowers than male flowers, hence leading to poor fruit production. Application of insecticides is a major concern as it could harm insect pollinators, which result in colonies collapse. The first experiment was conducted using a sweep net that trapped insects, which were collected the insect and identified as pollinators in rock melon cultivation. Result showed *H. itama* population was the most abundant in rock melon cultivation and the peak hours of foraging activities was in the morning. The second experiment was determining the foraging activities, floral visitation frequency and activities rate of stingless bee in rock melon cultivation inside glasshouse. The foraging activities recorded were stingless bee flying into the hive, flying out from the hive and bring pollen into hive. The results showed, the flying out from hive activities was the highest number (1522 individuals) of stingless bees recorded. The peak hour for foraging activities by *H. itama* inside the greenhouse was in the morning, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. On floral visitation frequency, *H. itama* visited rock melon male flowers more frequently than female flowers. However, *H. itama* spent longer period foraging the female flowers (2.27 minutes) than the male flowers (1.49 minutes). The third experiment was conducted by using the ethylene to increase female flowers production. The source of the ethylene in this experiment were ethephon and epibrassinolide, with two concentrations of ethephon, at 250 ppm and 500 ppm. Concentrations for epibrassinolide were 10 μ M and 1 μ M, while distilled water was used as control. Result showed that the treatment with 250 ppm ethephon significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) the production of female flowers. The application of ethylene with optimum

concentration could increase the female flowers production without disturbing the natural growth of the rock melon crops such as the height of rock melon plant and the relative chlorophyll content. The final experiment was the bioassay on the *H. itama* to determine the toxicity level that cause mortality on stingless bee population. *H. itama* population was assessed with five common insecticides used in rock melon cultivation, namely Deltamethrin, Cypermethrin, Imidacloprid, Abamectin and Malathion. The insecticide with the highest toxicity was Imidacloprid, a low concentration at 57.53 ppm, after 24 hours significantly caused 50% mortality on the stingless bee population. The insecticide with the lowest toxicity on *H. itama* was Malathion, where a high concentration of 500.76 ppm resulted in 50% mortality after 24 hours. In conclusion, this study provides an overview for rock melon cultivation. *H. itama* was an effective and worthy pollinator candidate for rock melon cultivation. The application of optimal concentration of ethylene to boost female flowers production, and hence increase the yield of rock melon fruits. The use highly toxic insecticides are detrimental to populations of pollinators. Thus, the findings from the present study contribute to new and impactful knowledge gained by rock melon growers and is recommended as innovations on the cultural practice in modern rock melon industry in Malaysia.

Keywords: *Cucumis melo* L., *Heterotrigona itama*, pollination, rockmelon, stingless bee

SDG: GOAL 12: Responsible consumption and production, GOAL 15: Life on land

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**POTENSI KELULUT *Heterotrigona itama* Cockerell (APIDAE: MELIPONINI)
SEBAGAI SERANGGA PENDEBUNGAAN DALAM PENANAMAN
ROCK MELON (*Cucumis melo* L.)**

Oleh

SITI ASMA' BINTI SAMSUDIN

Februari 2023

Pengerusi : Professor Madya Nur Azura binti Adam, PhD
Fakulti : Pertanian

Rock melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) tergolong dalam keluarga Cucurbitaceae dan daripada genus *Cucumis* yang terdiri daripada 38 jenis spesis seluruh dunia. Di Malaysia, permintaan tempatan terhadap rock melon semakin meningkat dan mempunyai peluang yang luas untuk dipasarkan di peringkat antarabangsa. Amalan biasa untuk penghasilan buah rock melon adalah melalui pendebungaan berbantu menggunakan tangan. Pendebungaan berbantu melalui tangan didapati kurang berkesan, kerana memerlukan ramai tenaga kerja dan mengambil masa yang panjang. Tambahan pula, penghasilan bunga betina pokok rock melon adalah kurang daripada penghasilan bunga jantan. Kekurangan penghasilan bunga betina ini mengakibatkan kurangnya penghasilan buah rock melon. Penggunaan racun serangga dalam penanaman rock melon sangat dikhuatiri kerana racun serangga boleh mendatangkan keburukan dan memusnahkan kelestarian koloni serangga pendebunga. Pada kajian pertama, serangga pendebunga ditangkap menggunakan jaring hayun untuk mengenal pasti kehadiran serangga pendebunga dalam penanaman rock melon. Berdasarkan kepada keputusan, kelulut jenis *Heterotrigona itama* paling banyak ditemui dalam penanaman rock melon dan waktu aktif kelulut terbang mencari makanan ialah pada waktu pagi. Kajian kedua adalah untuk mengetahui tingkah laku kelulut, kekerapan lawatan pada bunga rock melon dan kadar aktiviti pada bunga rock melon di dalam rumah hijau. Pengamatan tingkah laku pencarian makanan bagi kelulut dijalankan dengan merekodkan terbang masuk ke dalam sarang, terbang keluar dari sarang dan membawa debunga ke dalam sarang. Hasil kajian menyatakan kelulut yang terbang keluar dari sarang (1522 ekor) adalah lebih tinggi berbanding terbang masuk ke dalam sarang dan membawa masuk debunga. Waktu puncak kelulut keluar

mencari makanan adalah antara pukul 10 pagi hingga 11 pagi. Hasil dari kekerapan lawatan kelulut pada bunga rock melon, kelulut lebih banyak melawat bunga jantan berbanding bunga betina. Bagi kadar aktiviti yang dilakukan oleh kelulut, kelulut akan berada lebih lama pada bunga betina (2.27 minit) berbanding pada bunga jantan (1.49 minit). Untuk kajian ketiga, penggunaan etilena kepada pokok rock melon untuk meningkatkan penghasilan bunga betina. Sumber etilena untuk kajian ketiga adalah daripada ethephon dan epibrassinolide, dua kadar kepekatan ethephon yang digunakan untuk kajian ialah 250 ppm dan 500 ppm, manakala untuk epibrassinolide ialah 10 μ M dan 1 μ M, dan air suling dijadikan sebagai kawalan. Didapati etilena pada kepekatan 250 ppm ethephon paling ketara ($P < 0.05$) menghasilkan bunga betina berbanding kepekatan yang lain. Penggunaan etilena pada kadar yang optimum mampu meningkatkan penghasilan bunga betina rock melon tanpa mengganggu pertumbuhan alami tanaman rock melon. Kajian terakhir adalah bioassay tahap ketoksikan racun serangga terhadap kadar kematian kelulut. Kelulut diuji dengan lima jenis racun serangga yang lazim digunakan dalam tanaman rock melon iaitu Delthamethrin, Cypermethrin, Imidacloprid, Abamectin dan Malathion. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan Imidacloprid paling tinggi tahap ketoksikannya. Kepekatan tahap rendah, iaitu 57.53 ppm, boleh menyebabkan kadar kematian 50% terhadap populasi kelulut selepas 24 jam. Racun serangga Malathion paling rendah kesan toksik terhadap populasi kelulut, di mana kepekatan 500.76 ppm menyebabkan kadar kematian 50% populasi kelulut selepas 24 jam. Kesimpulannya, *H. itama* didapati paling efektif dan berbaloi sebagai calon serangga pendebunga bagi rock melon. Penggunaan etilena untuk merangsang dan meningkatkan pengeluaran bunga betina, dan juga meningkatkan penghasilan buah rock melon. Penggunaan racun serangga boleh mengancam populasi serangga pendebunga dan penghasilan buah rock melon. Dapatan kajian ini menyumbang kepada ilmu pengetahuan baharu dan memberi impak kepada pengusaha dan wajar disyorkan sebagai inovasi dalam amalan pertanian tanaman untuk industri moden bagi rock melon negara Malaysia.

Kata kunci: *Cucumis melo* L., *Heterotrigona itama*, kelulut, melon batu, pendebunga

SDG: MATLAMAT 12: Penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang bertanggungjawab, MATLAMAT 15: Kehidupan didarat

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Nur Azura binti Adam, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Agriculture
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Norida binti Mazlan, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Agriculture
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Puteri Edaroyati binti Megat Wahab, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Agriculture
University Putra Malaysia
(Member)

ZALILAH MOHD SHARIFF, PhD

Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 10 October 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

g	Gram
ACC	1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic
gy	Gynoecious
a	Andromonoecious
tm	Trimonoecious
ACS	1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate synthase
CsETRI	Ethylene receptor gene
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
EpiBL	Epibrassinolide
BRs	Brassinosteroid
Hg	Mercury
Cu	Copper

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The production of the rock melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) in Malaysia has increased tremendously between 2011 and 2015, a leap from 311 metric tonnes in 2011 to 5,118 metric tonnes in 2015 (Department of Agriculture, 2015). By 2025, Malaysia will focus on exporting fresh melons, where 62% of the melons will be exported to Singapore, 33% to China and the remaining 5% to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Rock melon has contributed to the economic development during the implementation of the National Agro-Food Policy (2011-2020). Although Malaysia is not a major producer of rock melon, it has already established local and export market for rock melon, or the cucurbit family.

Cucumis melo L. is andromonoecious plant that have separate female (pistillate) and male (staminate) flower on same plant. It is known as a plant whose flowers are unisexual, with male and female flowers on different plants (dioecious) or on the same plant (monoecious). Having separate pistillate and staminate flowers on the same plant, the pistillate flowers appear in axillary cluster at each lateral branch, while the staminate flowers appear along the lateral buds on the main stem.

Stingless bee belongs to family Apidae tribe Meliponini. *Heterotrigona itama* species commonly found and actively domesticated in Malaysia. *Heterotrigona itama* is small (approximately 4 to 5 cm) but it can produce a large amount of honey under favorable conditions and sufficient food sources. In Malaysia, stingless bee rearing started to boom with the local honey industry in 2012 (Mustafa et al., 2018), since the honey from stingless bees has an exotically different taste than those produced by honeybees. Stingless bee honey is slightly sour and less viscous than honeybee honey. However, its characteristics also depend on the season and flower sources found in the vicinity of stingless beehives. Pollination by stingless bees helped in increasing fruit quantity and improving quality of the fruits (Santos et al., 2008).

1.2 Problem Statement

Pollination by hand is non-cost effective since it requires a lot of manpower to pollinate the rock melon flowers. This method is labour intensive and time consuming since it requires workers to pollinate the male and female flowers at appropriate times. Missing the right time to pollinate the flowers will lead to a great loss on fruit production. Rock melon flowers bloom early in the morning and wilt at noon and onwards. It is critical to pollinate the flowers at the right time to enable pollens from the stamens to be in contact with the stigmas before the female flowers wilt. Hence, an accurate time is crucial; for if the workers miss the right time to pollinate the flowers, the effort will be a waste.

The use of the insecticides in rock melon cultivation is excessive, since the rock melon is highly susceptible to insect pest diseases. Growers applied insecticides as early as at planting until fruiting. This due to the international market demand that need the high and uniform quality of rock melon fruits. Specially to penetrate the Japan and China market, the size, color, weight and texture of rock melon fruit must be uniform in quality. To comply with all this market demand, growers tend to apply excessive insecticide to prevent fruit from insect pest. The toxicity level of the insecticides used are crucial for a healthy colony of stingless bees. Insecticides with the lowest toxicity should be used maintain high quality in rock melon fruits.

1.3 Justification of Study

The contribution of stingless bee as a pollinator is more significant than the honeybees, since stingless bees are more effective in pollinating many cultivated plant species (Roubik, 2014). Stingless bees can tolerate hot temperatures in comparison to honeybees (Remy et al., 2014). In the present study the stingless bees were place in a greenhouse where rock melon was cultivated. The pollinators should be able to transfer as many pollen grains as possible onto the stigmas since they can move from flower to flower (Rader et al., 2009). Effectiveness as a pollinator can also be measured based on its foraging behavior, pollinating ability, and pollinator ecology (O' Neill, 2010).

1.4 Objectives of Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. to assess diversity of insect pollinators of rock melon in an open cultivation.
2. to investigate the foraging behaviours of stingless bee (*Heterotrigona itama*) in rock melon cultivation.
3. to determine the ethylene concentration to increase female flowers for stingless bee food source and rock melon fruit production.
4. to determine toxicity level of selected insecticides towards *H. itama* population.

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