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Evaluation of the Community Structure Leafminer Fly, *Liriomyza* spp. (Diptera: Agromyzidae) and Their Parasitoids on Various Host Plant Families in Bali Province

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ABSTRACT

Leaf miners, *Liriomyza* spp., have developed as a severe pest in recent years, reducing the production of several ornamental and crops in Indonesia. As a result, monitoring and control mechanisms have been proposed. This research aimed to investigate community structure and identify *Liriomyza* spp., which impacts crops and natural parasitoids in Bali Province. Leaf samples of vegetables, ornamental plants, and related species were collected in all regencies/cities of Bali Province in 2019 and 2020 and preserved in the laboratory for observation and counting of leaf miners and related parasitoids. The findings revealed that four *Liriomyza* spp. were detected in host plants, namely *Liriomyza sativae* Blanchard (Diptera: Agromyzidae), *Liriomyza huidobrensis* Blanchard (Diptera: Agromyzidae), *Liriomyza chinensis* Kato (Diptera: Agromyzidae), and *Liriomyza trifolii* Burgess (Diptera: Agromyzidae). Asteraceae species were the most common host plants attacked by leaf miners in the field. The same occurrence was discovered at both heights (high and lowlands). The dry season is the most crucial component in the abundance of *Liriomyza* spp. In addition, parasitoids of the type *Opius cromatomiya* Belokobylskij and Wharton (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) and *Hemiptarsenun varicornis* Girault (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) were identified in abundance in Asteraceae plants. Similarly, the parasitization rate of the two parasitoids was found to be high in plants of the Asteraceae and Brassicaceae families. This approach highlights the decision-making process for controlling *Liriomyza* spp. on diverse host plant families by developing ecologically beneficial and sustainable parasitoids.

1. Introduction

The *Liriomyza* spp. leafminer is a polyphagous pest of vegetables and other horticulture crops that has the potential to reduce agricultural output globally (Gao and Reitz 2017). *Liriomyza trifolii* Burgess (Diptera: Agromyzidae) was discovered in America and spread over the country (Scheffer *et al.* 2006). Aside from that, the three most abundant leafminer

pests in China are *L. trifolii*, *L. huidobrensis*, and *L. sativae*. They each have a unique ability to compete with their host plants. (Chang *et al.* 2020; Gao and Reitz 2017).

Nine leafminer species have been documented in Indonesia, with several being found in Bali Province, including *L. huidobrensis*, *L. sativae*, and *L. brassica* (Pratama *et al.* 2013; Supartha 1998; Supartha and Sasromarsono 2000). Meanwhile, the most recent investigation showed the existence of *L. chinensis* in shallot plantations by finding DNA barcodes (Hamid *et al.* 2018). *L. trifolii* has also been observed to invade

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Chrysanthemum sp. in Bali Province. Aside from Bali, leafminer fly infestations on shallot types have been observed in the Palu Valley, Central Sulawesi, with attack intensity reaching 65.9% (Shahabuddin *et al.* 2012). An *L. sativae* infestation on cucumber and potato farms in West Java reduced output by up to 60% (Rauf *et al.* 2000; Supartha 2002).

Efforts to manage *Liriomyza* spp. in most regions of Indonesia increasingly depend on synthetic chemicals such as insecticides, which have major environmental and human health problems (Supartha *et al.* 2020; Wahyuni *et al.* 2017a; Yuliadhi *et al.* 2021a). On the other side, the usage of pesticides allows for the development of pest resistance to synthetic chemicals that are still widely utilized in agriculture (Anderson *et al.* 2019; Deguine *et al.* 2021; Living with Resistance project 2018). The widespread use of insecticides ecologically reduces non-target targets organisms like natural enemies, parasitoids and predators, and other biological agents, disrupting the agroecosystem's stability (Bottrell and Schoenly 2018; Hill *et al.* 2017; Messelink *et al.* 2014). Based on this, it is required to conduct comparatively safer pest management efforts, such as using biological agents, which are more ecologically friendly and have fewer health-related negative impacts (Nicolopoulou-Stamati *et al.* 2016).

Biological control is a supportive activity involving parasites, diseases, and predators to manage pests and their impact (UC IPM 2014). Many studies have highlighted the use of parasitoids in the control of leafminer fly attacks in various regions, including 23 species in the Nearctic region, 28 species in Japan, 72 species in South America, 14 species in Florida, 8 species in Malaysia, 18 species in Vietnam, and several reports from Europe and Turkey (Liu 2009). Until recently, 17 different parasitoids were identified as effective control agents for *Liriomyza* spp. in Indonesia.

Susila *et al.* (2005) discovered up to eight different species of parasitoids of *Liriomyza* spp. have been discovered in various legumes, including *Neochrysocharis okazakii*, *Asecodes deluchii*, *Hemiptarsenus varicornis*, *Pnigalio katonis*, *Quadrasticus Liriomyzae*, *Ophiurus chromatomyiae*, *Sphegigaster* sp., and *Closterocerus* sp. Six species are members of the Eulophidae and Braconidae families (Susila *et al.* 2005). The many forms of parasitoids and pests described in the literature demonstrate how they are impacted by biotic and abiotic stimuli (Durocher-Granger *et al.* 2021; Harush *et al.* 2021;

Kruitwagen *et al.* 2018; Marchioro and Foerster 2016). Temperature, rainfall, season, and geography have the greatest influence on biotic variables. Therefore natural enemies play an essential role in pest infestations and the prevalence of natural enemies in an ecological community (Chidawanyika *et al.* 2012; Clavijo McCormick 2016; Skendži *et al.* 2021; Thomson *et al.* 2010).

However, till now, no comprehensive research on the community structure of the leafminer fly and its parasitoids on numerous host plant families in Bali Province has been documented. The research aimed to determine (i) the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. on various host plant families and (ii) the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. it is based on the altitude of the host plant, (iii) the effect of season on the population abundance of *Liriomyza* spp., (iv) the community structure of the parasitoid *Liriomyza* spp. The findings of this research are likely to be beneficial and significant to those in charge of pest management in the Bali province, particularly when utilizing biological agents against *Liriomyza* spp.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

This research was carried out on a field and laboratory scale. Field research was conducted in all horticultural planting areas (covering vegetables, ornamental plants, and wild plants) in all districts and cities of Bali Province. Laboratory-scale research was conducted at the Integrated Pest Management Laboratory (IPMLab), Faculty of Agriculture, Udayana University-Bali.

2.2. Research Procedure

2.2.1. Determination of Sampling Location and Sample Handling

Locations of sampling were taken in all regencies/cities in the province of Bali, which have varying altitudes (Table 1 and Figure 1). A purposive sample strategy was used to collect leaves from plants that exhibited indications of leafminer fly attack, as many as 50–100 leaves per site. Leaf samples are collected at each site, placed in 1 kg sterile plastic bags tagged and sent to the laboratory. Leaf samples were then separated based on the development of larvae infestation and grown in a transparent plastic container with specifications based on the study of Yuliadhi *et al.* (2022), namely a height of 10 cm and

Table 1. Sampling site leafminer and parasitoids

Regency	Coordinate point	Altitude (m.asl)
Badung	8°75'87"S 115°12'97"E	827
	8°75'27"S 115°13'45"E	214
	8°75'37"S 115°9'45"E	745
	8°75'77"S 115°12'79"E	824
	8°75'21"S 115°18'53"E	113
	8°76'78"S 115°21'79"E	25
	8°67'86"S 115°13'11"E	37
	8°71'27"S 115°25'34"E	39
	8°80'23"S 115°24'21"E	97
	8°80'22"S 115°24'09"E	95
	8°75'87"S 115°12'59"E	357
	8°67'87"S 115°12'79"E	824
	8°75'87"S 115°2'79"E	890
	8°75'87"S 115°36'79"E	320
	8°71'22"S 115°25'34"E	39
	8°75'67"S 115°12'79"E	890
	8°75'67"S 115°12'79"E	890
	8°76'32"S 115°18'42"E	100
	8°75'67"S 115°13'45"E	109
Bangli	8°31'87"S 115°21'25"E	1023
	8°31'90"S 115°24'29"E	1200
	8°31'87"S 115°21'25"E	987
	8°31'87"S 115°27'29"E	1349
	8°31'87"S 115°27'29"E	987
	8°31'87"S 115°24'25"E	670
	8°31'87"S 115°25'26"E	765
	8°31'87"S 115°21'28"E	567
	8°31'87"S 115°21'27"E	578
	8°31'87"S 115°21'25"E	459
	8°31'87"S 115°24'37"E	349
	8°31'87"S 115°24'38"E	650
	8°31'87"S 115°22'29"E	289
	8°31'87"S 115°23'30"E	278
	8°31'87"S 115°19'23"E	570
	8°31'87"S 115°23'34"E	356
	8°31'87"S 115°17'34"E	457
	8°31'87"S 115°17'34"E	357
	8°31'87"S 115°19'31"E	115
	8°31'87"S 115°24'25"E	670
	8°31'87"S 115°24'37"E	349
	8°31'87"S 115°23'30"E	278
	8°31'87"S 115°24'25"E	670
	8°31'87"S 115°25'26"E	765
	8°31'87"S 115°22'29"E	289
	8°31'87"S 115°23'30"E	278
	8°31'83"S 115°25'32"E	567
Buleleng	8°23'78"S 115°5'78"E	125
	8°25'76"S 115°10'89"E	541
	8°23'98"S 115°12'87"E	1098
	8°25'81"S 115°10'80"E	87
	8°28'89"S 115°12'98"E	924
	8°45'98"S 115°32'94"E	68
	8°46'65"S 115°59'102"E	976
	8°53'102"S 115°89'105"E	1325
	8°34'86"S 115°18'107"E	995
	8°35'68"S 115°13'78"E	32
	8°45'87"S 115°18'97"E	1245
	8°45'87"S 115°18'97"E	1245

Table 1. Continued

Regency	Coordinate point	Altitude (m.asl)
Buleleng	8°34'86"S 115°18'107"E	1245
	8°23'78"S 115°10'78"E	125
Denpasar	8°25'81"S 115°10'80"E	87
	8°45'98"S 115°32'94"E	68
	8°14'17"S 115°05'02"E	80
	8°14'17"S 115°05'02"E	14
	8°32'38"S 115°11'05"E	80
	8°32'38"S 115°12'05"E	70
	8°32'38"S 115°12'06"E	70
	8°37'49"S 115°13'07"E	80
	8°37'47"S 115°12'07"E	90
	8°36'38"S 115°14'05"E	9
Gianyar	8°36'35"S 115°13'05"E	11
	8°32'38"S 115°12'05"E	70
	8°18'52"S 115°22'23"E	78
	8°23'54"S 115°22'23"E	96
	8°23'55"S 115°22'23"E	90
	8°23'55"S 115°22'23"E	87
	8°25'58"S 115°22'23"E	25
	8°22'45"S 115°22'23"E	98
	8°23'21"S 115°22'23"E	98
	8°23'19"S 115°22'23"E	97
Jembrana	8°21'32"S 115°22'23"E	101
	8°32'35"S 115°22'23"E	107
	8°32'36"S 115°22'23"E	112
	8°33'37"S 115°22'23"E	113
	8°34'39"S 115°22'23"E	119
	8°32'42"S 115°22'23"E	342
	8°32'44"S 115°22'23"E	345
	8°32'48"S 115°22'23"E	360
	8°32'49"S 115°22'23"E	370
	8°20'43"S 115°22'23"E	245
	8°20'47"S 115°22'23"E	256
	8°20'48"S 115°22'23"E	321
	8°20'49"S 115°22'23"E	421
	8°20'50"S 115°22'23"E	552
	8°20'53"S 115°22'23"E	342
	8°20'54"S 115°22'23"E	556
	8°23'55"S 115°22'23"E	87
	8°23'19"S 115°22'23"E	97
Jembrana	8°32'36"S 115°22'23"E	112
	8°32'49"S 115°22'23"E	370
	8°20'49"S 115°22'23"E	421
	8°23'55"S 115°22'23"E	87
	8°18"S 114°40"E	98
	8°18"S 114°39"E	67
	8°16"S 114°32"E	76
	8°15"S 114°32"E	89
	8°12"S 114°30"E	56
	8°10"S 114°40"E	47
	8°10"S 114°23"E	69
	8°15"S 114°33"E	67
Jembrana	8°15"S 114°31"E	79
	8°18"S 114°27"E	90
	8°18"S 114°39"E	67
	8°17"S 114°40"E	79
	8°16"S 114°40"E	23
	8°9"S 114°40"E	4

Table 1. Continued

Regency	Coordinate point	Altitude (m.asl)
Klungkung	8°14'17"S 115°05'02"E	9
	8°17'19"S 115°05'02"E	24
	8°18'20"S 115°09'03"E	45
	8°18'21"S 115°09'03"E	54
	8°18'21"S 115°09'03"E	102
	8°17'19"S 115°08'02"E	10
	8°18'21"S 115°09'05"E	26
	8°14'18"S 115°07'02"E	27
	8°14'18"S 115°08'02"E	38
	8°29'47"S 115°15'07"E	98
	8°14'14"S 115°08'02"E	125
	8°23'32"S 115°11'07"E	205
	8°45'22"S 115°09'04"E	157
	8°45'22"S 115°13'07"E	98
	8°45'43"S 115°34'05"E	101
	8°14'57"S 115°15'09"E	7
	8°38'53"S 115°12'07"E	45
	8°18'21"S 115°09'34"E	102
	8°322"S 115°453"E	107
	8°320"S 115°457"E	6
	8°326"S 115°451"E	157
	8°312"S 115°471"E	1015
	8°312"S 115°451"E	450
	8°234"S 115°461"E	670
Karangasem	8°220"S 115°461"E	345
	8°229"S 115°472"E	380

Table 1. Continued

Regency	Coordinate point	Altitude (m.asl)
Karangasem	8°17"S 114°40"E	1015
	8°34"S 115°46"E	25
	8°229"S 115°461"E	20
	8°17"S 114°40"E	1015
	8°326"S 115°471"E	1098
	8°311"S 115°461"E	1570
	8°229"S 115°461"E	598
	8°227"S 115°451"E	350
	8°227"S 115°452"E	346
	8°229"S 115°442"E	290
	8°231"S 115°452"E	1625
	8°235"S 115°442"E	378
	8°225"S 115°439"E	34
	8°225"S 115°449"E	29
	8°53'102"S 144°89'105"E	1325
	8°14'18"S 115°04'02"E	29
	8°18'20"S 115°09'03"E	45
Tabanan	8°18'21"S 115°09'03"E	102
	8°75'987"S 115°13'32"E	1227
	8°45'89"S 115°9'90"E	90
	8°75'97"S 115°13'132"E	241
	8°75'98"S 115°13'1°3"E	1068
	8°75'87"S 115°13'1°2"E	1123
	8°75'37"S 115°13'141"E	90

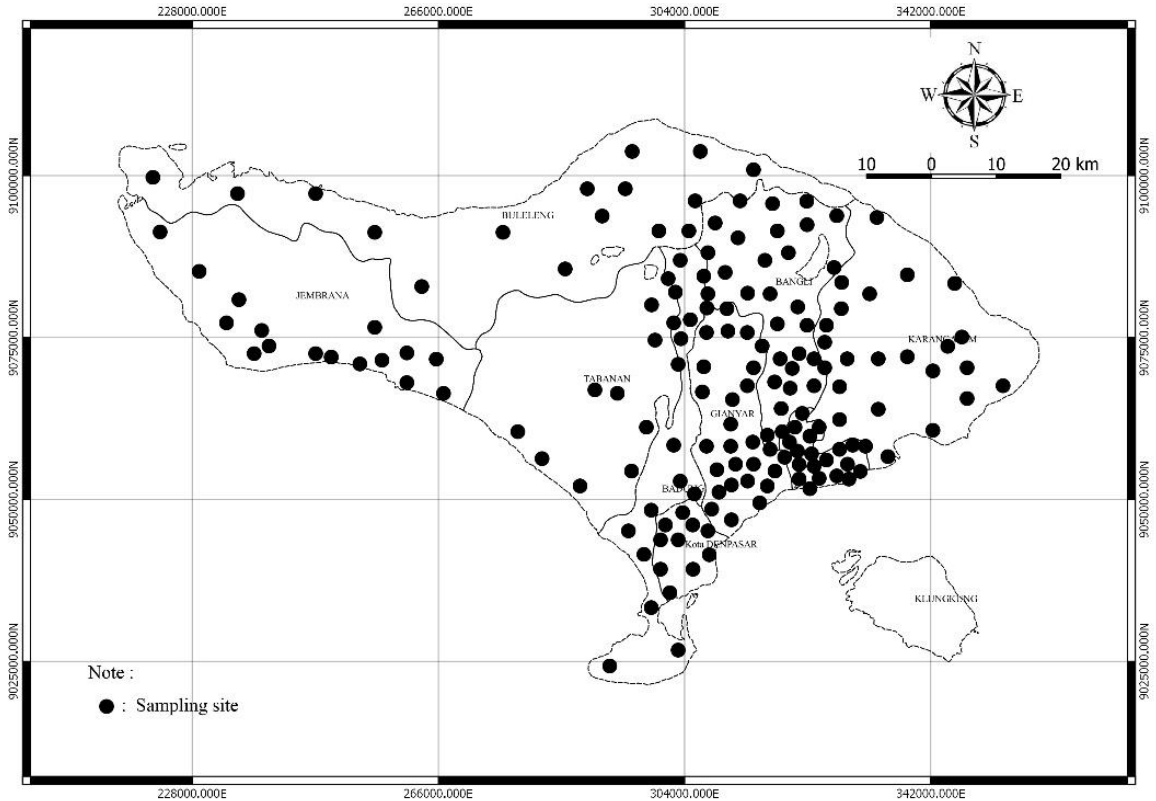


Figure 1. Sampling site leafminer and parasitoids

a width of 8 cm, with the container covered with gauze. The imago *Liriomyza* spp. or the parasitoid imago was maintained till finally formed.

2.2.2. Inventory and Morphological Identification of *Liriomyza* spp. and the Parasitoids

Leafminer flies and their parasitoids that emerged during the rearing period were counted and documented by type before being collected separately in bottles filled with 80 percent ethanol for identification. After that, each collecting bottle was tagged with the location, host plant, and sample date (Yuliadhi *et al.* 2021a). The identification of the leafminer fly was based on its morphological traits, which were based on Shiao (2004). Meanwhile, identifying parasitoids refers to the key determination from Fisher *et al.* (2005) and Wahyuni *et al.* (2017b).

2.2.3. Community Structure *Liriomyza* spp. and its Parasitoids in Bali

The community structure was determined to obtain comprehensive results. In several stages, namely I determining the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. on various host plant families, (ii) the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. on various host plants based on altitude differences, (iii) the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. on various host plants by season, and (iv) their parasitoid community structure. Several factors, including the following, are used to evaluate community structure.

2.3. Data Analysis

2.3.1. Diversity Index (H')

The diversity index is calculated using the equation developed by (McCarthy and Magurran 2004), namely:

$$H' = -\sum_{i=1}^S p_i \ln p_i$$

Where H' is the Shannon-Wiener diversity index, P_i is the proportion of the i species in the community, \ln is the logarithm of nature, n_i is the abundance of individuals of the i species, and N is the total number of individuals of all species.

Value: $H' < 1.0$ = Low
 $1 < H' < 3$ = Moderate
 $H' > 3.0$ = High

2.3.2. Species Abundance Index (R1)

The species abundance index (R1) was measured using the Margalef index (McCarthy and Magurran 2004) through the following equation:

$$R1 = \frac{S - 1}{\ln N}$$

Where R1 is the species abundance index, S is the number of species found, \ln is the logarithm of nature, N is the total number of individuals.

Value: $R1 < 3.5$ = Low
 $3.5 < R1 < 5.0$ = Moderate
 $R1 > 5.0$ = High

2.3.3. Species Dominance Index (D)

The species dominance index determined using the Menhinick index (McCarthy and Magurran 2004) is as follows:

$$D = \sum \frac{n_i (n_i - 1)}{N (N - 1)}$$

Where D is the dominance index, N is the total number of individuals, N_i is the number of individuals of type-i.

Value: $0.00 < D < 0.30$ = Low
 $0.30 < D < 0.60$ = Moderate
 $0.60 < D < 1.00$ = High

2.3.4. Parasitization Rate

The level of parasitization of the parasitoids was calculated using the equations from the studies of Yuliadhi *et al.* (2021b) and Supartha *et al.* (2020) as follows:

$$\text{Parasitization rate} = \frac{\sum \text{number of parasitoids}}{\sum \text{adult fruit fly} + \sum \text{adult parasitoid}} \times 100\%$$

(a + b + c)

3. Results

3.1. The Community Structure of *Liriomyza* spp. on Various Host Plant Families

According to our research findings, up to four different species of leafminer pests target several vegetables, ornamentals, and wild plants in the field. *Liriomyza sativae*, *L. huidobrensis*, *L. trifolii*, and *L. chinensis*. The families Asteraceae (3,578 individuals), Brassicaceae (1,701 individuals),

Fabaceae (1,054 individuals), Cucurbitaceae (810 individuals), Solanaceae (299 individuals), and Liliaceae (286 individuals) had the greatest numbers of leafminer flies. This study's leafminer fly community structure has a low abundance index value $H' = 0.28-0.64$. The diversity index value is included in the low-medium range $H' = 0.39-1.07$. The dominance index falls within the medium-high range $D = 0.40-1.39$ (Table 2).

3.2. The Community Structure of *Liriomyza* spp. on Various Host Plant Families Based on the Altitudes of the Planting Location

Our study shows that the community structure of the leafminer fly differed depending on altitude (highlands vs lowlands). Surprisingly, the quantity of *Liriomyza* spp. we have discovered that the lowlands and highlands were higher in plants from the Asteraceae family, with 1,522 and 2,056 individuals, respectively (Table 3). On the other hand, the general community structure was greater in the highlands than in the lowlands. Although the *Liriomyza* spp. community structure in the lowlands is small; it

should be highlighted that it is still possible to alter as the dynamics of this pest population adjust to the presence of host plants in the lowlands. The results found at both altitudes in the province of Bali confirm that this invasive pest is adaptable by utilizing host plants grown by farmers in both locations -especially host plants from the Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae, and Solanaceae families.

3.3. The Abundance of *Liriomyza* spp. on Various Host Plants Based on the Different Seasons

Our results demonstrated that the community structure of the leafminer fly differed in seasons (wet vs dry season)-notably, the quantity of *Liriomyza* spp. In the wet and dry seasons, there were higher populations of *L. sativae* from the *Vigna unguiculata* and *Tegetes erecta* host plant species, with 5,521 and 3,984 individuals, respectively (Table 4). The results found at both seasons in the province of Bali confirm that this invasive pest is adaptable by utilizing host plants grown by farmers in both locations- especially host plants from the *Vigna unguiculata*,

Table 2. Community structure *Liriomyza* spp. on various host plant families in Bali

Family	Species		Index		
	<i>N. Liriomyza</i> spp.	<i>S. Liriomyza</i> spp.	R1	H'	D
Asteraceae	3,578	4	0.37	0.89	0.46
Amaranthaceae	35	2	0.28	0.62	1.39
Brassicaceae	1,701	4	0.54	1.05	0.42
Cucurbitaceae	810	4	0.60	1.07	0.41
Chnopodiaceae	8	2	0.48	0.66	0.46
Euporbhiaceae	5	2	0.62	0.67	0.40
Fabaceae	1,054	4	0.43	0.39	0.83
Liliaceae	286	3	0.35	0.99	0.40
Mackinlayaceae	23	2	0.32	0.69	0.48
Solanaceae	299	4	0.53	1.67	0.36

N = population abundance, S = number of species, $R1$ = species abundance index, H' = species diversity index, D = Dominance Index

Table 3. Community structure *Liriomyza* spp. on the host plant family based on the altitude of the location in Bali

Family	Lowland					Lowland				
	N	S	R1	H'	D	N	S	R1	H'	D
Asteraceae	1,522	4	0.41	1.00	0.19	2,056	3	0.26	0.91	0.47
Amaranthaceae	15	2	0.37	0.64	0.30	20	2	0.33	0.42	0.73
Brassicasea	509	2	0.16	0.69	0.50	1,192	4	0.42	1.25	0.31
Cucurbitaceae	298	4	0.53	0.70	0.63	512	3	0.16	0.97	0.41
Chenopodiaceae	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	8	1	0.00	0.00	0.12
Euphorbiaceae	5	2	0.20	0.67	0.15	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabaceae	654	4	0.46	1.07	0.41	400	4	0.33	0.87	0.40
Liliaceae	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	286	3	0.35	0.79	0.51
Lamiaceae	6	1	0.00	0.00	0.17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mackinlayaceae	23	2	0.32	0.81	0.49	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solanaceae	123	4	0.62	0.68	0.65	176	3	0.39	1.07	0.35

N = population abundance, S = number of species, $R1$ = species abundance index, H' = species diversity index, D = Dominance Index

Table 4. The abundance of *Liriomyza* spp. on various species of host plants by season in Bali

Host plant species	Species sbundance <i>Liriomyza</i> spp. in the rainy and dry season							
	<i>L. sativa</i>		<i>L. huidobrensis</i>		<i>L. chinensis</i>		<i>L. trifolii</i>	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
<i>Solanum Lycopersicum</i>	6	324	14	78	4	0	124	37
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ssp.	265	5,521	7	12	0	0	194	1,759
<i>Tegetes erecta</i>	1,542	3,984	57	89	0	3	582	3,714
<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>Chinensis</i>	98	121	7	14	0	0	56	87
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> subsp. <i>Unguiculata</i>	77	34	0	0	0	0	60	56
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	78	412	0	11	0	0	124	176
<i>Brassica chinensis</i> var. <i>parachinensis</i>	80	265	8	12	1	3	97	204
<i>Luffa acutangular</i>	22	1,183	0	0	0	0	6	235
<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	3	58	0	0	0	0	197	84
<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	4	12	0	0	0	0	3	2
<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	23	35	10	14	84	106	12	13
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	23	45	0	3	0	0	45	56
<i>Zininia elegans</i> . Jacq	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	32
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	0	13	0	0	0	0	16	10
<i>Brassica napus</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	36	87	0	0	0	0	43	126
<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	21	36	0	0	0	0	33	125
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	321	421	10	7	0	0	54	89
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> subs. <i>Cylindrica</i>	13	23	0	0	0	0	5	12
<i>Glycine max</i> L.	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L.	43	54	18	21	88	108	11	21
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	8	12	23	45	0	0	3	12
<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	24
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Centela asiatica</i>	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	12

Tegetes erecta, *Luffa acutangular*, *Cucumis sativus* and *Phaseolus vulgaris* species.

3.4. Parasitoid Community Structure in Various Host Plant Families in Bali

There were nine different parasitoids reported with *Liriomyza* species, including *Opius chromatomyie* and *Opius disstus* and *Closterserus* spp., *Hemiptarsenus varicornis*, *Neochrysocaris formosa*, and *Pnigalio* sp. The Asteraceae family has the most parasitoid populations (1,392 individuals), whereas the Amaranthaceae family has the fewest (15 individuals).

Interestingly, the parasitoid population associated with *Liriomyza* spp. differed in each host plant family in the field. The parasitoid community in the Fabaceae family is composed of 10 parasitoid species with "low" levels of diversity, abundance, and dominance. Compared to the Asteraceae and

Cucurbitaceae families, which are host to nine parasitoid species with a diversity index' value in the medium category, abundance, and a low dominance index. Table 5 shows the community structure of the parasitoid *Liriomyza* spp. it is linked with various host plant families.

3.5. Parasitization Rate of the Parasitoid *Liriomyza* spp. on Various Host Plant Families

The finding showed that the degree of parasitization reflected by the kinds of parasitoids detected in different host plant families in the field varied greatly. Overall, *O. chromatomyiae* was the parasitoid with the greatest parasitization rate on diverse host plants in the field (Figure 2). Certainly, the parasitization rate of this parasitoid species completely controls all host plant families identified in the field, except for the Asteraceae family, which is still dominated by *H. varicornis*. Our findings could

Table 5. The community structure of the parasitoid *Liriomyza* spp. on various host plant families in Bali

Species	Family						
	Asteraceae	Brassicaceae	Cucurbitaceae	Fabaceae	Solanaceae	Eupharbhiaceae	Amaranthaceae
<i>Opius cromatomiya</i>	353	189	56	114	22	7	6
<i>Hemiptarsenus varicornis</i>	324	111	33	62	11	1	5
<i>Opius dissitus</i>	188	87	25	29	0	3	0
<i>Closterocerus</i> sp.	143	100	27	21	10	0	0
<i>Neochrysocaris formosa</i>	136	24	1	36	2	2	0
<i>Neochrysocaris okazakii</i>	134	25	23	24	0	3	2
<i>Pnigalio</i> sp.	111	26	22	20	1	0	2
<i>Gronotoma micromorpha</i>	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
<i>Eukeryotoma</i> sp.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
N. Parasitoid	1,392	562	190	310	46	16	15
N. <i>Liriomyza</i> spp.	3,580	1,683	810	1,054	299	5	35
S. Parasitoid	8	7	8	9	5	5	4
S. <i>Liriomyza</i> spp.	4	2	4	4	3	2	2
R1	0.97	1.11	1.33	1.22	1.83	2.52	2.58
H'	1.85	1.52	1.77	1.78	1.25	1.42	1.27
D	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.91	0.73	0.78

N = population abundance, S = number of species, R1 = species abundance index, H' = species diversity index, D = Dominance Index

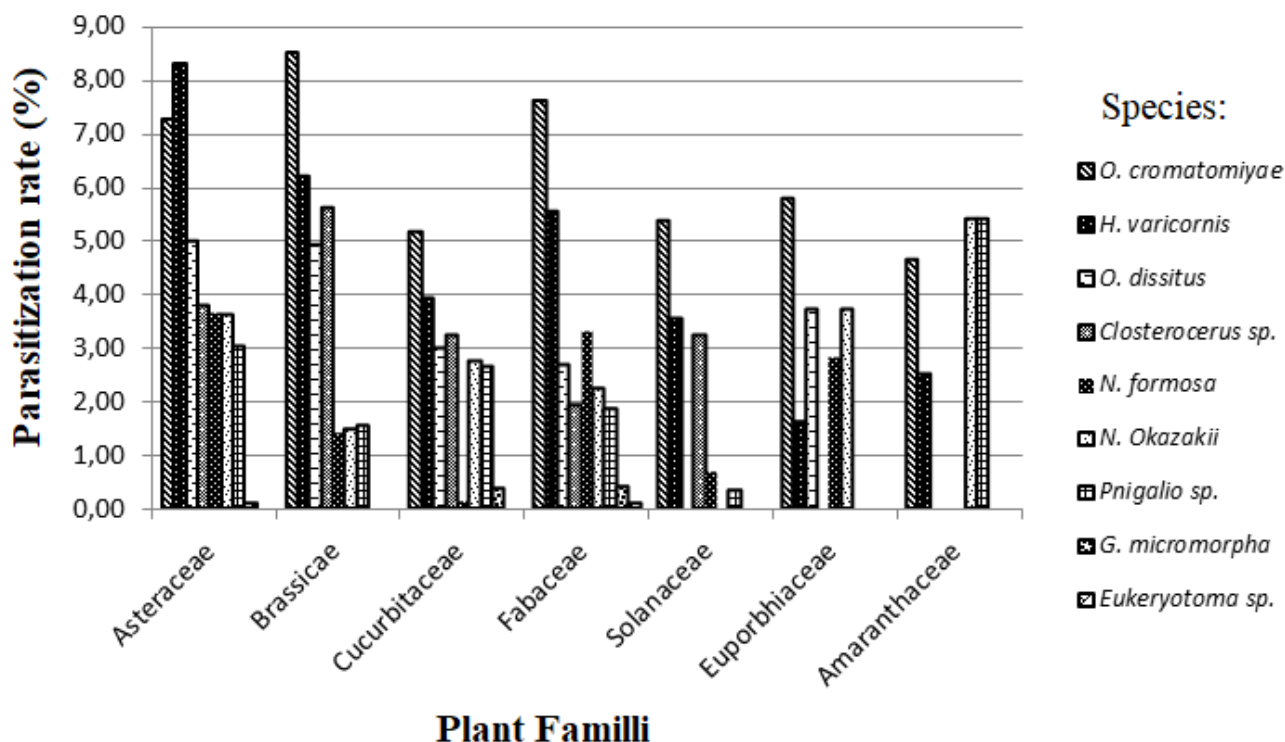


Figure 2. Parasitization rate of parasitoids associated with various host plant families in Bali Province

be very useful for future research into the parasitoid *O. chromatomyae* ability, particularly in controlling leaf borer attacks.

4. Discussion

Leafminer flies, *Liriomyza* spp., are significant invasive insects with great tolerance to various environmental situations (Ridland *et al.* 2020; Wahyuni *et al.* 2017b). The availability of suitable host plants is one element that defines the spreading of *Liriomyza* spp. in a specific geographic region (Rodríguez-Castañeda *et al.* 2017). As a result, the population of *Liriomyza* spp. will increase gradually in a geographical environment with more different host plants (Tran *et al.* 2007b; Xu *et al.* 2021). This study showed that the population abundance of *Liriomyza* spp. was greatest on host plants from the Asteraceae family. Interestingly, aside from attractive plants, valuable vegetable commodities from the Brassicaceae, Fabaceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Solanaceae families may also function as significant host plants for *Liriomyza* spp. to survive and expand. Previous research found that the population density of *L. brassicae* found in cabbages grown in the Kintamani and Kembangmerta areas of Bali Province increased in 2018 (Putra *et al.* 2018). The use of a multicultural plant cultivation system and the presence of non-cultivated agricultural crops in the agroecosystem region are assumed to provide macrohabitats that alter the variety of *Liriomyza* spp. and further induce pest population dynamics (Tantowijoyo and Hoffmann 2010). According to this perspective, monitoring population structure is critical for giving more precise information in developing a comprehensive pest management approach (Waongo *et al.* 2015) particularly in providing early warning of host plant growth (Supartha *et al.* 2022a).

Temperature is one of the most significant environmental elements influencing insect distribution and is related to altitude (Ahmed *et al.* 2016). In this research, the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. indicates a similar value all over the two elevations (lowland–highland) in the Bali province. *Liriomyza* spp. is abundant at both altitude locations, particularly in the plant groups Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae, Liliaceae, and Solanaceae. Temperature fluctuations influence insect pests' community structure through changes

in physiological responses and insect behaviour (Estay *et al.* 2009). The previous study has shown that *L. trifolii* can support heavy environmental temperatures. These results further demonstrate that *L. trifolii* tolerance abilities not only influence the host plant but are also capable of being resistant to pesticide sprays used by farmers in the lowlands (Wang *et al.* 2021). Similarly, *L. huidobrensis*, which attacks potato crops in Korea, has a high development value at low ambient temperatures or up to a temperature threshold of 9.46°C before declining with rising environmental temperature to 30°C (Maharjan and Jung 2016). This information is important because it may be one of the most recent predictive models for understanding the future evolution of plant pest community structures by using the information on changes in regional temperature (Azrag *et al.* 2018; Wang *et al.* 2020).

Fluctuations in insect pest density are more strongly connected with seasonal variations that occur in a region (Walter *et al.* 2018). According to our results, the seasonal element significantly influences the number and species of *Liriomyza* spp. on diverse types of host plants in Bali Province. Our findings also show that the population abundance of *L. sativae* and *L. trifolii* increased significantly over the wet-dry season, particularly in the host plants *Vigna unguiculata*, *T. erecta*, and *Luffa acutangular* during the dry season. Increasing temperatures during the dry season may impact the physiological reactions of insects, causing them to increase their metabolic processes and consume additional host plants, resulting in higher crop damage and poorer yields (Tonnang *et al.* 2022). The seasonal incident activity of *L. huidobrensis* on several vegetable crops in Indonesia has previously been recorded, revealing that the leafminer population had the greatest assault rate on potatoes, leeks, and broccoli, particularly towards the end of the rainy season (March) (Shepard and Braun 1998). Similarly, *L. sativae* was seen attacking vegetable crops throughout the season in three vegetable fields in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, dominated by cucumbers and okra (Tran *et al.* 2007a).

Several different kinds of general and particular natural enemies may support the biological control of *Liriomyza* spp. in the field (Liu 2009). This study's results show the prevalence of parasitoids present in the Asteraceae family, particularly the *O. chromatomyae* and *H. varicornis* species.

Surprisingly, the number of parasitoids detected in Asteraceae hosts was related to the number of *Liriomyza* spp. observed on the same plant. We assume that the Asteraceae in this research served as a suitable host plant for *Liriomyza* spp. and a prey source for parasitoids. More extensive research is required to verify this, however, since in our data, the quantity of *Liriomyza* spp. still outnumbers the number of parasitoids identified in certain host plants. As a result, the ecological balance is one of the most important qualities of a successful pest management program (Dara 2019). An increase in parasitoids found in some host plants compared to their prey can lead to competition between parasitoid species for prey on their hosts (Aguirre *et al.* 2021). Whereas an increase in pests compared to their natural enemies may indicate a decrease in the quality of agroecological health, such as exposure to non-targeted insecticides or other nuisance factors (Gagic *et al.* 2021).

Insect parasitoids are species whose larvae may grow by feeding on or on the body of an arthropod host, ultimately killing them (Supartha *et al.* 2020). Insect parasitoids have a wide range of biological and ecological activities (Clarke *et al.* 2019). They can play an important role in the natural control of pest insect populations (Bompard *et al.* 2013). The parasitoids observed in this research showed various percentages of parasitoid ability based on the kind of host plant and the amount of prey. Overall, *O. chromatomyiae* and *H. varicornis* had the highest parasitization rates in the field across all host plant families. When the population size of these natural parasitoids is too small to offer effective control, they may be mass maintained and released back into the wild on a regular basis (augmentation biological management) (Sow *et al.* 2019).

Opius chromatomyiae was previously used as a biological agent to suppress two species, *L. huidobrensis* and *L. chinensis*, with parasitization rates ranging from 24.36 to 28.45% in leek cultivation (Rustam *et al.* 2009). Hemiptarsinus varicornis has also been shown to parasitize *L. huidobrensis* in potato crop production in Indonesia (Maryana *et al.* 2005). Our earlier experiments with *Gronotoma micromorpha* revealed that it has a high potential for regulating *L. huidobrensis* variety of biological features and functional response modes (Supartha *et al.* 2022b).

Differences in community structure and parasitization levels were associated with host density in the field. In general, there will be a correlation between insect pest abundance and their parasitoids (Yuliadhi *et al.* 2021a, 2021b, 2022). Host predation by parasitoids may be completed by habitat finding, host existence, host acceptance, and host compatibility (Konopka *et al.* 2018). Maintaining parasitoids' abundance in the field can also be enhanced by effective manipulation of their habitat (e.g., conservation of biological control), which includes manipulation of plant microclimates, conservation of seasonal shelters, provision of alternative hosts, and adult parasitoids' access to important food sources such as flowers (Driesche *et al.* 2008; Van Driesche and Hoddle 2000).

According to this report, the community structure of *Liriomyza* spp. in Bali Province is still a major risk to diverse host plant families cultivated by farmers. This pest is also highly adaptable to changing environmental conditions due to altitude and season. The parasitoids discovered in relationship with *Liriomyza* spp. already have the potential to be developed as biological control agents, as shown by the parasitization rate and abundance of diverse host plants in the field. More study is necessary, particularly to evaluate the development of existing parasitoids on a field scale to contribute to the control of *Liriomyza* spp. significantly. Parasitoid conservation strategies are also required to improve their abundance in the environment.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

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