



**IN VITRO SELECTION ON FUSARIC ACID OF *Vanilla planifolia* PLANTLETS
FOR OBTAINING A CULTIVAR, WHICH RESISTANT TO
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *vanillae***

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ABSTRACT

The most production constrain on *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews plantation recently has been caused by foot rot disease that later influence in decreasing the yield product. This disease is caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vanillae* (*Fov*). So far, the disease has not been successfully prohibited although some experiments had been conducted. The use of foot rot resistant cultivar has been introduced, which expected has high yield as one alternative method for controlling this disease. A resistant vanilla plantlet to *Fov* has been initiated by *in vitro* selection on MS medium containing fusaric acid (FA) on selective concentration. The purpose of research were to study and determine: 1) The proper combination of 2,4-D and NAA for callus initiation and shoot development from shoot tip explants, along with proper concentration of BAP for shoots initiation from nodal explants; 2) The FA concentration of plantlet selection tolerant to steady growth; 3) The proper concentration of FA for *in vitro* selection for suppressing the *Fov*. Results showed that: 1) the proper concentration of both combination between 2,4-D and NAA is about 2,0 mg/L and 10 mg/L respectively for callus initiation and shoot development from shoot tip explants; also the BA concentration is 1,0 mg/L for shoot initiation from a nodal explants; 2) the FA tolerant concentration for plantlet selection with vanilla steady growth is between 90 ppm-110 ppm; 3) the 110 ppm of FA was effective for suppressing the *Fov* compared to 90 ppm and 100 ppm respectively.

Key words: *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews, the vanilla foot rot disease, *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *vanillae*, *in vitro*, fusaric acid

INTRODUCTION

Vanilla is one of export commodities industry in Indonesia foreign exchange. Market demand of Indonesian vanilla had been considerable because it has high levels of vanillin about 2,75%. The foot rot disease on vanilla is the most crucial disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vanillae* (*Fov*), which is the most limitation and up to know days is not well managed yet. One an alternative way to control foot rot disease could be done by using a cultivar, which is resistant to this disease. In order to gets a new vanilla cultivar, which resistant to BBV by using an *in vitro* selection method on medium containing fusaric acid.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials used for this research including: *Laminar Air Flow Cabinet (LAF)*, *autoclave*, *Whatman filter paper* no 1 and 42, *syringe filter* with diameter of 0,45 µm and 0,22 µm, culture flasks 500 mL, digital Canon Ixus 951S camera. *Vanilla planifolia in vitro* Plantlet, fusaric acid from *Sigma chemical Co.*, *Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA)*, *2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4-D)*, *Benzine Amino Purine (BAP)*, *Plant Preservative Mixture (PPM)*, and MS (*Murashige & Skoog*) solid ready used medium.

Preliminary study was done on *in vitro* regenerated vanilla plantlet by using different explants, planted on the medium containing such a plant growth regulators. Whereas these 2,4-D, NAA and BAP as plant growth substances were used in this research. Vanilla plantlet was selected with fusaric acid (FA) supplementation to MS solid medium in different concentration (0, 90, 100, 110 and 120 ppm) for 12 weeks. Resistant plantlet has already proof when spores of microconidium *Fov.* had infected to plantlet didn't affected on this *in vitro* plantlet respectively and this result supported by Hadisutrisno (2004).

Qualitative information as the result on this research was consisted as narratives descriptive and supported by photographs. After that, data's were statistically analyzed by Completely Randomized Design. As quantitatively data's from each parameter measured, were compiled and statistically analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVAs). If the result showed a significantly different, then was continued analyzed by using Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) analysis with accuracy 95%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that a combination of 2,4-D 2,0 mg/L plus NAA 10 mg/L was the best callus for initiation and development of shoot from shoot tip explants and the BA 1,0 mg/L is the best for shoot initiation from a nodes explants. Vanilla plantlet regeneration was the best results obtained by using nodal explants. In one node explants which produced from 3 up to 6 shoots within 12 weeks (Figure 1). Capability in nodal explants forming a shoot arising due to axillaries *meristem* consisted in the stem, so explants easily regenerate to form a shoot (Neelannavar, 2006).

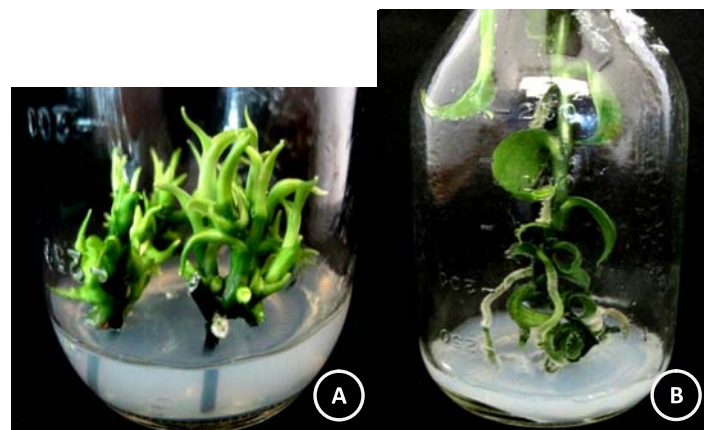


Figure 1. Plantlet regeneration from stem nodes explants *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews on MS medium + P 1 mg/L of Benzyl Amino Purin. A= 12 week of plantlet, B= 32 weeks of plantlet.

The tolerant FA concentration on plantlet selection with vanilla steady growth was between 90 ppm-110 ppm. They showed yields in plantlet vanilla at about 17,14 % (90 ppm), 12,00% (100 ppm) and 10,59 % (110 ppm), all of them insensitive to FA (Table 1) Phenotype plants insensitive toward FA may occurred as a result of peroxides enzymes on plant variants that detoxification toxins (Jayasankar *et al.*, 2000; Saravanan, 2004; Svabova & Lebeda, 2005).

Table 1. Percentage of Vanilla plantlet number, which still survive on multiplication medium

| Konsentrasi AF (ppm) | Percentage of Vanilla plantlet number in different weeks | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | I | II | III | IV | XII |
| 0 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 98,89 | 88,89 |
| 90 | 27,14 | 25,00 | 25,00 | 23,57 | 17,14 |
| 100 | 14,00 | 14,00 | 14,00 | 13,00 | 12,00 |
| 110 | 12,94 | 12,94 | 12,94 | 12,94 | 10,59 |

By using FA concentration of 110 ppm was effective for suppressing the growth of *Fov*, by declined intensity up to 25%, compared to the concentration of 90 ppm and 100 ppm respectively. In other words by using 110 ppm fusaric acid could increased the category criteria to resistant (Table 2). This result was also supported by Agrios (2005), which showed that respond of FA selection would affect declined of pathogenic intensity in this case by *Fov*.

Tabel 2. Pathogenic Intensity result from defend and level vanilla at different fusaric acid concentration treatment.

| treatment | Day observation | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| | 5 | | 13 | | 21 | | 29 | |
| | IP (%) | resistant category | IP (%) | resistant category | IP (%) | resistant category | IP (%) | resistant category |
| 0 ppm | 62,50 | sensitive | 91,67 | sensitive | 93,75 | sensitive | 100,00 | sensitive |
| 90 ppm | 31,25 | Moderate | 33,33 | Moderate | 41,67 | Moderate | 50,00 | Moderate |
| 100 ppm | 33,33 | Moderate | 41,67 | Moderate | 50,00 | Moderate | 50,00 | Moderate |
| 110 ppm | 00,00 | resistant | 25,00 | resistant | 25,00 | resistant | 25,00 | resistant |

note: IP= Pathogenic Intensity

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