

## ABSTRAK

### **Regenerasi Krisan (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*) cv. Puspita Nusantara In vitro Melalui Perbanyakan Tunas Aksilar, Organogenesis, dan Aklimatisasi Plantlet**

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Krisan merupakan tanaman hias penting dalam perdagangan tanaman hias dunia. Selain sebagai tanaman hias, bunga krisan dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai tanaman obat. Permintaan akan bunga krisan yang terus meningkat perlu diantisipasi dengan teknik budidaya dan program pemuliaan tanaman yang baik guna memenuhi permintaan pasar domestik dan internasional. Regenerasi tanaman *in vitro* atau teknik kultur jaringan dapat digunakan untuk memproduksi propagul *true-to-type* dalam jumlah besar dalam waktu relatif singkat tanpa dipengaruhi oleh musim, sehingga dapat dilakukan sepanjang tahun. Di samping itu, teknik kultur jaringan juga dapat digunakan sebagai teknik yang efisien untuk pemuliaan tanaman melalui induksi keragaman somaklonal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari studi regenerasi *in vitro* krisan cv. Puspita Nusantara melalui perbanyakan tunas aksilar, organogenesis dari eksplan daun, dan aklimatisasi plantlet. Dalam serangkaian studi di atas, dilakukan tiga percobaan yaitu (I) regenerasi *in vitro* tanaman krisan dengan perbanyakan tunas aksilar dari eksplan batang satu buku; (II) organogenesis dari eksplan daun; serta (III) aklimatisasi plantlet. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Ilmu Tanaman Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung dari bulan Agustus 2015 sampai dengan April 2016.

Percobaan I dan III, menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) tiga ulangan, masing-masing dengan perlakuan faktor tunggal. Pada Percobaan II, data akan diolah menggunakan Standar Error (SE). Percobaan I bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh arang aktif (AC) (2 g/l), benziladenin (BA 0,5, 1, dan 2 mg/l) atau kinetin (0,5, 1, dan 2 mg/l) terhadap pertumbuhan dan perbanyakan tunas aksilar krisan cv. Puspita Nusantara *in vitro*. Setiap unit percobaan terdiri dari 3 botol kultur yang masing-masing berisi 4 eksplan potongan batang satu buku. Tinggi tunas, jumlah tunas per eksplan, jumlah daun, jumlah buku, jumlah akar primer dan bobot segar tanaman per eksplan diamati setelah 6 minggu pengulturan eksplan. Percobaan IIa bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh berbagai konsentrasi 2,4-D terhadap induksi kalus pada eksplan potongan daun krisan cv. Puspita Nusantara *in vitro*, dilanjutkan dengan percobaan IIb, yaitu

pengaruh perlakuan yang sama (sebagaimana pada percobaan IIa) terhadap induksi tunas apabila eksplan berkalus ditransfer ke media induksi tunas (MS + 0,1 mg/l TDZ + 0,5 mg/l BA). Pada percobaan IIa konsentrasi 2,4 D yang dicobakan adalah 0, 0,25, 0,5, 1, 2 dan 3 mg/l. Setiap unit percobaan terdiri dari 5 botol kultur yang masing-masing berisi satu eksplan potongan daun. Persentase eksplan berkalus dan intensitas kalus yang terbentuk, yang diukur dengan cara skoring yang dilengkapi dengan penampilan visual eksplan berkalus diamati setelah 4 minggu pengulturan eksplan. Pada percobaan IIb, persentase eksplan yang membentuk tunas adventif dan jumlah tunas adventif per eksplan diamati setelah delapan minggu pengulturan eksplan berkalus. Percobaan III bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh campuran media aklimatisasi (kompos+pasir malang, kompos+arang sekam, arang sekam) terhadap kelangsungan hidup dan pertumbuhan plantlet selama aklimatisasi. Setiap unit percobaan terdiri dari 10 plantlet berukuran seragam. Persentase dari plantlet yang hidup jumlah daun, tinggi tanaman, jumlah akar, panjang akar dan bobot segar plantlet diamati setelah delapan minggu plantlet dalam kondisi *ex vitro*.

Hasil percobaan I menunjukkan bahwa setelah eksplan satu buku ditanam selama enam minggu pada media perlakuan, respons yang teramati berbeda-beda. Penambahan 2 gr/l arang aktif ke dalam media MS (MSA) meningkatkan tinggi tunas, jumlah daun, dan jumlah akar tunas krisan. Penambahan BA pada konsentrasi 0,5, 1, dan 2 mg/l ke dalam media MS menghasilkan tunas yang lebih pendek dan jumlah akar yang lebih sedikit, namun jumlah daun, buku dan tunasnya lebih banyak daripada kontrol. Penambahan 0,5 mg/l BA menghasilkan bobot segar tunas yang tidak berbeda dengan kontrol, namun penambahan 1 mg/l BA meningkatkan bobot segar tunas, sedangkan penambahan 2 mg/l BA menghasilkan bobot segar tunas yang lebih kecil. Penambahan 0,5 mg/l BA ke dalam media MS meningkatkan jumlah daun, buku dan tunas. Peningkatan konsentrasi BA dari 0,5 menjadi 1 mg/l menambah nilai rata-rata jumlah daun, buku dan tunas, namun perlakuan 2 mg/l BA menghasilkan jumlah tunas yang lebih sedikit daripada yang dihasilkan oleh perlakuan 0,5 dan 1 mg/l BA. Penambahan kinetin (0,5, 1,0, 2,0 mg/l) ke dalam media MS menghasilkan jumlah tunas yang tidak berbeda, namun lebih pendek, dengan jumlah daun, jumlah akar, jumlah buku dan bobot segar yang lebih kecil daripada kontrol maupun MSA.

Hasil percobaan IIa menunjukkan bahwa baik di media tanpa 2,4-D maupun dengan penambahan 0,25 – 3 mg/l 2,4-D, semua (100%) eksplan daun membentuk kalus, namun intensitas kalus meningkat dengan penambahan 2,4-D mulai dari 0,25 mg/l. Peningkatan konsentrasi 2,4-D dari 0,25 hingga 3 mg/l secara konsisten meningkatkan intensitas kalus yang terbentuk. Pada perlakuan kontrol dan 1,25 dan 0,5 mg 2,4-D, semua eksplan daun membentuk akar, namun persentasenya menurun (80-95%) pada perlakuan 1-3 mg/l 2,4-D. Penambahan 2,4-D maupun peningkatan konsentrasi 2,4-D dari 0,25 menjadi 1, 2 atau 3 mg/l cenderung menurunkan jumlah akar yang terbentuk.

Hasil percobaan IIb menunjukkan bahwa setelah ditransfer ke media induksi tunas selama 2 bulan, eksplan berkalus yang berasal dari semua perlakuan dapat

membentuk tunas adventif dengan persentase yang beragam. Persentase eksplan bertunas tertinggi (63%) didapatkan pada perlakuan kontrol, 0,25 dan 0,5 mg/l 2,4-D, sedangkan perlakuan 1, 2 dan 3 mg/l 2,4-D menghasilkan persentase eksplan bertunas yang lebih kecil, yaitu berturut-turut 50%, 38% dan 38%. Walaupun demikian, dibandingkan dengan kontrol yang menghasilkan 5,4 tunas/eksplan, rata-rata jumlah tunas adventif per eksplan lebih banyak pada perlakuan dengan penambahan 2,4-D, yaitu 6-9,8 tunas/eksplan. Jumlah tunas adventif terbanyak (9,8 tunas/eksplan) didapat pada perlakuan 0,5 mg/l 2,4-D.

Hasil percobaan III menunjukkan bahwa pada umur 2 bulan sejak planlet dikeluarkan dari botol, penggunaan campuran media aklimatisasi yang berbeda yaitu kompos+pasir malang, kompos+arang sekam, maupun arang sekam menghasilkan keberhasilan aklimatisasi yang relatif tinggi yaitu 73-87%. Media arang sekam menghasilkan persentase keberhasilan aklimatisasi tertinggi (87%) dengan rata-rata tinggi tanaman dan bobot segar tanaman yang lebih besar daripada kompos+pasir malang, kompos+arang sekam, namun media kompos+pasir malang menghasilkan akar lebih banyak dan lebih panjang daripada dua campuran media lainnya.

Kata Kunci : krisan, *in vitro*, tunas aksilar, tunas adventif, organogenesis, aklimatisasi, BA, kinetin, 2,4-D, dan TDZ.

## ABSTRACT

### ***In Vitro* Regeneration Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*) cv. Puspita Nusantara through Axillary Branching, Indirect Organogenesis, and Plantlet Acclimatization**

By

**Desi Maulida**

Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*) is one of the most popular ornamental plants used as cut flowers and pot flowers in many parts of the world, including Indonesia. It is also known as an important medicinal plant. Demand for this flower is continuously increasing, so that it needs to be anticipated with efficient plant propagation and plant breeding programs to meet both domestic and international market. Plant regeneration *in vitro* or tissue culture techniques can be used to produce a large number of true-to-type propagules in a relatively short time without being influenced by the seasons, thus can be done through out the year. Tissue culture technique can also be used to support plant breeding programs since it can induce the incidence of somaclonal variations among the regenerants. This research aimed to investigate *in vitro* plant regeneration through axillary branching, indirect organogenesis from leaf explants, and plantlet acclimatization in chrysanthemum cv. Puspita Nusantara. Three experiments were conducted at The Plant Science Laboratory of Faculty of Agriculture, The University of Lampung from August 2015 to April 2016, namely (I) Effects of activated charcoal, cytokinin types (benzyladenine-BA or kinetin) and concentrations on shoot regeneration through axillary branching; (II) Effects of 2,4-D concentrations on callus formation and organogenesis from leaf explants; and (III) Effects of potting media on plantlet acclimatization and growth. All experiments were conducted in completely randomized design with three replicates. Each experimental unit in experiment I consisted of 3 culture vessels, each of which contained 4 nodal explants, while those in experiment II consisted of 5 culture vessels each of which contained 1 leaf segment as explant. In experiment III, each experimental unit consisted of 10 uniform plantlets,

In experiment I, one-node explants taken from *in vitro*-derived shoots were cultured on MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) devoid growth regulator as control, and MS with addition of 2 g/l activated charcoal (AC) or 0,5, 1 and 2 mg/l BA or 0,5, 1 and 2 mg/l kinetin as treatments. Shoot lengths, number of leaves, number of roots, number of nodes, number of shoots and shoot fresh weight per explant were recorded at 6 weeks of culture. In experiment IIa, leaf segments (1 x 1) cm<sup>2</sup> with main veins in the middle were cultured on MS media containing various

concentrations of 2,4-D (0, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 and 3 mg/l). Percentage of explants-forming callus, scoring of the callus intensity, percentage of explants-forming roots and average number of roots per explant were recorded at 4 weeks of culture. Subsequently, the explant-forming callus from the previous 2,4-D concentrations were subcultured to shoot-inducing medium (MS + TDZ + BA) and incubated in the culture room (experiment IIb). The percentage of explants-forming adventitious shoots and number of shoots per explant were recorded after 2 months of culture. In experiment III, rooted shoots of the same size were planted in Ø 5 cm plastic pots containing one of three media mixtures (compost:sand, 1:1 v/v; compost:rice husk-charcoal, 1:1, v/v or rice husk-charcoal alone), then were placed in a bench of a shaded green house for acclimatization. The plantlet survival and growth as shown by percentage of the living plantlets, plant heights, number leaves, number of roots, length of roots and plant fresh weights were recorded at eight weeks in *ex vitro* condition. Data from Experiment I and III were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and if there was any significant difference among treatments, the difference between treatment means were separated using least significant difference (LSD) at  $\alpha = 5\%$ . In experiment II, the mean values of each parameter and standard error of the means (SE) were calculated from the observed data.

Results of experiment I showed that after 6 weeks of culture, nodal explants showed different responses. Addition of AC in the MS medium increased shoot lengths, number of leaves, and number of roots. Addition of 0.5, 1 and 2 mg/l BA in to MS produced shorter shoots and less number of roots. However, the number of leaves, nodes and shoots per explant were higher than those of the control treatment. Addition of 0.5 mg/l BA did not affect shoot fresh weight. However, addition 1 mg/l BA increased shoot fresh weight significantly, whereas addition of 2 mg/l BA decreased shoot fresh weight. Addition of BA at 0.5 mg/l BA increased number of leaves, nodes and shoots, and increasing BA to 1 mg/l resulted in further increase in number of leaves, nodes and shoots to be the highest values. However, addition of 2 mg/l BA produced less number of leaves, nodes and shoots compared to those at 0.5 dan 1 mg/l BA. Addition of kinetin at all levels (0.5, 1.0, 2.0 mg/l) did not affect number of shoots. Even worse, these treatments resulted in shorter shoots with decreased number of leaves, roots, nodes and less fresh weight than those in the control treatment.

Results of experiment IIa showed that all of the treatments assigned could induce 100% callus formation from leaf explants, including the control treatment devoid 2,4-D. Callus intensity increased with the increase of 2,4-D concentrations added to the media, starting from 0.25 mg/l. Increasing 2,4-D concentration from 0.25 – 3 mg/l consistently increased the callus intensity, so that the highest callus intensity was obtained at 2,4-D 3 mg/l. On the contrary to callus formation, addition and increasing concentration of 2,4-D from 0.25 to 1, 2 or 3 mg/l tend to decrease root formation from explants. Results of experiment IIb showed that after being transferred to shoot-inducing medium, explant-forming callus from various treatments of 2,4-D were induced to form shoots at various frequency, i.e., control, 0.25 dan 0.5 mg/l 2,4-D produced 63% explant forming adventitious shoots, where as treatments with 1, 2 dan 3 mg/l 2,4-D produced 50%, 38% and

30% explants forming shoots, respectively. However, when compared to control which produced 5,4 shoots per explant, treatments with 2,4-D produced 6-9,8 shoots per explant, with the highest number of shoots (9,8) obtained at 0,5 mg/l 2,4-D.

Results of experiment III showed that at 2 months after being acclimatized in *ex vitro* condition, different potting media tested resulted in 73-87% plantlet survival, the highest being the rice-husk charcoal (87%), followed by compost: rice husk-charcoal, 1:1, v/v (77%) and compost:sand, 1:1 v/v (73%). The rice-husk charcoal medium also produced the highest plant height and fresh weight. However, medium compost:sand, 1:1 v/v produced more and longer roots compared with other media.

**Key Words** : chrysanthemum, *in vitro*, axillary branching, organogenesis, acclimatization, BA, kinetin, 2,4-D, and TDZ, adventitious shoots.