Effect of organic additives on regeneration of orchid hybrid (*Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider X Sutiknoi')

Cite as: AIP Conference Proceedings **2606**, 040003 (2023); https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118811 Published Online: 04 January 2023

Agnes Natalia Wijaya, Ida Bagus Made Artadana, Sulistyo Emantoko Dwi Putra, et al.





APL Quantum

CALL FOR APPLICANTS Seeking Editor-in-Chief



AIP Conference Proceedings **2606**, 040003 (2023); https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118811 © 2023 Author(s). 2606, 040003

Effect of Organic Additives on Regeneration of Orchid Hybrid (Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider X Sutiknoi')

Agnes Natalia Wijaya¹, Ida Bagus Made Artadana¹, Sulistyo Emantoko Dwi Putra¹⁾ and Popy Hartatie Hardjo^{1, a)}

¹Faculty of Biotechnology, University of Surabaya, Kalirungkut Street, Surabaya 60292, East Java, Indonesia

^{a)} Corresponding author: *poppy_hardjo@staff.ubaya.ac.id*

Abstract. Dendrobium is a genus of orchids that has been widely planted, both domestically and internationally. Orchid conventional breeding is generally done to produce new variants, but seeds from crosses are generally difficult to germinate. To solve this problem, tissue culture has long been used to germinate orchid seeds. This study aims to obtain a suitable medium composition for growing seeds from crosses of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'. The seeds were grown on two different media types, MS (Murashige-Skoog) and VW (Vacin-Went), with the addition of 2% sucrose and with or without the addition of organic extracts (either mungbean sprouts extract or coconut water). Plantlets were sub-cultured every 4 weeks for 2 times on the same medium but with the addition of activated charcoal, and followed by a third subculture with the addition of 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA (Naphthalene Acetic Acid) in each medium. The best growth shown by fast regeneration and good seedling quality (multiple buds and roots formed) was obtained on MS medium with the addition of 2% sucrose and 15% mungbean sprouts extract.

INTRODUCTION

Plants are potentially capable to propagate using their seeds (generative propagation), also propagating using leaf, stem, and root cutting in support environmental conditions [1]. Indonesia is one of the countries with the most orchid diversity. Orchids are ornamental plants that are extensively sold as cut flowers or potted flowers and very popular in the floriculture sector due to their lovely shapes and colors [2]. Dendrobium sp., an epiphytic sympodial orchid, is one of the most popular orchid species [3], which difficult to germinate in natural conditions and grow slowly [4]. This may give an impact to fulfill the market demand, particularly among orchid collectors. In order to solve these issues, plant tissue culture techniques or *in vitro* propagation might be used.

Seeds of orchids can be germinated to form protocorm like bodies (PLBs) and grow into seedlings using in vitro propagation procedures. By adding nutrients to the culture media, in vitro propagation can support in the rapid growth of *Dendrobium* sp. under sterile and regulated circumstances. *Dendrobium* sp. growth is influenced by a variety of factors, including genotype, explant type, and media composition [5]. The growth media, PGRs (Plant Growth Regulators), ambient conditions, and others are all important factors to consider when propagating in vitro.

There are several distinct types of media that can be used for in vitro plant propagation, each with its own macronutrient and micronutrient contents, such as MS, VW, NP (New Phalaenopsis), and KC (Knudson). Salt, vitamins, minerals, carbon sources, and growth regulators are commonly found in orchid propagation media [6] also in many other plant growth media. Growth regulators are frequently added to the culture media. Natural PGRs and chemical/artificial PGRs are the two types of plant growth regulators. Natural PGRs can be found in organic materials such as coconut water, mungbean sprout extract [7], apple extract, banana extract, potato extract, and many more, whereas chemical/artificial PGRs can be found in market such as 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), TDZ (Thidiazuron), BAP (Benzyl Amino Purin), IAA (Indole Acetic Acid), NAA, and others. The addition of organic compounds to the culture media can increased the number of orchids that germinated [8, 9, 10, 11].

> Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium of Innovative Bioproduction Indonesia on Biotechnology and Bioengineering 2021 AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040003-1-040003-8; https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118811 Published by AIP Publishing. 978-0-7354-4305-1/\$30.00

According to Lawalata *et al.* [12], coconut water contains auxin and cytokinin, which can help orchid explant growth in vitro. The use of mungbean sprout extract as a natural plant growth regulator may be owing to its high vitamin content compared to their seeds, where the use of 150 g/L mungbean sprout extract resulted in the maximum yield of moth orchid growth [14]. Ulfa [15] found 1.68 ppm auxin, 39.94 ppm gibberellin, and 96.26 ppm cytokinin in the mungbean sprout extract.

The selection of media and plant growth regulators, as well as the nutrient composition, also organic additives in growth media, are all key factors in determining the variance that occurs during in vitro propagation [16]. The use of different culture media showed different efficiency of orchid regeneration during in vitro propagation. According to Aktaret al. [17], utilizing half-strength MS medium with the addition of sabri banana resulted in the highest number of PLBs, fresh weight of PLBs, and number of shoots explant in *Dendrobium* sp. when compared to utilizing other media with the addition of sabri banana. Furthermore, in *Dendrobium* sp. cultivated on MS medium with 2,4-D, the production of PLBs and effective plantlet regeneration were added by Nasiruddin et al. [18]. According to Utami and Sucipto [4], VW media was recommended for in vitro germination and protocorm formation. *Phalaenopsis amboinensis* seedlings grew and developed roots optimally on VW media with the addition of 15% coconut water (v/v) and 10 g/ L banana homogenate. In vitro propagation of orchid needs specific media composition, so the aim of this research is determining the composition of media and appropriate organic extract for the fast-growing seedsfrom crosses of *Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'* hybrid orchids.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Plant Materials

Plant materials in this research were *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' and *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' obtained from Dede Orchid Nursery, Batu, Malang.

Surface Sterilization of Explants

Hybrid orchid pods from crosses of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' and *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' with the complete cell wall were harvested, then washed under running tap water with detergent. After that, the pods were sterilized in LAF (Laminar Airflow) Cabinet by dipping in 96% ethanol and flamed. The cell walls of sterilized pods were split opened with sterile surgical blades and seeds of the hybrid orchid were cultured on all of treatment medium (Table 1). The cultures incubated at 26°C under a photoperiod of 16 h light. Subculture was performed every 4 weeks with the addition of 2% charcoal at second subculture (8 weeks after seeds sowing) and addition of 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA at third subculture (12 weeks after seeds sowing) of all treatment medium.

Regenerating Cultures

The *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' (*Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' female) pods were then cultured in MS and VW media with the addition of coconut water and mungbean sprout extract as organic compound (Table 1).

The MS and VW media used in these experiments were full strength and half strength. Coconut water or mungbean sprout extract as organic compound of each medium according to treatment, and 2% sucrose was added to all medium.

Preparation of 15% Coconut Water and 15% Mungbean Sprout Extract

The 15% coconut water were prepared using young coconut. The coconut cracked opened and collect every 15 mL coconut water into plastic and kept frozen in a freezer at -4°C prior to use [19]. Then, 15 mL coconut water will be added into every 100 mL MS or VW media, so the final concentration of coconut water is 15%, whereas 15% mungbean sprout extract prepared by blender 15 gram mungbean sprout in 100 mL aquadest, then collect every 15 mL filtrate mungbean sprout as mungbean sprout extract and kept frozen in a freezer at -4°C prior to use. Then, 15 mL mungbean sprout will be added into every 100 mL MS or VW media, so the final concentration of mungbean sprout sprout will be added into every 100 mL MS or VW media, so the final concentration of mungbean sprout extract is 15%.

Medium Code	Medium composition
А	1/2 MS + 15% coconut water + 2% sucrose
В	1/2 VW+ 15% coconut water + 2% sucrose
С	1/2 MS + 15% mungbean sprout extract + 2% sucrose
D	1/2 VW + 15% mungbean sprout extract + 2% sucrose
Е	MS + 15% coconut water + 2% sucrose
F	VW+ 15% coconut water + 2% sucrose
G	MS + 15% mungbean sprout extract + 2% sucrose
Н	VW + 15% mungbean sprout extract $+ 2%$ sucrose

TABLE 1. Medium which contains organic extract for growth of seeds resulted from Crossing of Dendrobium

 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Statistical Analysis

The experiment was designed in a completely randomized design with eight treatment (A-H) and tenth replication. Data was analysed using one way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance). Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 5% error level (α =0.05) was used in the case of significant difference was observed. Germination observed, percentage of normal dan uniform plantlets from each subculture stage (4, 8, and 12 weeks), percentage of plantlets with four leaves and many number of roots at the last subculture stage (16 weeks) were used as observed variables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pods Resulted from the Crosses of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

The crosses of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' resulting in pods with were about 4.0 cm long, which were harvested after 4 months after crossing (Fig. 1).



FIGURE 1. The Pods as Result of Crossing of Dendrobium 'Bertachong X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'.

Effect of Medium and Organic Compound on the Growth of Embryo Resulted from Crosses of Dendrobium 'Bertachong X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Effect of Medium and organic compound on the growth of embryo resulted from crosses of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' to %Plantlet with normal and uniform growth and %Four-leafed Plantlet with many roots shown at Table 2 below:

Medium Code	Day to	% P	lantlet with normal and	uniform growth	% Four-leafed Plantlet with many roots
Coue	germinate	4 w	8 w (with 2% charcoal)	12 w (with 1 mg.L ⁻¹ NAA)	16 w
А	15	70±0.36 ^{ab}	$\frac{(\text{with 2 /6 charcoal)}}{70\pm0.28^{\text{ab}}}$	$\frac{\text{(with 1 highL 1 (AA))}}{70 \pm 0.73^{\text{a}}}$	75±0.15ª
В	15	65±0.65ª	65±0.45ª	70±0.29ª	75±0.21ª
С	14	80±0.82°	80±0.37°	80±0.18°	$80{\pm}0.32^{b}$
D	14	75 ± 0.71^{bc}	75 ± 0.58^{bc}	75±0.45 ^b	$80{\pm}0.52^{b}$
Е	12	75 ± 0.65^{bc}	75 ± 0.24^{bc}	80±0.75°	80 ± 0.24^{b}
F	12	70 ± 0.35^{ab}	$70{\pm}0.46^{\rm ab}$	$80{\pm}0.84^{\circ}$	$80{\pm}0.36^{b}$
G	7	$90{\pm}0.47^{d}$	$90{\pm}0.39^{d}$	$90{\pm}0.42^{d}$	$95{\pm}0.24^{d}$
Н	10	80±0.18°	80±0.21°	80±0.55°	85±0.45°

TABLE 2. Effect of Medium and Organic Compound on the Growth of Embryo Resulted from Crosses of Dendrobium 'Bertachong X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Values followed by the same letter in the same column were not significantly different (p > 0.05 by DMRT). w : week

Effect of Medium and Organic Compound to Germination Rate of Embryo Resulted from Crosses of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Varied responses of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' embryo cultured on different types of media (MS and VW medium), different strength of MS and VW medium (full strength and half strength), and different MS or VW medium supplemented with organic compound was observed at the Table 2. Based on Table 2, different type of medium could result in varied responses of embryo germination rates, in which MS media giving an equal to higher germination rate than VW media both in full strength or half strength (compared with same organic compound and strength medium in different type medium). The difference of the two types of media in this research were their compositions. MS medium is a medium with highly enriched with macroelements and microelements, also different vitamins [20], whereas VW medium is a medium contained macroelements and microelements, with lower concentration of vitamins compared to MS medium. Seed germination and seedling development of *Cymbidium aloifolium* (L.) Sw. was promoted by various medium [21].

Each type of medium, such as MS medium and VW medium result the higher germination rate of embryo at full strength medium than half strength medium, as shown at Table 2, which at MS medium both full strength and half strength, the germination started after 7, 12, 14, and 15 days after cultured, whereas at VW medium both full strength and half strength, the germination started after 10, 12, 14, and 15 days after cultured. According to research of Pradhan [21], showed the best composition medium for *Cymbidium aloifolium* (L.) Sw. was full MS medium supplemented with hormones and followed by hormone free full strength MS medium, ¹/₂ MS medium, and ¹/₄ MS in which germination started after 10, 12, and 15 weeks of primary culture respectively.

The optimum media composition for germination rate of embryo was full strength MS medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract and 2% sucrose. There were two types of organic compounds used in this research, such as coconut water and mungbean sprout extract. Organic compounds can be used to replace the role of synthetic hormones, because the application of synthetic hormones in tissue culture medium causing high production cost. The coconut water contain vitamin [22], such us vitamin B1, B2, B3, C, and others, also amino acids which can increase vitamin content in the tissue culture medium. Whereas enrichment with mungbean sprout extract, which contains essential amino acids and minerals, also affect the success of in vitro propagation. The germination of embryos on full strength MS medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract and 2% sucrose started at 7 days after cultured, whereas germination of embryo at same full strength MS medium, but with addition of 15% coconut water and 2% sucrose started at 12 days after planting. Similar results were observed using full strength VW medium,

which germination of embryos at full strength VW medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract and 2% sucrose were faster than germination of embryo at same VW medium with 15% coconut water and 2% sucrose. According to Table 2, germination of embryo was faster at MS medium or VW medium with addition of mungbean sprout extract than addition of coconut water (explanation above).

Effect of Medium and Organic Compound to Percentage of Normal and Uniform Plantlet

Percentage of plantlet which were normal and grow up uniformly was influenced by media composition, such as type of medium, level concentration of medium, and also organic compounds which is added into the medium. At second subculture (8 weeks after seeds sowing), 2% charcoal will be added. Charcoal act as anti-browning agent, that can cause death in explants. Similar results with the other observed variables, percentage of plantlet which normally and uniformly grow up was higher in MS medium than in VW medium, at both full strength and half strength. Plantlets which normally and uniformly grow up provide an indication of the suitable media composition for *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' hybrid orchid. The optimum treatment for this observed variable was full strength MS medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract and 2% sucrose, which resulted 90%, 90%, and 90% normal and uniform growth at 4, 8, and 12 weeks after incubated respectively (Table 2). The germination and development of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' 2.

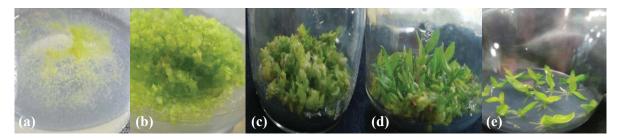


FIGURE 2. The germination and development of *Dendrobium*'Bertachong'X'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' orchid seed germination on MS + 15% mungbean sprout extract + 2% sucrose. (a) seed germination 14 days after sowing, (b) seedling growth 4 weeks after sowing, (c) seedling growth 8 weeks after sowing, (d) seedling growth 12 weeks after sowing, (e) plantlet 16 weeks after sowing.

Effect of Media and Organic Compound to Percentage of Four-leafed Plantlet with Many Roots Resulted from Crosses of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Effect of media and organic compounds to percentage of four-leafed plantlet with many numbers of roots also observed. The use of MS medium resulted higher percentage of four-leafed plantlet with many roots than VW medium, both full strength and half strength. When compared the use of organic compounds mungbean sprout extract and coconut water with the same type and strength of medium, the result shown that mungbean sprout extract would produce a higher percentage of four-leafed plantlet with many roots than use coconut water as organic compound (Table 2). Mungbean sprout extract contains essential amino acids, such as tryptophan which is the most important organic substance in auxin biosynthesis, especially in the biosynthesis process of IAA (Indole Acetic Acid), in which tryptophan act as precursor [13]. Auxin can promote root growth, so the plantlet would have many roots growth of moon orchid (*Phalaenopsis amabilis* L.) when compared to control. The tissue differentiation for formation of shoots was promoted by cytokinins, which will form a leaf.

Cytokinins and auxin in coconut water both can provide interaction effects on tissue differentiation, while cytokinin at relatively high levels will promote the formation of stems or shoots [24], whereas if auxin at relatively at high level will promote root formation. The optimum medium composition for the highest percentage of four-leafed plantlet with many roots was half strength MS medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract and 2% sucrose, with percentage at 16 weeks was 95% (Table 2). High number of roots at plantlet also can caused by addition of 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA started at third subculture (12 weeks after seeds sowing) into all medium treatments.

Effect of Medium and Organic Compound to Number of Leaves and Roots Resulted from Crossing of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Effect of Medium and organic compound on the growth of embryo resulted from crosses of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' to number of leaves and roots shown at Table 3.

TABLE 3. Effect of m	edium and organic compound on	20 th weeks after planting
Medium Code	No of Leaves	No of Roots
А	$3.2{\pm}0.027^{a}$	4.5 ± 0.025^{a}
В	$3.4{\pm}0.064^{a}$	5.2 ± 0.099^{b}
С	$3.5{\pm}0.055^{a}$	5.5 ± 0.092^{b}
D	$3.5{\pm}0.058^{a}$	5.9±0.081°
Е	$5.2{\pm}0.079^{b}$	5.2 ± 0.085^{b}
F	5.1 ± 0.052^{b}	$5.8 \pm 0.085^{ m bc}$
G	5.9±0.025°	7.1 ± 0.085^{d}
Н	5.5±0.013 ^b	$6.9{\pm}0.059^{d}$

Values followed by the same letter in the same column were not significantly different (p > 0.05 by DMRT). All treatment medium contained 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA

Effect of Medium and Organic Compound to Number of Leaves Resulted from Crossing of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Effect of medium and organic compounds to number of leaves also observed. The use of half strength MS medium results less number of leaves than half strength VW medium, but the use of full strength MS medium result higher number of leaves than full strength VW medium. When compared the use of organic compounds mungbean sprout extract and coconut water with the same type and strength of medium, the result shown that mungbean sprout extract would produce a higher number of leaves than use coconut water as organic compound (Table 3). Coconut water contain high endogenous cytokines which can induce shoot, also amino acids, organic acids, purines, sugars, alcohol, vitamins, minerals, nucleic acids, and growth regulators, can induce callus and morphogenesis process [24]. So, number of leaves of *Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'* with organic compound coconut water less than use mungbean sprout extract but not significantly.

Effect of Medium and Organic Compound to Number of Roots Resulted from Crossing of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi'

Effect of medium and organic compounds to number of roots also observed. The use of half strength MS medium results less number of roots than half strength VW medium, but the use of full strength MS medium result higher number of leaves than full strength VW medium. When compared the use of organic compounds mungbean sprout extract and coconut water with the same type and strength of medium, the result shown that mungbean sprout extract would produce a higher number of leaves than use coconut water as organic compound (Table 3). That can be understood, because coconut water contains a cytokine which has role to stimulate shoots not for improve the roots [25], whereas mungbean sprout extract contains essential amino acids, such as tryptophan which is the most important organic substance in auxin biosynthesis, especially biosynthesis process of IAA (Indole Acetic Acid). Auxin can promote root growth, so the plantlet would have many roots. Visually, roots morphology of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' with organic compound coconut water usually shorter and less. This happen because high content of cytokines on coconut water.

Selected plantlets resulted from crossing of Dendrobium 'Bertachong' X Dendrobium 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' for acclimatization stage

After the germination of embryo resulted from crosses of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X *Dendrobium* 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi', several plantlets were selected as plantlets which ready for acclimatization at the end of

the 20th weeks, with the criteria have many long roots and at least four leaves. The plantlets which ready for acclimatization can be seen below at Fig. 3:

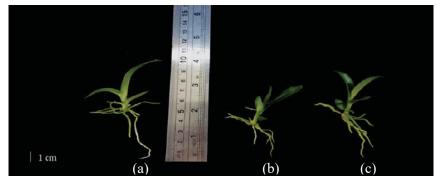


FIGURE 3. Plantlets ready for acclimatization stage at the end of the 24th weeks. (a) MS medium + 15% mungbean sprout extract + 2% Charcoal + 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA + 2% sucrose. (b) MS medium + 15% coconut water + 2% Charcoal + 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA + 2% sucrose. (c) VW medium + 15% mungbean sprout extract + 2% Charcoal + 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA + 2% sucrose.



FIGURE 4. Acclimatization stage of plantlet with sphagnum moss on flexible cup

According to Fig. 3, plantlets which were cultured on MS medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract, 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA, and 2% sucrose had the most number and the longest roots (Table 3), followed by plantlets which were cultured at VW medium with 15% mungbean sprout extract, 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA, and 2% sucrose, and then plantlets which cultured at MS medium with 15% coconut water, 1 mg.L⁻¹ NAA, and 2% sucrose (Table 3). Acclimatization stage of cultured plants is a critical period for adaptation to ex vitro condition, so acclimatization stage needs special attention [26]. For adaptation to ex vitro conditions, selected plantlets must have sufficient number and length roots, so they can survive well at ex vitro condition. Factor that can affect acclimatization process are plantlet age, culture medium, microorganism, nutrients, microenvironments likely humidity, light intensity, temperature [27], and acclimatization method [28]. Another advantage from economic side of using mungbean sprout, because mungbean sprout is cheaper than coconut water. The selected plantlets had been planted with sphagnum moss on flexible cup for acclimatization stage until the plantlets grow up (Fig. 4).

CONCLUSION

The fastest embryo germination rate (parameter: day to germinate) and growth young plantlet (parameters: %plantlet with normal and uniform growth, %four-leafed plantlet with many roots, number of leaves, and number of roots) which resulted from crossing of *Dendrobium* 'Bertachong' X D. 'Blackspider x Sutiknoi' at composition medium MS medium with addition of 15% mungbean sprout extract and 2% sucrose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was funded by Campus Intellectual Product Business Development Program Grant [*Hibah Program Pengembangan Usaha Produk Intelektual Kampus* (PPUPIK)] Kemdikbud-Ristek 2021, contract number 004/SPP-PPM/LPPM-02/DRPM/FTB/IV/2021 (on behalf of Dr.rer.nat. Sulistyo Emantoko Dwi Putra).

REFERENCES

- 1. D.K. Patel, Agrotechnology 07, (2018).
- 2. A.A. Mirani, A.A. Abul-Soad, and G.S. Markhand, International Journal of Horticulture and Floriculture 5(4), 310-317 (2017).
- 3. L.C. De, A.N. Rao, P.K. Rajeevan, M. Srivastava, and G. Chhetri, Journal of Global Biosciences 4(1), 1198-1215 (2015).
- 4. E.S.W. Utami and S. Hariyanto, Biosaintifika: Journal of Biology & Biology Education 8, 165-171 (2016).
- 5. V. Saharan, R.C. Yadav, N.R. Yadav, and B.P. Chapagain, African Journal of Biotechnology 3(5), 256-259 (2004).
- 6. E. Bektaş, M. Cüce, and A. Sökmen, Turkish Journal of Botany 37, 336-342 (2013).
- 7. S.S.T. Pamungkas and R. Nopiyanto, Mediagro 16(1), 68-80 (2020).
- 8. C.R. Deb and H.Y. Jakha, Biotechnology 18(2), 77-88 (2019).
- 9. S. Zeng, K. Wu, J.A. Teixeira da Silva, J. Zhang, Z. Chen, N. Xia, and J. Duan, Scientia Horticulturae 138, 198-209 (2012).
- 10. P. Shekarriz, M. Kafi, S.D. Deilamy, and M. Mirmasounii, Agriculture Science Development **3(10)**, 317-323 (2014).
- 11. S. Kaur and K.K. Bhutani, Hort. Sci. 39(1), 47-52 (2012).
- 12. I.J. Lawalata, J. Exp. Life Sci. 1(2), 56-110 (2011).
- 13. S. Antonius, R. Budisatria, and T.K. Dewi, Microbiology Indonesia 10 (4), 131-138 (2016).
- 14. Amilah dan Y. Astuti, Buletin Penelitian 2 (9), (2006).
- 15. F. Ulfa, "Peran Senyawa Bioaktif Tanaman Sebagai Zat Pengatur Tumbuh Dalam Memacu Produksi Umbi Mini Kentang Solanum Tuberosum L Pada system Budidaya Aeroponik," Program Studi Ilmu Pertanian Pasca Sarjana Disertasi, Universitas Hasanuddin, 2014.
- 16. K. Sopalun, K. Thammasiri, and K. Ishikawa, Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Culture 101, 143-150 (2010).
- 17. S. Aktar, K.M. Nasiruddin, and K. Hossain, J Agric Rural Dev 6(1&2), 69-74 (2008).
- 18. K.M. Nasiruddin, R. Begum, and S. Yesmin, J Plant Sci 2(13), 955-957 (2003).
- 19. P.S. Michael, Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales 144(3&4), 91-101 (2015).
- 20. M.M. Hossain, M. Sharma, and P. Pathak, Engineering in Life Sciences 9(6), 444-453 (2009).
- 21. S. Pradhan, T. Regmi, G. Parmar, and B. Pant, Nepal Journal of Science and Technology 14(1), 51-56 (2013).
- 22. D. Surachman, Buletin Teknik Pertanian 16(1), 31-33 (2011).
- 23. Y.H. Su, Y.B. Liu, and X.S. Zhang, Molecular Plant 4(4), 616-625 (2011).
- 24. P.A. Pisesha, "Pengaruh Konsentrasi IAA, IBA, BAP dan Air Kelapa terhadap Pembentukan Akar Poinsettia (Euphorbia pulcherrima Wil EtKlotzch) In Vitro," skripsi, Institut Pertanian Bogor, 2005.
- 25. F. Harahap, "THE GROWTH OF ORCHID (Dendrobium sp) IN IN VITRO GIVING WITH COCONUT WATER ON DIFFERENT MEDIUM," Proceeding: The First International Seminar on Trends in Science and Science Education (2014).
- 26. L.Z. Nasution, M. Hasibuan, and E.D. Manurung, "Adaptability of tissue-cultured Dendrobium orchid planlets on planting media and its position during acclimatization process," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 454 (Institute of Physics Publishing, 2020).
- 27. D.N. Hazarika, Current Science 85(12), (2003).
- 28. Santoso U, "Aklimatisasi Anggrek Hitam Coelogyne pandurata Di Greenhouse P3AI Sebagai Model Konservasi Ex Situ," Faperta Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 2007.

scitation.org/journal/apc

Volume 2606

Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium of Innovative Bioproduction Indonesia on Biotechnology and Bioengineering 2021

Global Platform on Biodiversity and Biotechnology

Bogor, Indonesia • 15-16 November 2021

Editors • Rikno Harmoko, Isa Nuryana, Fauzia Nurul Izzati, Ki Ageng Sarwono, Isyana Khaerunnisa, Siti Irma Rahmawati and Asep Bayu







RESEARCH ARTICLE | JANUARY 04 2023

Committees: The 8th International Symposium of Innovative Bio-Production Indonesia on **Biotechnology and Bioengineering** (ISIBio-8) 2021 - The Global Platform on Biodiversity and Biotechnology ⋮

Check for updates

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 010002 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0015401

Article PDF first page preview

Committees

STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair: Dr. Puspita Lisdiyanti (RC Biotechnology-National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN))

Mern ber s: Dr. Tn. Muji. Emayanti (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) San Wijayanti (PT. ITS. Indonesia) Prof. Dr. Sizwa Setyahadi (Technology Center for Bioindurtial-BRIN) Yawaras Halini (PT. Wadya Prima Mulia) Dr. Yoqi (Standardization Netional Agency, BSN) Dr. Rathi Araman Ningrum (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Masteria Yunosilva Putra (RC Biotechnology-BRIN)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE Chair:

Dr. Eng. Asep Bayu (RC Biotechnology-BRIN)

Vice Chair: Isa Nuryana, M. Biotech (RC Biotechnology-BRIN)

Secretariat

Secretariat Chairunisa, M.Sc (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Yashanti Berlinda Paradisa, M. Sc (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Noor Hidhayati, M. Biotech (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Rani Meidanah (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Warda Tuharea, S. St Pi, (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Alisin Febiyanti (RC Biotechnology-BRIN)

Treasurer Dra. Sih Parmiyatni (Technology Center for Bioindustrial-BRIN) Dr. Siti Irma Rahmawati (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Fauzia Nurul Izzati, M. Sc., Apt. (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Woro Ayi (PT. BASF)

Information and technology Akhmad Dicky Kumiawan, A. Mi (Center for Data and Information-BRIN) Ituri Ti Handoop, S. Kom (Center for Data and Information-BRIN) Eris Septana, M. Si (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Arti Ardiansyah, M. Sc (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Tulus Maulana, S. Pt., M. Si (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Tulus Maulana, S. Pt., M. Si (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Tulus Maulana, S. Pt., M. Si (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Bagas Al Ghaufari (PT ITS Science Indonesia)

Technical program Dr. Eng. Ario Betha Juansnilfero (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Jayana Khaeruniau (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Feni Ahnandi (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Agus Budiawan Naro Putra, Ph. D (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Delicia Yumite Rahman (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Savila Ortariana (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Savila Ortariana (RC Biotechnology-BRIN)

Dr. Denica Tulinis Azaminal (CC buller and Dig Josh) Dr. Senic Octwaras (RC Biotechnology-BRN) Eva Agustnana, M. Si (RC Biotechnology-BRN) Dr. Rumella Simarnata (RC Biotechnology-BRN) Nunik Gustni, M. Si (RC Biotechnology-BRN) Wijayanti Herlis Pratiwi, S. S (Bureau for Public Communication, General Affairs, and Secretatat-BRIN)

Editor

Editor Dr Rikon Harmoko (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Ias Nuyana, M Biotech (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Fauza Izzati, M. Sc., Apt (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Ki Ageng Sarwono, Ph. D (E Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Isyana Khaerunian (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr. Siti Ima Rahmawati (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Dr Andri Fachhamati (RC Biotechnology-BRIN) Horl Dr. Siti Subadriyah (Faculty of Agriculture-Univernitae Gadjah Mada) Dr. Widh Dyah Sawitri (Faculty of Agriculture-Universitas Gadjah Mada)

Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium of Innovative Bioproduction Indonesia on Biotechnology and Bioengineering 2021 AIP Conf. Proc. 2006, 010002-1-010002-1; https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0015401 Publiched by AIP Publishing by Pablishing by AIP Publishing by 1590-7354-4302-153200

010002-1

Topics

Bioengineering, Ecology, Biotechnology, Scientific

mostings Governing committees

Issues

Select Decade	e 2020 ~	
Select Year	2023 ~	
Issue	4 January - Volume 2606, Issue 1	~





PRELIMINARY

Preface: The 8th International Symposium of Innovative Bio-Production Indonesia on Biotechnology and Bioengineering (ISIBio-8) 2021 - The Global Platform on Biodiversity and Biotechnology *AIP Conf. Proc.* 2606, 010001 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0013501



Committees: The 8th International Symposium of Innovative Bio-Production Indonesia on Biotechnology and Bioengineering (ISIBio-8) 2021 - The Global Platform on Biodiversity and Biotechnology AlP Conf. Proc. 2606, 010002 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0015401



BIOPROSPECTING, BIOCATALYST, BIOREFINERY, AND NATURAL PRODUCTS

Composite of silver-bacterial cellulose from cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) and its antibacterial activity

Anastasia Wheni Indrianingsih; Vita Taufika Rosyida; Ria Suryani; Suntini; Salsa Meidika Asari; Suci Indah Pratiwi

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020001 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118358



Exploration of antifungal activity from cacao seed coat slime-associated bacteria 몇



View article

Abstract ∨

Isolation of antimalarial active compound derived from Indonesian soil actinomycete *Streptomyces* sp.

치 PDF

BioMCC-a.T.3335 ₽

Danang Waluyo; Eka Siska; Evita Chrisnayanti; Amila Pramisandi; Diana Dewi; Dian Japany Puspitasari; Kazuyuki Dobashi; Mihoko Mori; Avi Nurul Oktaviani; Dyah Noor Hidayati; Erwahyuni Endang Prabandari; Nuki Bambang Nugroho; Kazuro Shiomi; Tomoyoshi Nozaki

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020003 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118369



The comparation of melinjau (*Gnetum gnemon* L.) seed flour and extract from industrial and their activity test as an antioxidant ₩

M. Sari; D. A. Wulandari; N. Gustini; E. Septiana; F. Rachman; Bustanussalam; A. B. Juanssilfero; M. Y. Putra

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020004 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118454



Anti-coronavirus potential activity of phytochemicals contained in *Intsia bijuga* (Colebr.) Kuntze through in silico molecular docking studies ₽

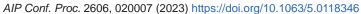
Melisnawati H. Angio; Elga Renjana; Elok Rifqi Firdiana

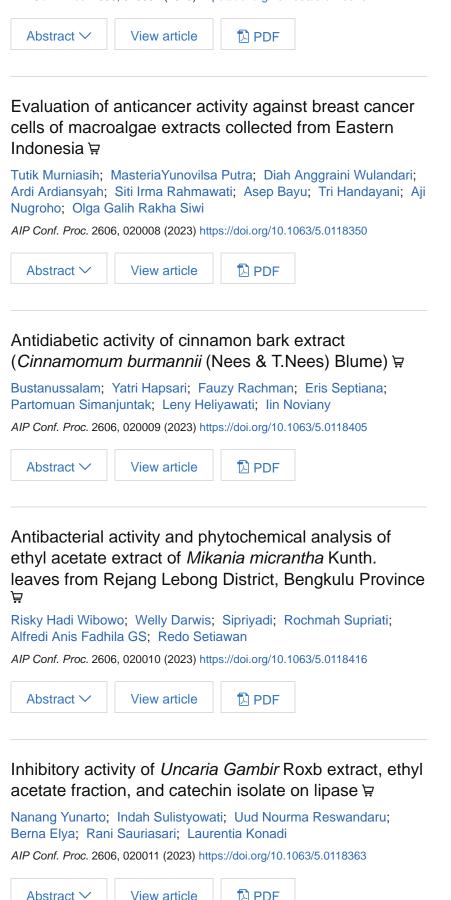
AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020005 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118352



Potential of *Lactococcus lactis* strain LAC3 isolated from Indonesian traditional fermented buffalo milk (Dadih) as antioxidant and antidiabetic agents 9

Ai Hertati; Apon Zaenal Mustopa; Muhammad Faiz; Nurlaili Ekawati; Baso Manguntungi; Fatimah; Lita Meilina; Djadjat Tisnadjaja





Isolation and characterization of extracellular enzymes from endophytic bacteria isolated from *Typhonium flagelliforme* and *Typhonium blumei*

Sylvia J. R. Lekatompessy; Sella Amelia Puteri; Rumella Simarmata; Tiwit Widowati; Eva Erdayani; Vincentia Esti Windiastri; Ade Nena Nurhasanah; Dwi Widyajayantie; Liseu Nurjanah; Nuriyanah; Budi Satrio Maulana; Ina Erlinawati; Sri Wahyuni

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020012 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118845



Exopolysaccharide production and amylase activity of lactic acid bacteria strains 🛱

Sugiyono Saputra; Mulyadi; Rini Handayani; Sulistiani; Ninu Setianingrum; Zahra Noviana; A'liyatur Rosyidah; Heddy Julistiono; Achmad Dinoto

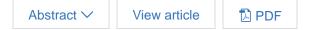
AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020013 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118550



Reducing sugar and total acid concentration of vegetable yogurt with the addition of amyloproteolytic enzyme *Lactobacillus fermentum* EN17-2 \;

Tatik Khusniati; Andri Dwi Laksono; Mellova Amira; Sulistiani

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020014 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0120455



Determination of protease-producing bacteria for bioactive peptide production 🛱

Eni Kusumaningtyas; Dwi Endrawati

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020015 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118419



Lipid production by oleaginous yeast *Lipomyces starkeyi* InaCC Y604 in the presence of furfural and 5-hydroxymethylfurfural as the inhibitory chemical compounds \

Perwitasari; Fahrurrozi; Agus Budiawan Naro Putra; Puspita Lisdiyanti; Yopi

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020016 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118890

Lactic acid production from oil palm empty fruit bunch using Lactobacillus delbrueckii 🕁

Eka Triwahyuni; Suaidah; Sri Sugiwati; Muryanto; Haznan Abimanyu *AIP Conf. Proc.* 2606, 020017 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118356

Abstract ✓ View article DDF

Bioproduction of indole acetic acid by endophytic bacteria of *Bacillus* strains isolated from chili (*Capsicum annuum* L.) and its potential for supporting the chili seedlings 9

Tiwit Widowati; Nuriyanah; Liseu Nurjanah; Sylvia J. R. Lekatompessy; Rumella Simarmata

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020018 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118396



Indole-3-acetic acid of rhizobacteria isolated from *Imperata cylindrica* grasslands in Indonesia 🛱

Dinihari Indah Kusumawati; Sri Widawati; Atit Kanti; I. Made Sudiana; Puspita Lisdiyanti

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020019 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0121247



The impact of extraction method and solvent on biological activities of garlic extract 🔄

Eris Septiana; Fauzy Rachman; Anggia Prasetyoputri; Fauzia Nurul Izzati; Siti Irma Rahmawati; Yatri Hapsari; Diah Anggraini Wulandari; Masteria Yunovilsa Putra

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020020 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118516



Extraction of glutathione involved in yeast fermentation as co-product of second generation bioethanol from oil palm empty fruit bunch 🛱

B. Sarah Agustina; E. Triwahyuni; Muryanto; R. Maryana; Y. Irawan; T. Beuna Bardant; A. Mauliva Hada Putri; Y. Sudiyani

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020021 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118734

Abstract V	View article	🔁 PDF	
•	luction of gree	•	ae Chlorella

Khairul Anam; Ragil Pandu Sadewo AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020022 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118353 Abstract ∨ View article D PDF Pyrolysis of macroalgae and its residue for bio-oil ₽ Muhammad Safaat; Diah Anggraini Wulandari AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020023 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118486 Abstract ∨ View article 🛃 PDF The determination of residual fiber composition from agricultural by-products after being treated with solidstate fermentation and black soldier fly larvae rearing \arrow Eko L. Fitriana; Erika B. Laconi; Anuraga Jayanegara; Dewi A. Astuti AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020024 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118349 View article Abstract ∨ 🖪 PDF Determination of hydrogenated natural rubber (HNR)

bearing pad vulcanizate performance based on thermal oxidative resistance characteristic 뎢 Santi Puspitasari; Adi Cifriadi

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 020025 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118347

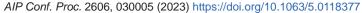


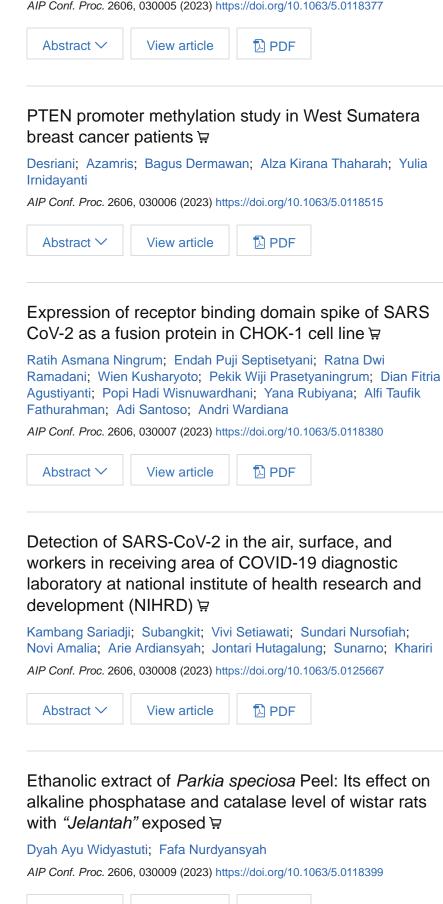
BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOENGINEERING FOR BIOPRODUCTS

Cell line develo additional N-lin	•		ropoietin with two ⊊
Adi Santoso; Yana Kusumawati; Enda			vardhani; Arizah erawati; Neni Nurainy
AIP Conf. Proc. 2606,	030001 (2023) https	s://doi.org/10.1	063/5.0119005
Abstract V	View article	🖟 PDF	
Prospect of de process-basec	0	•	nent with halal
Christina Safira WI	ninie Lestari; Sar	wo Handaya	ni; Gissi Novientri
AIP Conf. Proc. 2606,	030002 (2023) https	s://doi.org/10.1	063/5.0118656
Abstract ~	View article	🔁 PDF	
among Indone	sian urban wo Holy Arif Wibow ; Rita Marleta De	omen 🛱 o; Natalie La ewi; Dwi Hap	
	•		ng macaques in es, Indonesia ౪
Sarwo Handayani;			
Master Saragih; L		33-,	,
AIP Conf. Proc. 2606,	030004 (2023) http:	s://doi.org/10.1	063/5.0119063
Abstract ∨	View article	🔁 PDF	

Construction of multicopy glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) open reading frame and its expression in Escherichia coli

Yuliawati; Alfi Taufik Fathurahman; Wien Kusharyoto; Ratih Asmana Ningrum





Abstract ∨ View article 🕅 PDF

The effect of high carbohydrate and high MSG intake on body weight and white adipose tissue ♀

Farizky Martriano Humardani; Lady Theresa Adeodata Tanaya; Lisa Thalia Mulyanata; Dini Kesuma; Heru Wijono; Risma Ikawaty; Sulistyo Emantoko Dwi Putra *AIP Conf. Proc.* 2606, 030010 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118548

Abstract ∨	View article	DF PDF	
SARS-CoV-2 from COVID-	infections in c 19 study cases	0	ups: A review
	idha Al Fiqri, Anil		h Asyifa; Alvira Rifdah nayanthi; Anggia
AIP Conf. Proc. 260	6, 030011 (2023) http	os://doi.org/10.1	063/5.0118551
Abstract V	View article	🔁 PDF	

Estimation of quantitative risk assessment of dietary exposure to lead (Pb) from sea cucumbers in Indonesia ₩

Iskandar Azmy Harahap; Abdullah Rasyid,; Masteria Yunovilsa Putra AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 030012 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118424

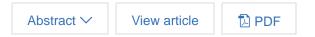


BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURE

Application of mulch and soil microbes to increase growth and yield of chili pepper ≒

Sri Anjar Lasmini; Idham; Salapu Pagiu; Ramal Yusuf; Nur Hayati; Mohammad Yunus; Flora Pasaru; Burhanuddin Haji Nasir; Rosmini; Nur Khasanah; Luluk Khayati

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040001 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118514



Expression analysis of candidate structural genes involved in starch biosynthetic pathway of Indonesian cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) storage roots 🛱 Dhea F. Pratiwi; Dwi Hilda Putri; N. Sri Hartati; Rikno Harmoko; Enny Sudarmonowati; Ahmad Fathoni; Yuni Wahyuni

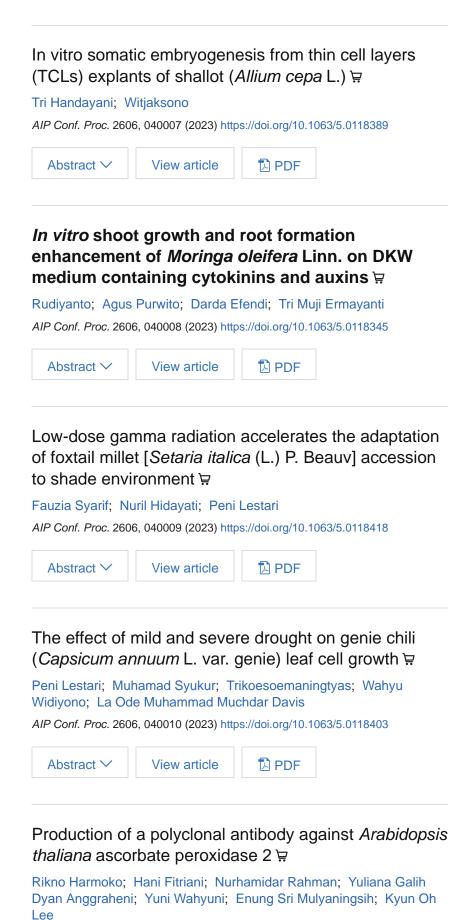
,

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040002 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118370

Abstract V	View article	D PDF]
	obium 'Bertac		ation of orchid endrobium
Agnes Natalia Wij Dwi Putra; Popy	jaya; Ida Bagus M		a; Sulistyo Emantoko 063/5.0118811
variation in ca potential use ¹ N. Sri Hartati; Dir Harmoko; Enny S	ni Viandi Ramadha	ot esculen	<i>ta</i>) and its mawati; Rikno
on growth of k Fosberg: shoo Siti Noorrohmah;	ancymidol an oreadfruit <i>Arto</i> ot culture for <i>Ir</i> Laela Sari; Tri M 5, 040005 (2023) http View article	<i>carpus alti</i> n <i>vitr</i> o pres uji Ermayanti	servation 🛱
• -	healthy cereal nds ፵		v] as a drought rting food security

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040006 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0119364





AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040011 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118364

/ 10011001	-			

Identification of *Typhonium flagelliforme* and its closely related species in Java Island using morphology and SRAP markers \vec{baseline}

Eva Erdayani; Ina Erlinawati; Ade Nena Nurhasanah; Bernadetta Rina Hastilestari; Dwi Widyajayantie; Syamsidah Rahmawati; Sri Wahyuni

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040012 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118839



The polymorphisms determination of the FecG/PstI and FecX/HinfI genes in Indonesian backcross sheep (75% Merino ×25% Garut) ♀

Endang Tri Margawati; Widya Pintaka Bayu Putra; Herman Willem Raadsma; Slamet Diah Volkandari; Indriawati

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040013 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118413



Genotyping of *Insulin growth Factor-1* (*IGF-1*) gene at SNP g.5752G>C on Lakor goat from Southwest Maluku Regency ₩

Slamet Diah Volkandari; Rony Marsyal Kunda; Maman Rumanta; Pieter Kakisina

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040014 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118431



Status of the F94L mutation of the myostatin gene in cattle breeds in Indonesia ♀

Saiful Anwar; Isyana Khaerunnisa; Tulus Maulana; Ari Sulistyo Wulandari; Slamet Diah Volkandari; Koko Wisnu Prihatin; Titiek Krisnawati; Widya Pintaka Bayu Putra; Edy Sophian; Syahruddin Said

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 040015 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118379



-	Roni Ridwan; Na 6, 040016 (2023) http		
Abstract V	View article	PDF	
		•	vder for copra en fermentation
Sinta Maharani;	Rusli Fidriyanto		
AIP Conf. Proc. 260	6, 040017 (2023) http	os://doi.org/10.1	063/5.0118525
Abstract V	View article	🛃 PDF	
nens perform Mochamad Dzak Sumiati; Anuraga	ance and egg y Alifian; Mohamr	s quality: A	Durces on laying A meta-analysis s Sholikin; Nahrowi; 063/5.0119518
hens perform Mochamad Dzak Sumiati; Anuraga AIP Conf. Proc. 260	ance and eggs y Alifian; Mohamr a Jayanegara 6, 040018 (2023) http	s quality: A nad Miftakhu: ps://doi.org/10.1	A meta-analysis 동 s Sholikin; Nahrowi;
hens perform Mochamad Dzak Sumiati; Anuraga	ance and eggs y Alifian; Mohamr a Jayanegara	s quality: A	A meta-analysis 동 s Sholikin; Nahrowi;
hens perform Mochamad Dzak Sumiati; Anuraga AIP Conf. Proc. 260 Abstract V BIODIVER ENVIRONN Better approa mangrove res Suyadi; Doni Nu	ance and eggs y Alifian; Mohamr a Jayanegara 6, 040018 (2023) http View article SITY, ECOL MENT aches are requision and re rdiansah; Jeverso	s quality: A mad Miftakhus os://doi.org/10.1 DE PDF .OGY, AN ired for su ehabilitatic on Renyaan;	A meta-analysis ♀ s Sholikin; Nahrowi; 063/5.0119518 ND ccessful on program ♀ Betalini Widhi
hens perform Mochamad Dzak Sumiati; Anuraga AIP Conf. Proc. 260 Abstract V BIODIVER ENVIRONN Better approa mangrove res Suyadi; Doni Nu Hapsari; Eka Ma Ulumuddin	ance and eggs y Alifian; Mohamr a Jayanegara 6, 040018 (2023) http View article SITY, ECOL MENT aches are requisitoration and r	s quality: A mad Miftakhus os://doi.org/10.1 DE PDF OGY, AN hired for su ehabilitatic on Renyaan; i; Arwan Sug	A meta-analysis ♀ s Sholikin; Nahrowi; 063/5.0119518 ND ccessful on program ₪ Betalini Widhi ijharto; Yaya Ihya

Soil carbon on various land uses of Mangrove, Derris and Nypa ecosystems in Segara Anakan – Central Java 🛱

Joeni Setijo Rahajoe; Kusuma Rahmawati; Suyadi; Bayu Arief Pratama: Heru Hartantri: Supardi Jakalalana: M. Svarifudin Hidayatullah; Muhammad Faisal

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050002 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118474

Abstract V	View article	🔁 PDF

An ethnobotany study on the plants utilized as pesticides by communities in Cianjur, West Java and East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara 🛱

Mulyati Rahayu; Nissa Arifa; Muhammad Nikmatullah; Marwan Setiawan

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050003 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118568



Diversity of orchid species in Liwa Botanic Gardens and their utilization by the community ₽

Esti Munawaroh; Yupi Isnaini; Yohanes Purwanto AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050004 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0119074



Habitat suitability modeling for Jalak Bali (*Leucopsar rothschildi*) in East Java, Bali, and Lombok: A potential sites for its ex-situ conservation ♀

Sutomo; Luh Putu Eswaryanti Kusuma Yuni; Rajif Iryadi; Eddie van Etten

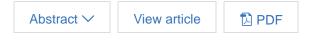
AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050005 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118658



Investigation of cellulolytic yeast from soil and leaf litter of savanna in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia ₩

Azra Zahrah Nadhirah Ikhwani; Toga Pangihotan Napitupulu; I. Nyoman Sumerta; Masrukhin; Kusmiati; Yeni Yuliani; I. Made Sudiana; Idris; Atit Kanti; Puspita Lisdiyanti

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050006 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118636



Isolation and identification of endophytic bacteria in lempuyang wangi (*Zingiber zerumbeth* var. *aromaticum Val.*) from Enggano Island, Bengkulu Province 🛱

A. F. Andeas; R. H. Wibowo; W. Darwis; Sipriyadi; R. Supriati; T. Hidayah; A. P. Supriyanto

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050007 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118435

A	bstract 🗸	View article	🔁 PDF

Assessment of multilocus sequences analysis (MLSA) for the identification of myxobacteria strains 9

Senlie Octaviana; Tjandrawati Mozef; Joachim Wink

AIP Conf. Proc. 2606, 050008 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0118330

