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SA/E-81

CALLUS INDUCTION OF ARENGA PINNATA USING WOODY PLANT MEDIUM

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Arenga paim (Arenga pinnota) is belonged to palmae family and become important plant economically. Each part of plant organ can be used for home industry, such as young leaf for parts of Balinese offering, sap can be used as 'tuak' special traditional sweet drink, young fruits are boilled and mixed with sugar for special ice. Arenga propagation is depend on the seeds eventhough the seeds has dormancy periods until 1 years, therefor alternative propagation is required to reduced time of dormancy and increase seedlings available to farmers. The experiment applied woody plant medium (WPM) to produce callus from apocol of arenga. Callus can be subcultured aseptically to produce seedlings. There were three treatments of WPM media, that is WPM without hormone; WPM with addition of 1 ppm BAP and 1 ppm IBA; WPM with addition of 4 ppm 2,4-D. Each treatment had 10 replicate with 2 unit experiment. Six weeks after cultured, callus can be produced only on WPM enriched with 2,4-D an auxin hormone.

Seywords- 2,4-D, BAP, IBA, apocol of arenga

SA/E-82

BAMBOO RESOURCES, CULTURAL VALUES, AND EX-SITU CONSERVATION IN BALI (INDONESIA) WAWAN SUJARWO

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SA/E-83

SUSTAINABLE LOWLAND MANAGEMENT WITH BIOCHAR AND AZOLLA TO IMPROVE N AVAILABILITY AND UPTAKE, AND BLACK RICE YIELD

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The research aimed to evaluate the effects of blochar and Azolla application on the availability of N and its uptake, and yield of black rice. Dual cropping Azolla - paddy nor application as a compost Azolla in lowland plays a vital role in providing N. Biochar is expected to increase of N uptake. Combination effect of biochar and Azolla hopefully to improve the yield of black rice. Black rice is antioxidant-rich as a high quality of rice. The experiments were conducted at greenhouse at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sebelas Maret, adonesia, using a Completely Randomized Design with 2 treatment factors: (1) Azolla (A0 = control, A1 = 10 tons/ha fresh Azolla, and A2 = Azolla compost equivalent with 10 tons/ha fresh Azolla); and (2) Biochar (B0 = control, and B1 = 10 tons/ha biochar coconut shell). Asalysis of variance using F test 5%, continued with Duncan Multiple Range Test. The relationships between variables using a correlation set. The application of biochar and fresh Azolla or Azolla compost could increase the population of non-symbiotic and symbiotic N-fixing acceptable in 45 and 105 days after planting, leads an increase of soil N total and N uptake by the plant. Application biochar + fresh Azolla howed the highest grain weight is 44.60 ± 2.87 g per clump. The application of biochar and Azolla potential to improve the soil health of the population.

SA/E-84

ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF LEAF EXTRACT OF MANSOA ALLIACEA AGAINST COLLETOTRICHUM ACUTATUM THE CAUSE OF ANTHRACNOSE DISEASE ON CHILI PEPPER

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Antifungal activity of the leaf extract of Mansoa alliacea was done against Colletotrichum acutatum the cause of anthracnose sease on chili pepper. The in vitro experiment was conducted on potato dextrose medium (PDA) and potato dextrose broth (PDB) redium. Fifteen levels of extract concentrations, ranged from 0.1 to 5% (w/v) were tested for determining the minimum inhibitory accentration (MIC) on PDA. Six levels of extract concentration (w/v) viz. 0%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5% were tested using completely redimized design with four replications. The antifungal activity was determined based on the effects of plant extract to the fungal growth, pore's formation, spore's germination and total biomass. Results of this study showed that the crude extract of Mansoa alliacea obviously the growth of Colletotrichum acutatum on PDA with MIC by 0.7% (w/v). Treatment with leaf extract of Mansoa alliacea design with the fungal growth, spore's formation, spore's germination and fungal biomass of Colletotrichum acutatum. The inhibitory activity for the colony radial growth, spore's formation, spore's germination, and fungal biomass were respectively ranged at 25.52 to 80.39%, 63.23 to 97.11%, 70.70 to 100% and 40.22 to 100%. This result suggested that the leaf extract of Mansoa alliacea mains the antifungal subtances that responsable for the antifungal activity, and this extract can be considered as one of alternative resources to control the anthracnose disease on chili pepper.

- antifungal activity, Mansoa alliacea, anthracnose disease, Colletotrichum acutatum







October 19 - 21, 2018, MANILA, Philippines.

Asia Pacific Network for Sustainable Agriculture, Food, and Energy (SAFE-Network) Pampanga State Agricultural University (PSAU), Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (CBSUA), and Philippines Centre for Postharvest and Mechanization (PhilMech), PHILIPPINES. Jointly certify that,

Made Ria Defiani

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