

The Diversity And Classification Of Intraspecies Of Gembolo (*Dioscorea Bulbifera* L.) Based On Morphological Character

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Abstract: Gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) is a dioecious, annual, herbaceous, climbing plants and has heart-shaped leaves. Gembolo has aerial tubers (bulbil) and main tuber that has irregular shapes, as well as many rough roots at the base of the stem. The purpose of this research is to know the phenetic relationship of the germplasm of Gembolo in Special Region of Yogyakarta based on morphological character. The results of this study are expected to provide information on intraspecies diversity, phenetic relationship and Gembolo distribution. Gembolo plant samples were taken from D.I Yogyakarta. The sample was observed based on the difference of morphological character, so the number of accessions obtained from D.I Yogyakarta could be determined. Morphological characters would be described and characterized to determine the Operational Taxonomic Units (OTU's). Based on morphological character data, then the grouping analysis was done by grouping analysis method and the dendrogram was formed by the method of Unweighted Pair Group Methods using Arithmetic averages (UPGMA) using Multivariate Statistical Program (MVSP) software version 3.1pc. The results showed that gembolo had morphological variation in tuber shape, stem color, leaf shape, leaf base shape and leaf tip shape. Based on the morphological characters, 2 main groups with the value of similarity index of 62,8% was formed. Group I consisted of four accessions with a similarity value of 85%. Group II consisted of eight accessions with a similarity value of 75%. A high similarity based on the morphological character on gembolo accession caused the gembolo plants in Special Region of Yogyakarta did not vary.

Keywords: Gembolo, phenetic relationship, intraspecies classification

1 Introduction

There are approximately 600 species of genus *Dioscorea* in the world, spread across Africa and Asia. *Dioscorea* plants in Asia are from Southeast Asia, then spread to India, Peninsular Malaysia and Pacific. There are about 50-60 species that have been cultivated and used as food and medicinal plants [3].

Gembolo is naturally shade- and drought-tolerant, a climbing plant and producing tubers underground. Gembolo is one of the plants that become the source of carbohydrates and has a strategic potential as one of the food reserves in the future. *Dioscorea* has a superiority when compared with other tuber crops because it is easy to grow in critical areas without significant treatment [8].

In Yogyakarta (Indonesia), there are several *Dioscorea* plants that are still planted by the community, such as Gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.). Gembolo is naturally shade- and drought-tolerant, a climbing plant and producing tubers underground. Gembolo is one of the plants that become the source of carbohydrates and has a strategic potential as one of the functional food reserves in the future. *Dioscorea* has a superiority when compared with other tuber crops because it is easy to grow in critical areas without significant treatment [8].

Characterization is one method that is used to know the diversity of a plant. Characterization can be done through multiple markers, including morphological markers. Morphological markers are important to be done because the presence of morphological characterization is the

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preliminary data to complement the information of plant diversity.

The morphological diversity of Gembolo tubers (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) that has not been identified in Yogyakarta is interesting to be done. The identification is done to determine the similarity of Gembolo based on the morphological diversity of tubers. The result of the characterization of diversity and similarity of Gembolo plant can be used to determine the potential of tubers variant of Gembolo as an effort to develop the cultivation technique. The characterization data can be used to support food crop breeding and germplasm conservation programs in Indonesia.

Gembolo plants from various regions in Yogyakarta have not been well characterized, so it needs to be

characterized to know the potential of these plants that can be used to meet the basic needs. Characterization is done through morphological markers.

2 Research Methods

2.1 Materials

Gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) sample collection was taken from Special Region of Yogyakarta covering Bantul Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, Kulon Progo Regency, Sleman Regency. The sample was in the form of underground tubers and aerial tubers. The sample was then planted in the experimental garden at the Faculty of Biology of Gadjah Mada University.

Table 1. List of gembolo collections obtained from the field in Special Region of Yogyakarta

No	Collection No	Local Name	Origin	Description
1	KP-01	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Temon, Kulon Progo Regency	Yellow Gembolo
2	BT-01	Gembolo/ mbolo	Bantul Regency	Yellow Gembolo
3	BT-02	Gembolo/ mbolo	Bantul Regency	Yellow Gembolo
4	BT-03	Gembolo/ mbolo	Bantul Regency	Yellow Gembolo
5	SL-01	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
6	SL-02	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
7	SL-03	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
8	SL-04	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
9	SL-05	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
10	SL-06	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
11	SL-07	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
12	SL-08	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo

(Source: researchers' personal document)

2.2 Data retrieval

The morphological data obtained were observed descriptively then characterized. The morphological data that have been characterized in the form of quantitative (binary) and qualitative (multistate) characters were converted into numerical data, by making tiered scores according to preliminary data, referring to the descriptor

writing provisions created by the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute [2]. Qualitative characters need to be standardized using standardize program. The grouping of matrix data (cluster analysis) was done using Unweighted Pair Group Methods using Arithmetic averages (UPGMA) method (Singh, 1999) with the formulation of Gower General Similarity Coefficient on MVSP software version 3.1 pc [7].

Table 2. Character that was observed for morphological data of IPGRI modification

No	Characters	Scores
1.	Color of a stem	0 = Green.; 1 = Purplish Green; 2 = Purple; 3 = Greenish Purple
2.	Wax layer on the stem	0 = None; 1 = Available
3	Stem base shape	0 = Octagon; 1 = Spherical
4	Leaf shape	0 = Sagittate; 1 = Cordate
5	Leaf tip shape	0 = caudate 1=acuminate
6	Shape of leaf blade base	0 = Cordate; 1 = Sagittate
7	Young leaf color	0 = Purple; 1 = Green
8	Mature leaf color	0 = Light green; 1 = Dark green
9	Petiole length	0 = Short (< 5 cm); 1 = Medium (5-10 cm); 2 = Long (> 10 cm)
10	Petiole color	0 = Green; 1 = Purple
11	Underground tuber	0 = None; 1 = Available
12	Number of underground tuber	0 = One; 1 = More than one
13	Underground tuber shape	0 = Spherical (reguler); 1 = Irregular
14	Underground tuber size	3 = Small; 5 = Medium; 7 = Large
15	Underground tuber bark color	0 = Light brown; 1 = Dark brown

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16	Underground tuber flesh color	0 = Purple; 1 = Yellow
17	Aerial tuber shape	0 = Oval; 1 = spherical
18	Diameter of aerial tuber	0 = < 1 cm; 1 = 2 – 5 cm; 2 = 6 – 10 cm
19	Aerial tuber color	0 = Light brown; 1 = Dark brown
20	Aerial tuber flesh color	0 = White; 1 = Yellow

2.3 Data Analysis

The morphological data was analyzed numerically referring to the descriptor writing provision made by the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (Anonym, 1997) which had been modified. The analysis of morphological data began with the calculation of similarity value with the formulation of Gower's general similarity coefficient on Multivariate Statistical Program

(MVSP) software version 3.1pc [7], while the dendrogram was made using the technique of Unweighted Pair Group Method using Arithmetic average (UPGMA) (Singh, 1999) using the MVSP software version 3.1pc (Kovach, 2007). Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was also performed to understand the role of each morphological character in the grouping of samples.

3 Research Results And Discussion

3.1 Diversity of Germplasm of Gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) in Special Region of Yogyakarta Based on Morphological Character

There were 12 gembolo accessions that have been collected from 4 regencies in Yogyakarta. (Table 3).

Table 3. List of collections of gembolo obtained from the field in Special Region of Yogyakarta

No	Collection No	Local Name	Origin	Description
1	KP-01	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Temon, Kulon Progo Regency	Yellow Gembolo
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10	SL-06	Gembolo/ mbolo	Subdistrict of Prambanan, Sleman Regency	Yellow Gembolo
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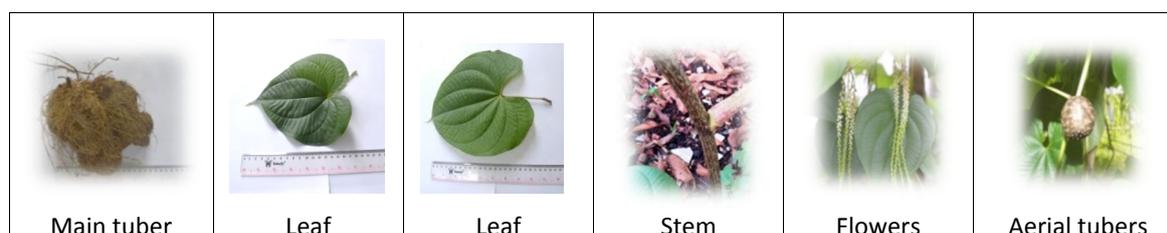
(Source: researchers' personal document)

3.2 Descriptive Analysis of Morphological Character of Gembolo

Based on field observations on 12 accessions of gembolo plants sampled from several regions in Yogyakarta, gembolo plants had almost equal morphological form, so the variation of this plant was very small. In the sample collection process, the part of gembolo plants collected were the main tuber, leaves, and aerial tubers.

The results of observations on the accession of gembolo samples collected (Figure 1) showed that the

underground tuber of gembolo was generally yellow in color, having two variations of form, i.e. spherical (regular) and irregular shapes. The main tuber flesh of gembolo was yellow, but there was a slight variation in the color of tuber flesh found in the field. In line with Coursey's (1967) research that Gembolo had two types of the main tuber, which were tubers that survive throughout the period of plant growth and annual tuber that were renewed throughout the year. Tuber flesh was white, yellow and or purple [3].



(Source: researchers' personal document)

Figure 1. Gembolo morphology

Gembolo stems were round, having smooth bumps visible along the fringe of the stem. The stem was purplish green and brownish green. Gembolo stem entirely had the twining direction to the left or counterclockwise. This was in accordance with Coursey (1967) who suggested that trailing was an important characteristic in the *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. species with twining direction to the left. It was also in line with Miller's (2003) study that the gembolo stems were not winged, but often have bumps/spots that were visible along the fringe of the stem. The segment of the stem was round-shaped. The stems and petioles were purplish red. Gembolo which was a dwarf species, the stems were not able to sustain the plant weight with high altitudes and many leaves, so the plants of this genus had evolved into vines [3].

Gembolo leaf shape was generally heart-shaped. But there was little difference at the base of the leaf and the leaf tip. The base of the leaf found in the field had two variations. Accession with the base of the leaf blade that opens on both sides of the blade (cordate), and accession with the base of the leaf blade which both sides are almost pile (sagittate). Leaf tips on gembolo accessions observed were generally tapered (Acuminate) and caudate. Acuminate leaf type had pointed leaf tip but the both sides was bending. Caudate leaf type had leaf tip that the main leaf venation continues to form like a tail. In line with Coursey (1967), folium simplex of gembolo was heart-shaped with pointed leaf tip, 10-20 cm long, 5-15 wide. Mature leaf had a stalk that reached 8 cm long and the young leaves had a stalk that reached 2-3 cm. Gembolo had a dark green leaf on the upper surface and bright green on its lower surface depending on the condition. The edges of leaves were not jagged, there were three main leaf venations in the leaves that blend into the base of the leaf.

Gembolo flowers would grow during the summer. Male and female flowers appeared together in a series, but the female flowers were more easily recognizable from the ovaries. The corolla has a purplish green-white color. The seeds on the flowers were trilocular with a length of 2 to 5 cm and grew vertically in bunches (Anonymous, 1974). Aerial tubers of gembolo had dark brown bark, aerial tuber flash was yellow and the average of aerial tuber diameter was ± 5 -10 cm. Aerial tubers would appear on the sidelines of the mature leaves after the plant entered

the reproductive period when the plant was ± 3 months old [1]. Aerial tubers would survive on the stem during the life cycle of gembolo of 8 to 10 months. Once the plant entered the harvest period, the aerial tuber would fall to the ground by itself, experiencing dormancy during the dry season, and would re-grow during the rainy season [3].

3.3 The Relationship of Intraspecies of Gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) Based on Morphological Character

Based on the 12 accessions of gembolo observed, there were 20 morphological characters that could be used to analyze the morphological variation and the phenetic relationship of gembolo. The morphological character consisted of 15 qualitative characters and 5 quantitative characters

In this research, two kinds of morphological data analysis method were used, namely cluster analysis and principal component analysis aimed to know the role of the morphological character in gembolo accession grouping in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. In the research of Plant Systematics, the methods of cluster analysis and principal component analysis were methods that were commonly used (Henderson, 2006). The gembolo accession grouping was based on the value of similarity among accessions calculated using the formulation of Gower's general similarity coefficient formula, the use of this formula was chosen because it was appropriate to use because of the combination of qualitative and quantitative characters (Gower, 1971). The cluster analysis was done using the UPGMA method [11].

4 Conclusions

Species of Gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) in Special Region of Yogyakarta based on morphological characters had a diversity that could be seen from the morphological character of the tuber shape, stem color, the leaf shape, the shape of the leaf blade base and the shape of the leaf tip.

Based on the morphological approach using samples from different regions of Yogyakarta, it could be indicated that the species of gembolo (*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.) were in the same species. The presence of very high similarity based on the molecular analysis of gembolo accessions indicated that gembolo was not a varied plant.

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