Micro-Propagation Of Dendrocalamus Strictus And Its Importance

Dr. Anil Bora , Miss Sibani Borah

Abstract:- Vegetative propagation by rhizome cutting, layering, pre-rooted and pre-rhizome, branch cutting, nodal branch chips, offset and culm division are also common in various bamboo. But such methods have various limitations like large scale multiplication, cost of production, microbial infection, difficult in transportation, etc. So in this paper special attention is given to mass propagation of Dendrocalamus strictus using seeds as explants.

Index Terms: Micro-propagation Dendrocalamus strictus Lakhimpur District, Assam.

1. INTRODUCTION:

From the beginning of human civilization, bamboo has been of great importance to mankind. The multiple uses of bamboo meet the basic needs of villagers, farmers, and rural people. Hence it is inseparable part of the culture of rural people owing to its various uses like food, fodder, fuel, fencing, house construction, etc. Pulp of Dendrocalamus strictus and Bambusa arundinaceae contain about 85% cellulose that is used in paper industry in India, which consumes a huge proportion of the total annual bamboo production [1]. So, further research is clearly required on propagation techniques to increase the multiplication rates of bamboo. For mass propagation of bamboo, micro-propagation is one of the best available technique [2]. Micropropagation ensures the supply of quality planting material on regular basis [3];[4]. In this paper special attention is given to mass scale production of Bamboo (Dendrocalamus strictus). Our study is specially restricted to Micropropagation of bamboo (Dendrocalamus strictus). Assam is predominantly inhabited by traditional people and in different culture bamboo plays a significant role. As this species is comparatively infrequent in the study area, its importance is significant to the socio cultural impact of the traditional people. Though bamboo is not considered under RET plant, but special attention is outmost necessary in order to maintain livelihood of the local people. Dendrocalamus strictus, commonly called as "Lathi bamboo" flower very infrequently with an interval of 60 to 120 years so there is scarcity of the seeds [5]. Moreover seeds also suffer much damage due to rodents attack and there is rapid loss of viability due to poor storage[6]. So special care has to be taken for storage of the seeds. Vegetative propagation by rhizome cutting, layering, pre-rooted and pre-rhizome branch cutting, nodal branch chips, offset and culm division are also common in various bamboo[7],[8].

- *Author is formerly Lecture in the Department of Botany, North Lakhimpur College, Guest Assistant Professor of Rajiv Gandhi University Arunachal Pradesh. PH-09854960828. E-mail: anilboranlc@gmail.com*
- *Co-Author name is currently completing masters degree program Botany, Rajiv Gandhi University.PH-08876191764 E-mail: sibaniborah93@gmail.com*

But such methods have various limitations like large scale multiplication, cost of production, microbial infection, difficult in transportation, etc[9], [10]. So in this paper special attention is given to mass propagation of Dendrocalamus strictus using seeds as explant, collected from Lakhimpur district of Assam.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD:

Seeds of Dendrocalamus strictus were collected from Lakhimpur district of Assam. They were dehusked and sterilized in normal tap water with a drop of teaspoon for 6mins and washed with distilled water for 10 minutes to remove foreign debris[11]. Seeds were further surface sterilized in mercuric chloride solution (8%, v/v) for 30secs[12] and rinsed with distilled water for 5 times. Inside laminar flow, treated seeds were again rinsed with water mixed with little alcohol for 30s and then decant off. Now the seeds were inoculated in 100×10mm test tubes containing M.S Culture supplemented with 2% sucrose (w/v) and 7% agar (w/v). After inoculation the test tubes were placed in racks and incubated at 28º C in dark till germination. Keeping one culture media as control (M.S media), three other experiments were conducted using ½ M.S Media, M.S-BAP and ½M.S-BAP [13],[14] with various concentrations like 1ml, 0.1ml, 5ml, 10ml. 15 test tubes were observed for each experiment and results were noted every 2 weeks. The experiments were repeated 3 times to confirm the results. After germination the test tubes were transferred to continuous light for further growth. Culture conditions: The P^H of the medium was adjusted with 1N NaOH and 1N HCl to 5.7 $\pm$ 0. Prior to addition of 0.8% Agar, all culture media were autoclaved at 121 degree Celsius for 20mins. Cultures were maintained in a growth chamber at 25$\pm$3 degree Celsius.

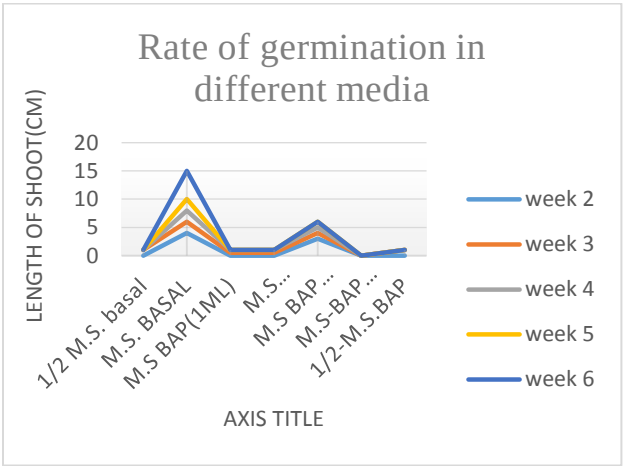
3. OBSERVATIONAND DISCUSSION:

Maximum germination was observed on M.S. Basal Media and signs of germination were also noticed more quickly as compared to other media (within 7 days). The optimum temperature for germination was 28-30 degree Celsius. In this medium rhizome induction was seen after 4 weeks in germinated seeds which transformed into plantlets. Rhizome induced plantlets show better survivability in field hence it increases the efficiency of micro-propagation. The rhizome helps in early establishment of plant in field and it also helps in early culm production. In M.S-Basal media the in-vitro germinated plantlet produced both shoot (culm) and root thus acting as a seed. As seen that rhizome was not induced in other media in this study, except M.S-Basal

media, it would not be wrong if we say that M.S-Basal media contains some necessary elements that helps induction of rhizome (Fig-A). On MS basal medium with 5ml (5×10^{-6}M) BAP, there was development of multiple shoots (Fig-C). This could be due to suppression of apical dominance. The Cytokinin 6-Benzylaminopurine is capable of inducing axillary shoot formation. The first hypothesis was reported that cytokinin could reduce IAA oxidase of axillary shoots thus it leads to the increase in axillary shoots elongation via the increase in endogenous auxin. The second hypothesis was reported cytokinin stimulated axillary shoots formation via the transportation of nutrients and vitamins Thus the cytokinin 6-Benzylaminopurine was found to develop multiple shoots in the seedlings of Dendrocalamus strictus. (Tran Trong Tuan et.al. 2012). Further propagation of multiple shoots in groups of 4-5 can also help in increasing the propagules of this species and help in micropropagation. However rooting took place after a long time on BAP media The graph shows rate of seed germination in terms of length of shoots in increasing number of weeks on various combinations. In the experiments conducted high rate of germination was seen in M.S. Media and MS basal medium with 5ml (5×10^{-6}M) BAP. Whereas no germination was seen in MS basal medium with 10ml BAP. Dead shoot was observed in all the other concentration. However, growth of root was seen only in M.S basal media and a slight growth was observed in MS basal medium with 5ml (5×10^{-6}M) BAP. Above all, it has also been observed that ½ MS Media lacks to fulfill the entire basic requirement for growth and development of Dendrocalamus strictus. While performing the experiment germination was observed in 11 out of 15 test tubes but after about 2 to 3 weeks' time period the shoots died. Thus there was only dead shoot with roots. M.S.-BAP Media is however useful for the growth and development of Dendrocalamus strictus, especially in multiple shoot formation. After about two weeks of inoculation some seeds starts to germinate which develop a small (about $\pm$0.5cm) whitish radicle/ plumule protruding from it. As weeks passes by it starts growing when transferred to 24 hours light condition. Finally the shoot turns green slowly and leaves starts to develop. Meanwhile the fibrous root also started to develop slowly. It took more time for the roots to develop as compared to M.S. Basal media. Also in 10 out of 15 germinating tubes multiple shooting was also observed which has given us a rough idea that 5×10^{-6} Molar MS-BAP Media also supports multiple shooting. However the optimum composition of BAP suitable for such development is 5ml (5×10^{-6} M). While performing the experiment in various composition of BAP only 5ml (5×10^{-6} M) survived and 0.1ml (10^{-7} M) & 1ml (10^{-6} M) formed dead shoot after germination. But tubes with 10ml (10^{-5} M) BAP did not germinate. Earlier it was seen that MS-BAP media was useful for multiple shooting. When tested with ½ M.S-BAP it is seen that the time period taken for germination is more as compared to the M.S-BAP media. Moreover there was no shooting within 3 weeks' time. Only small elongation was observed whose growth remained constant for a long time (21 days).

4. RESULT:

It has been observed that MS Media is very useful for the growth and development of Dendrocalamus strictus. Germination of the caryopses starts within a week when kept in dark at 28 degree Celsius. We have also found that seeds do not germinate if kept above 30 degree Celsius. Besides if we keep the inoculated seeds under 28 degree Celsius germination is found to occur after 10/15 days but in most cases they do not germinate. So the optimum temperature for germination is 28-30 degree Celsius and in dark condition. After about a week some seeds starts to germinate which develop a small (about 0.5cm) whitish radicle/plumule protruding from it. As weeks pass by it starts growing when transferred to 24 hours light condition. Finally the shoot turns green slowly and leaves starts to develop. Meanwhile the fibrous root also develops and becomes denser. After about 60days, they can be shifted and plants in soil: sand: manure (1:1:1) and watered regularly. The planted plants are raised with about 80% survivability. ½ MS Media lacks to fulfill all the basic requirement for growth and development of Dendrocalamus strictus. Earlier it was seen that MS-BAP media helps in multiple shooting. When tested with ½ M.S-BAP it is seen that the time period taken for germination is more as compared to the M.S-BAP media. Moreover there was no shooting within 3 weeks' time. Only small elongation was observed whose growth remained constant for a long time (21 days). Thus, MS.-BAP Media is most useful for growth and development of Dendrocalamus strictus especially in multiple shoot formation. However the optimum composition of BAP suitable for such development is 5ml (5×10^{-6} M) (Fig- D).



***5 FIGURE**;Graph showing rate of germination*

5. PHOTOGRAPHS

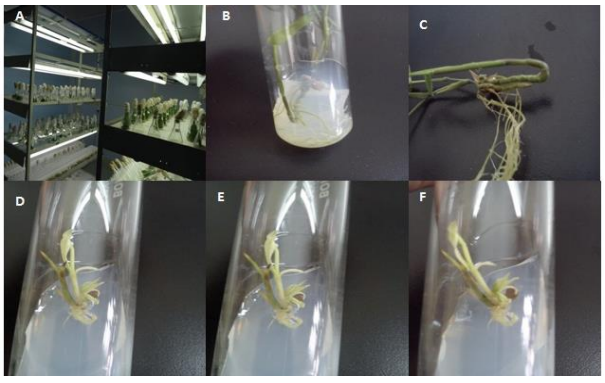


Fig-A Tissue Culture laboratory, Fig-B Rhizome induction, Fig-C Giving rise to new plantlet, Fig-D Multiple shoot {On MS basal medium with 5ml (5×10^{-6}M) BAP, Fig E & F. Multiple shoots on (5×10-6 M) BAP medium after 4thweek

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