Genetic Diversity and Relationships of *Phalaenopsis* Based on the *rbcL* and *trnL*-F Markers: *In Silico* Approach

Dindin Hidayatul Mursyidin*, Gusti Muhammad Zainal Ahyar, Ahmad Winarto Saputra, Aminoor Hidayat

Laboratory of Genetics and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: dindinhm@gmail.com*

Submitted: 2021-04-19. Revised: 2021-05-06. Accepted: 2021-08-09

**Abstract.** *In silico* is the more comprehensive and applicable approach in supporting, both conservation and breeding programs of germplasm. The study aimed to analyze and determine the genetic diversity and relationships of 24 species of *Phalaenopsis* using two DNA barcoding markers, namely the *rbcL* and *trnL*-F, by *in silico* approach. All sequences of these markers were collected randomly from the NCBI website and analyzed using several softwares and methods, such as ClustalW and MultAlin for multiple sequence alignments and MEGA-X to determine its genetic diversity and relationships. Specifically, the genetic diversity was determined using a nucleotide diversity index and their relationships by the Maximum Likelihood method. The results showed that *Phalaenopsis* has a low genetic diversity of 0.24, 0.32, and 0.19, respectively. The phylogenetic analysis revealed that this orchid separated into five (for the *rbcL*), six (*trnL*-F), and seven clades (a combined one), where the closest relationship is shown by *P. amboinensis* vs. *P. venosa*, whereas the farthest by *P. gibbosa* vs. *P. doweryensis*, *P. stubariana* vs. *P. micholitzii*, and *P. celebensis* vs. *P. pulchra*. The results have novel information on the diversity and relationships of *Phalaenopsis* on the *in silico* approach. Thus, our findings might be used in supporting the conservation and breeding program of *Phalaenopsis*, both locally and globally.

**Key words:** DNA barcoding; genetic diversity; *in silico, Phalaenopsis*; phylogenetic analysis

**How to Cite:** Mursyidin, D. H., Ahyar, G. M. Z., Saputra, A. W., & Hidayat, A. (2021). Genetic Diversity and Relationships of *Phalaenopsis* Based on the *rbcL* and *trnL*-F Markers: *In Silico* Approach. *Biosaintifika: Journal of Biology & Biology Education, 13*(2), 212-221.

**DOI:** http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/biosaintifika.v1i32.29904

**INTRODUCTION**

*Phalaenopsis*, commonly known as moth orchid (Tsai et al., 2012), is the most popular orchid genus in the world (Chen et al., 2013b; Deng et al., 2015; Hsu et al., 2018). The popularity of this orchid is mainly related to the characteristics of the flowers it has, both shape, color, scent, and a long-lasting blossom (Hsu et al., 2011). Besides, *Phalaenopsis* is fast-growing and flowering, has a relatively short juvenile period, and easy to control at the flowering stage (Chen & Lin, 2012). Firgiyanto et al. (2016) reported that *Phalaenopsis* also has resistance and the ability to flower under unfavorable conditions.

Globally, *Phalaenopsis* consists of about 66 endemic species that are scattered mainly in the western and southeastern Asian regions (Hinsley et al., 2018; Liu et al., 2016), covering Sri Lanka, India, Himalayas, China, Tibet, Philippines, Andaman Islands, Taiwan, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea (Chen et al., 2013b; Deng et al., 2015; Rahayu et al., 2015), including northern Australia (Tsai et al., 2010; Tsai, 2011). According to Deng et al. (2015) and Tsai et al. (2010), the highest *Phalaenopsis* diversity was found in Indonesia and Philippines. Especially in Indonesia, there are more than 20 species of *Phalaenopsis* scattered in several large islands, including Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua (Fatimah & Sukma, 2011; Rahayu et al., 2015).

Unfortunately, most of the *Phalaenopsis* species are currently very difficult to find in the wild, even among them are in the threatened category (Zhang et al., 2018). Deforestation, habitat destruction, overexploitation, and illegal trading, as well as other environmental impacts, are the major causes of the decline in the *Phalaenopsis* population in the wild (Fatimah & Sukma, 2011; Luo et al., 2014; Zahara & Win, 2019). Hence, the preservation, breeding, and analysis of genetic diversity of *Phalaenopsis* orchids are very urgent to employ.

For decades, analysis of genetic diversity, including orchids, has been carried out conventionally, using morphological markers (Kwon et al., 2017). However, these markers are greatly influenced by environmental factors and plant growth phases, so they are time-consuming (Kwon et al., 2017; Nadeem et al., 2018). Several molecular markers have used to study the genetic diversity of *Phalaenopsis*, namely RAPD (Goh et al., 2005; Niknejad et al., 2009), AFLP (Chang et al., 2009), and SSR (Chung et al., 2017; Fatimah & Sukma,
However, these markers also have weaknesses, such as very subjective, and the results of the analysis are less accurate (Lee et al., 2017).

Currently, chloroplast DNA (cpDNA), known as DNA barcoding markers can be used to determine the genetic diversity and relationship of germplasm, including orchids (Jheng et al., 2012; Tsai et al., 2012). These markers have advantages over some of the previously mentioned, such as faster and more accurate in determining the genetic diversity of germplasm (Lee et al., 2017; Li et al., 2015; Singh et al., 2017). The Consortium for the Barcode of Life’s or CBOL (2009) have recommended several DNA barcoding markers, two of these are the \( rbcL \) and \( trnL-F \).

The \( rbcL \) is a coding region of cpDNA that has a low rate of polymorphism or mutation. However, this marker has generated a high quality output of sequence and a high universality of primer, then easy to aligned across various plant taxa (Dong et al., 2014). Furthermore, the \( trnL-F \) is a non-coding region of cpDNA with a number of structural mutations found, especially the insertions-deletions (indels). Hence, it can be used as a reliable genetic marker in population genetics and plant systematics (Chen et al., 2013a). This marker has also a conserve region that provides the opportunity to create universal primers for various plant taxa (Taberlet et al., 1991). The combination of these two (\( rbcL \) and \( trnL-F \)) markers have successfully applied for identification of NW-European fern (de Groot et al., 2011).

This study aimed to analyze the genetic diversity and relationship of 24 species of Phalaenopsis, based on the \( rbcL \) and \( trnL-F \) markers, by an \textit{in silico} approach. It means we have collected and used those markers from the GenBank or the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). According to Mascher et al. (2019), this institution provides a comprehensive database of nucleotide sequences or gene descriptions that are freely accessed. Hence, such a study does not require high costs and is applicable to support germplasm conservation, breeding, and cultivation programs (Mursyidin & Makruf, 2020). In other words, our findings may be usable as a reference in supporting the conservation and breeding programs of Phalaenopsis, both locally and globally.

**METHODS**

**Data collection**

The \( rbcL \) and \( trnL-F \) sequences of 24 Phalaenopsis species were collected randomly from the GenBank or NCBI website (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). All sequences of both regions (Table 1) were then saved into FASTA or Notepad (text) format.

| Species             | GenBank Accession Number | Nucleotide Length (bp) |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
|                      | \( rbcL \)               | \( trnL-F \)           | \( rbcL \)               | \( trnL-F \)               | Combined               |
| \textit{P. amabilis} | AY389440.1               | AY273653.1             | 706                      | 1126                      | 1834                   |
| \textit{P. amboinensis} | AY389422.1               | AY265743.1             | 698                      | 585                       | 1283                   |
| \textit{P. Aphrodite} | AY389441.1               | AY273652.1             | 706                      | 1117                      | 1825                   |
| \textit{P. borneensis} | AY389386.1               | AY265747.1             | 687                      | 584                       | 1271                   |
| \textit{P. braccaena} | AY389405.1               | KJ733669.1             | 688                      | 1047                      | 1737                   |
| \textit{P. celebensis} | AY389432.1               | AY265799.1             | 698                      | 590                       | 1288                   |
| \textit{P. chiba} | AY389412.1               | AY273667.1             | 718                      | 1078                      | 1798                   |
| \textit{P. cornu-cervi} | AY389408.1               | AY273664.1             | 687                      | 1113                      | 1802                   |
| \textit{P. doweryensis} | AY389395.1               | AY273627.1             | 687                      | 1094                      | 1781                   |
| \textit{P. equestris} | AY389430.1               | AY273651.1             | 704                      | 1094                      | 1798                   |
| \textit{P. fuscata} | AY389388.1               | AY273647.1             | 669                      | 1098                      | 1767                   |
| \textit{P. gibbose} | AY389427.1               | AY273680.1             | 692                      | 1113                      | 1807                   |
| \textit{P. gigantea} | AY389394.1               | AY273625.1             | 677                      | 1114                      | 1791                   |
| \textit{P. inscriptiosinensis} | AY389423.1           | AY273673.1             | 699                      | 1111                      | 1812                   |
| \textit{P. lowii} | AY389439.1               | KJ733671.1             | 681                      | 1059                      | 1742                   |
| \textit{P. micholitzi} | AY389438.1               | AY265771.1             | 696                      | 588                       | 1284                   |
| \textit{P. parishii} | AY389402.1               | AY265774.1             | 682                      | 571                       | 1255                   |
| \textit{P. philippinensis} | AY389411.1              | AY273656.1             | 705                      | 1125                      | 1832                   |
| \textit{P. pulchra} | AY389399.1               | AY273639.1             | 699                      | 1096                      | 1795                   |
| \textit{P. stuartiana} | AY389403.1               | AY273654.1             | 705                      | 1121                      | 1828                   |
| \textit{P. sumatrana} | FJ460418.1               | AY273677.1             | 700                      | 1121                      | 1823                   |
| \textit{P. venosa} | AY389406.1               | AY273642.1             | 698                      | 1107                      | 1807                   |
| \textit{P. violacea} | AY389397.1               | AY265796.1             | 707                      | 569                       | 1278                   |
| \textit{P. wilsontii} | AY389385.1               | AY265787.1             | 688                      | 568                       | 1258                   |
Multiple sequence alignment

All sequence datasets of the \textit{rbcL} and \textit{trnL-F} of \textit{Phalaenopsis} were aligned using ClustalW (Kumar et al., 2018) and MultAlin (Mitchell, 1993). The multiple alignments analyses were also conducted for a combined sequence. At this stage, the conserve region and/or polymorphic sites can be observed in both sequences.

Analysis of genetic diversity and their relationships

The level of genetic diversity of 24 species of \textit{Phalaenopsis} was determined by the nucleotide diversity index (\(\pi\)) with the categories: 0.1 to 0.4 is low, 0.5 to 0.7 is medium, and 0.8-2.00 is high (Nei & Li, 1979). The phylogenetic relationship of germplasm was analyzed using the Maximum Likelihood method and evaluated by a bootstrap analysis for 1,000 replicates (Lemey et al., 2009). All analyses were conducted using the assistance of MEGA-X software (Kumar et al., 2018). Other parameters, such as the number of polymorphic sites (\(S\)), transition/transversion bias value (\(R\)), and Tajima’s neutrality test (\(D\)) were also determined using this software (Kumar et al., 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Genetic diversity and mutational events

\textit{Phalaenopsis} has unique characteristics of the \textit{rbcL} (Figure 1) and \textit{trnL-F} (Figure 2) sequences. In general, both markers are equipped by a conserve region and some mutational events, both substitutions and insertions-deletions (indels). Following Figure 1 and 2, a conserve region of both genes showing in bases with red color, whereas some mutational events, such as substitutions and insertions-deletions or indels, showing in green and orange rectangle, respectively. At a glance, following these two figures, the mutational events of \textit{trnL-F} are relatively higher than the \textit{rbcL}. Further information about the sequence characteristics of these two regions, including their mutational events and their specific loci are shown in Table 2.

Based on the Table 2, the \textit{Phalaenopsis} has different of nucleotide length, both for the \textit{rbcL} and \textit{trnL-F}. In this case, the \textit{rbcL} has a range of nucleotides of 669-718 bp, whereas the \textit{trnL-F} has 568-1126 bp. According to CBOL (2009), the \textit{rbcL} has a complete sequence, including approximately 1400 nucleotides coding for the large subunit protein, but the length varies slightly among flowering plants (Angiosperm). Singh and Banerjee (2018) reported that this region has an intergenic spacer with 600-800 nucleotides. Similarly, an entire sequence region of the \textit{trnL-F} has also reported approximately of 1400 bp (Quandt et al., 2004).

Furthermore, there are a different number of polymorphic sites (\(S\)) and transition/transversion bias values (\(R\)) on the \textit{rbcL} and \textit{trnL-F} regions of \textit{Phalaenopsis}. In general, the \textit{rbcL} has a higher number of polymorphic sites (62 loci) than the \textit{trnL-F} (59 loci). However, the \textit{rbcL} has a relatively lower in transition/transversion bias values (0.40) than the \textit{trnL-F} (0.42) (Table 2). According to Stoltzfus and Norris (2015), this bias can be described as a ratio of differences, which makes the probable effect a complex function of the degree of sequence divergence.

Table 2. Genetic information of the \textit{rbcL}, \textit{trnL-F}, and combined sequences of \textit{Phalaenopsis}, including their nucleotide diversity\(^*\)

| Parameter                          | \textit{rbcL}          | \textit{trnL-F}         | Combined           |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Range of sequence length (bp)      | 669-718                | 568-1126               | 1255-1834          |
| Number of polymorphic sites (\(S\))| 62                     | 59                     | 117                |
| Transition/transversion bias value (\(R\)) | 0.40                   | 0.42                   | 0.47               |
| Nucleotide diversity (\(\pi\))     | 0.24                   | 0.32                   | 0.19               |
| Tajima’s neutrality test (\(D\))  | -1.173337              | -2.765724              | -1.446696          |

\(^*\)Based on Kimura two-parameter model (Kumar et al., 2018)
Figure 1. The characteristic of rbcL sequences of Phalaenopsis showing a conserved region (red color) and some mutational events, such as substitutions (green rectangle) and insertions-deletions or indels (orange rectangle)
Figure 2. The characteristic sequence of trnL-F of Phalaenopsis showing a conserved region (red color) and some mutational events, such as substitutions (green rectangle) and insertions-deletions or indels (orange rectangle).

In this study, all mutations event, mainly substitutions (transition and transversion), also indels (insertion and deletion) are found in the region of the rbcL and trnL-F of Phalaenopsis. According to Aloqalaa et al. (2019), transitions are more often found in sequences than transversions. In other words, a pattern where nucleotide transitions are found several folds over transversions is common in molecular evolution (Stoltzfus & Norris, 2015).

Conceptually, mutations, both substitutions and indels, are therefore tend to cause changes in the biochemical properties of amino acids or the protein products (Keller et al., 2007). According to Flint-Garcia (2013), mutations are permanent changes that are inherited in the genes or nucleotide sequences.
(genome) of an organism, and it can affect a single nucleotide (point mutation) or some that are close to each other (segmental mutation). The Tajima’s neutrality test revealed that *Phalaenopsis* has an average of low-frequency polymorphisms relative to expectancy, indicating population size expansion (e.g., after a bottleneck or a selective sweep) and/or purifying selection, because all sequences have negatives of D value (D<0) (Tajima, 1989).

Following Govindaraj et al. (2015), mutations are an initial step in establishing the primary population for natural selection and an integral part of evolution and genetic diversity. In other words, this phenomenon is the main factor giving rise to genetic diversity (Frankham et al., 2004). Hence, mutation and genetic diversity are two interrelated things. In this case, based on the Nei’s (1979) category, *Phalaenopsis* shows a low average of polymorphisms relative to expectancy, indicating population size expansion (e.g., after a bottleneck or a selective sweep) and/or purifying selection, because all sequences have negatives of D value (Tajima, 1989).

Phylogenetic relationships

The maximum likelihood analysis shows that *Phalaenopsis* has a complicated relationship. This complexity can be seen from the clades generated by each sequence used. Based on the *rbcL* region, this orchid was separated into five main clades (Figure 3), where the very closely relationship shown by three pairs of *Phalaenopsis*, namely *P. philippinensis* vs. *P. stuartiana*; *P. amboinensis* vs. *P. venosa*; *P. sumatrana* vs. *P. inscriptiosinensis* with a similarity coefficient of 99.71. Whereas a very far related shown by *P. gibbosa* vs. *P. doweryensis* at a similarity of 91.73 (Table Supplementary 1).

Following the *trnL-F*, this orchid was separated into six main clades (Figure 4), where a very close related shown by *P. venosa* vs. *P. amboinensis*; *P. parishii* vs. *P. gibbosa* (similarity of 99.99) and a very distant (85.82) by *P. stuartiana* vs. *P. micholitzii* (Table Supplementary 2). Furthermore, a combined sequence of both regions has separated *Phalaenopsis* into seven main clades (Figure 5), where *P. venosa* and *P. amboinensis* are a closest relationship with a coefficient similarity of 99.84, whereas the fastest shown by *P. celebensis* and *P. pulchra* (90.12) (Table Supplementary 3).

Based on the *rbcL* and *trnL-F* markers, as well as a combined one, most of the *Phalaenopsis* species are grouped into a relatively similar clade. For example, *P. celebensis*, *P. amabilis*, *P. aphrodite*, *P. equestris*, *P. philippinensis*, and *P. stuartiana* are included into a similar large member based on these three sequences (Table 3). However, there is an exception, specifically for *P. lowii* which grouping into the similar clades for *rbcL* and a combined sequence with *P. braceana* and *P. wilsonii*, and separate from these two species, but joined together with *P. chibae*, *P. gibbosa* and *P. parishii* (Table 3).

**Figure 3.** Phylogenetic relationship of *Phalaenopsis* based on the *rbcL* sequence. Values on the internal nodes of phylogram indicate a bootstrap analysis with 1,000 replicates.

**Figure 4.** Phylogenetic relationship of *Phalaenopsis* based on the *trnL-F* sequence. Values on the internal nodes of phylogram indicate a bootstrap analysis with 1,000 replicates.
Following the bootstrap analysis, the trnL-F has a higher resolution of phylogenetic tree (82.35%) than the rbcL (60.00%). Whereas the combined sequence produces a relatively high similar resolution to trnL-F (80.00%). According to Nelson (2008), bootstrapping is a numerical method in generating confidence intervals that use either resampled or simulated data to estimate the sampling distribution of the maximum likelihood parameter probabilities. Hence, the trnL-F and the combined sequence can be useful to identify or differentiate Phalaenopsis, particularly at the genus level.

In general, this grouping usually corresponds to the morphological or other characteristics of each species have. For example, P. amabilis and P. aphrodite belong to the similar group based on all sequences (Table 3), presumably because they have almost the similar flower morphology (Tsai et al., 2015). Tsai et al. (2015) even included the two into one subgenus, namely P. amabilis complex.

At the end of the discussion, although such studies have been carried out comprehensively by several researchers, especially by Tsai et al. (2010) and Zhou (2015), we tried to combine the data from both, then deepen by determining the genetic diversity and mutations that occur therein, as well reconstructed its relationship with a simpler manner. Therefore, this information has good implications and is essential for species conservation and plant breeding programs in the future (Flint-Garcia, 2013). In other words, the results of our study have beneficial impacts, particularly for the development of new Phalaenopsis orchids with desirable traits.

**Table 3. Grouping of Phalaenopsis based on the rbcL, trnL-F, and combined sequences**

| No | Species                  | rbcL | trnL-F | Combined |
|----|--------------------------|------|--------|----------|
| 1  | P. inscriptiosinensis    | I    | V      | V        |
| 2  | P. sumatranensis        | I    | V      | V        |
| 3  | P. borneensis           | I    | VI     | VI       |
| 4  | P. cornu-cervi          | I    | VI     | VI       |
| 5  | P. micholitzi           | I    | VI     | VI       |
| 6  | P. amboinensis          | I    | VI     | VII      |
| 7  | P. venosa               | I    | VI     | VII      |
| 8  | P. violacea             | I    | VI     | VII      |
| 9  | P. pulchra              | I    | VI     | VII      |
| 10 | P. celebensis           | II   | I      | I        |
| 11 | P. amabilis             | II   | I      | I        |
| 12 | P. aphrodite            | II   | I      | I        |
| 13 | P. equestris            | II   | I      | I        |
| 14 | P. philippinensis       | II   | I      | I        |
| 15 | P. stuartiana           | II   | I      | I        |
| 16 | P. lowii               | III  | II     | II       |
| 17 | P. braceana             | III  | III    | II       |
| 18 | P. wilsonii             | III  | III    | II       |
| 19 | P. chibae               | IV   | II     | III      |
| 20 | P. gibbosa              | IV   | II     | III      |
| 21 | P. parishii             | IV   | II     | III      |
| 22 | P. doweryensis          | V    | IV     | IV       |
| 23 | P. fuscata              | V    | IV     | IV       |
| 24 | P. gigantea             | V    | IV     | IV       |

Average of bootstrap value (%) = 60.00, 82.35, 80.00

Note. *inconsistent in grouping; ** above the value of 50

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the rbcL, trnL-F, and their combined sequence, Phalaenopsis has a low genetic (nucleotide) diversity. However, this germplasm shows a complex relationship. In general, Phalaenopsis separated into different clades, i.e., five, six, and seven clades for each marker used, respectively. The bootstrap analysis revealed that the trnL-F and a combined sequence provide a high resolution of phylogenetic trees. In this case, P. amboinensis vs. P. venosa is the closest, and three other pairs (P. gibbosa vs. P. doweryensis; P. stuartiana vs. P. micholitzi; and P. celebensis vs. P. pulchra) are the farthest. Hence, both sequences can be applied to identify or differentiate Phalaenopsis, particularly at the genus level. The information is essential in supporting the conservation and breeding programs of Phalaenopsis, both locally and globally.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, the Republic of Indonesia, in supporting this study through the student creativity program grant for 2020.

REFERENCES

Acquah, G. (2012). Principles of plant genetics and breeding. John Wiley and Sons. Oxford, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.

Aloqalaa, D. A., Kowalski, D. R., Bla, P., & Wnetrzak, M. (2019). The impact of the transversion/transition ratio on the optimal genetic code graph partition. In 12th International Conference on Bioinformatics Models, Methods and Algorithms (pp. 55–65). Prague, Czech Republic.

CBOL, P. W. G. (2009). A DNA barcode for land plants. PNAS, 106(31), 12794–12797.

Chang, Y. K., Veilleux, R. E., & Iqbal, M. J. (2009). Analysis of genetic variability among Phalaenopsis species and hybrids using amplified fragment length polymorphism. Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science, 134(1), 58–66.

Chen, C., & Lin, R.-S. (2012). CO2 uptake patterns in Phalaenopsis amabilis. African Journal of Agricultural Research, 7(1), 128–141.

Chen, C. W., Huang, Y. M., Kuo, L. Y., Nguyen, Q. D., Luu, H. T.,.Callado, J. R., … Chiu, W. L. (2013a). TrnL-F is a powerful marker for DNA identification of field vittarioid gametophytes (Pteridaceae). Annals of Botany, 111, 663–673.

Chen, W. H., Kao, Y. L., Tang, C. Y., Tsai, C. C., & Lin, T. Y. (2013b). Estimating nuclear DNA content within 50 species of the genus Phalaenopsis Blume (Orchidaceae). Scientia Horticulturae, 161, 70–75.

Chung, Y. L., Kuo, Y. T., & Wu, W. L. (2017). Development of SSR markers in Phalaenopsis orchids, their characterization, cross-transferability and application for identification. In Orchid biotechnology III (pp. 91–107).

de Groot, G. A., During, H. J., Maas, J. W., Schneider, H., Vogel, J. C., & Erkens, R. H. J. (2011). Use of rbcL and trnL-F as a two-locus DNA barcode for identification of NW-European ferns: An ecological perspective. PLoS ONE, 6(1), 1–10.

Deng, H., Zhang, G. Q., Liu, Z. J., & Wang, Y. (2015). A new species and a new combination of Phalaenopsis (Orchidaceae: Epidendroideae: Aeridinae): Evidence from morphological and DNA analysis. Phytotaxa, 238(3), 243–254. https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.238.3.3

Dong, W., Cheng, T., Li, C., Xu, C., Long, P., Chen, C., & Zhou, S. (2014). Discriminating plants using the DNA barcode rbcLb: An appraisal based on a large data set. Molecular Ecology Resources, 14(2), 336–343.

Fatimah, & Sukma, D. (2011). Development of sequence-based microsatellite marker for Phalaenopsis orchid. HAYATI Journal of Biosciences, 18(2), 71–76.

Firgiyanto, R., Aziz, S. A., Sukma, D., & Giyanto. (2016). Uji ketahanan anggrek hibrida Phalaenopsis terhadap penyakit busuk lunak yang disebabkan oleh Dickeya dadantii. Jurnal Agronomi Indonesia (Indonesian Journal of Agronomy), 44(2), 204–210.

Flint-Garcia, S. A. (2013). Genetics and consequences of crop domestication. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 1–36.

Frankham, R., Ballou, J. D., & Briscoe, D. A. (2004). A Primer of Conservation Genetics (Vol. 39). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Goh, M. W. K., Kumar, P. P., Lim, S. H., & Tan, H. T. W. (2005). Random amplified polymorphic DNA analysis of the moth orchids, Phalaenopsis (Epidendroideae: Orchidaceae). Euphytica, 141(1–2), 11–22.

Govindaraj, M., Vetriventhan, M., & Srinivasan, M. (2015). Importance of genetic diversity assessment in crop plants and its recent advances: an overview of its analytical perspectives. Genetics Research International, 2015, 1–14.

Hinsley, A., De Boer, H. J., Fay, M. F., Gale, S. W., Gardiner, L. M., Gunasekara, R. S., … Phelps, J. (2018). A review of the trade in orchids and its implications for conservation. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 186, 435–455.

Hsu, C.-C., Chen, H.-H., & Chen, W.-H. (2018). Phalaenopsis. In J. van Huyltenbroeck (Ed.), Ornamental Crops, Handbook of Plant Breeding (pp. 567–625). Springer International Publishing AG.

Hsu, C. C., Chung, Y. L., Chen, T. C., Lee, Y. L., Kuo, Y. T., Tsai, W. C., … Chen, H. H. (2011). An overview of the Phalaenopsis orchid genome through BAC end sequence analysis. BMC Plant Biology, 11(3), 1–11.

Jheng, C. F., Chen, T. C., Lin, J. Y., Chen, T. C., Wu, W. L., & Chang, C. C. (2012). The comparative chloroplast genomic analysis of photosynthetic orchids and developing DNA markers to distinguish Phalaenopsis orchids. Plant Science, 190, 62–73.

Keller, I., Bensasson, D., & Nichols, R. A. (2007). Transition-transversion bias is not universal: A
counter example from grasshopper pseudogenes. *PLoS Genetics*, 3(2), 0185–0191.

Kumar, S., Stecher, G., Li, M., Knyaz, C., & Tamura, K. (2018). MEGA X: Molecular evolutionary genetics analysis across computing platforms. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 35(6), 1547–1549.

Kwon, Y. E., Yu, H. J., Baek, S., Kim, G. B., Lim, K. B., & Mun, J. H. (2017). Development of gene-based identification markers for Phalaenopsis ‘KS Little Gem’ based on comparative genome analysis. *Horticulture Environment and Biotechnology*, 58(2), 162–169.

Lee, S.-C., Wang, C.-H., Yen, C.-E., & Chang, C. (2017). ScienceDirect DNA barcode and identification of the varieties and provenances of Taiwan’s domestic and imported made teas using ribosomal internal transcribed spacer 2 sequences. *Journal of Food and Drug Analysis*, 25(2), 260–274.

Lemey, P., Salemi, M., & Vandamme, A.-M. (2009). The phylogenetic handbook: A practical approach to phylogenetic analysis and hypothesis testing (Second Ed.). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Li, X., Yang, Y., Henry, R. J., Rossetto, M., Wang, Y., & Chen, S. (2015). Plant DNA barcoding: from gene to genome. *Biological Reviews*, 90, 157–166.

Liu, Y. C., Lin, B. Y., Lin, J. Y., Wu, W. L., & Chang, C. C. (2016). Evaluation of chloroplast DNA markers for intraspecific identification of *Phalaenopsis equestris* cultivars. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 203, 86–94.

Luo, J., Hou, B. W., Niu, Z. T., Liu, W., Xue, Q. Y., & Ding, X. Y. (2014). Comparative chloroplast genomes of photosynthetic orchids: Insights into evolution of the Orchidaceae and development of molecular markers for phylogenetic applications. *PLoS ONE*, 9(6).

Mascher, M., Schreiber, M., Scholz, U., Graner, A., Reif, J. C., & Stein, N. (2019). Genebank genomics bridges the gap between the conservation of crop diversity and plant breeding. *Nature Genetics*, 51, 1076–1081.

Mitchell, C. (1993). Multalin–multiple sequence alignment. *Bioinformatics*, 9(5), 614. https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/9.5.614

Mursyidin, D. H., & Makruf, M. I. (2020). Keanekarakaman dan kekerabatan genetik *Artocarpus* berdasarkan penanda DNA kloroplas *matK* & *rbcL*: Kajian in silico. *Floribunda*, 6(5), 195–206.

Nadeem, M. A., Nawaz, M. A., Shahid, M. Q., Doğan, Y., Comertpay, G., Yildiz, M., ... Baloch, F. S. (2018). DNA molecular markers in plant breeding: current status and recent advancements in genomic selection and genome editing. *Biotechnology and Biotechnological Equipment*, 32(2), 261–285.

Nei, M., & Li, W.-H. (1979). Mathematical model for studying genetic variation in terms of restriction endonucleases. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 76(10), 5269–5273.

Nelson, W. A. (2008). Statistical methods. In S. E. Jørgensen & B. D. Fath (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Ecology* (pp. 3350–3362). Elsevier B.V.

Niknejad, A., Kadir, M. A., Kadzimin, S. B., Abdullah, N. A. P., & Sorkheh, K. (2009). Molecular characterization and phylogenetic relationships among and within species of Phalaenopsis ( Epidendroidea: Orchidaceae) based on RAPD analysis. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 8(20), 5225–5240. Retrieved from Quandt, D., Müller, K. F., Stech, M., Hilu, K., Frey, W., Frahm, J. P., & Borsch, T. (2004). Molecular evolution of the chloroplast trnL-F region in land plants. *Molecular Systematics of Bryophytes*, 98, 13–37.

Rahayu, E. M. Della, Sukma, D., Syukur, M., Aziz, S. A., & Irawati. (2015). Induksi poliploidi menggunakan kolkisin secara in vivo pada bibit anggrek bulan (*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (L.) Blume) (In vivo polyploid induction using colchicine of moth orchid seedling). *Buletin Kebun Raya*, 18(1), 41–48.

Singh, J., & Banerjee, S. (2018). Utility of DNA barcoding tool for conservation and molecular identification of intraspecies of rice genotypes belonging to Chhattisgarh using rbcL and matK gene sequences. *Plant Archives*, 18, 69–75.

Singh, J., Kakade, D. P., Wallalwar, M. R., Raghuvanshi, R., Kongbrairatpam, M., Verulkar, S. B., & Banerjee, S. (2017). Evaluation of potential DNA barcoding loci from plastid genome: Intraspecies discrimination in rice (*Oryza* species). *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Science*, 6(5), 2746–2756.

Stoltzfus, A., & Norris, R. W. (2015). On the causes of evolutionary transition:transversion bias. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 33(3), 595–602.

Taberlet, P., Gielly, L., G., P., Bouvet, J., & Pautou, G. (1991). Universal primer for amplification of three non-coding regions of chloroplast DNA. *Plant Molecular Biology*, 17(5), 1105–1109. Retrieved from Tajima, F. (1989). Statistical method for testing the neutral mutation hypothesis by DNA polymorphism. *Genetics*, 123(3), 585–595.

Tsai, C. C., Chiang, Y. C., Huang, S. C., Chen, C. H., & Chou, C. H. (2010). Molecular phylogeny of
Phalaenopsis Blume (Orchidaceae) on the basis of plastid and nuclear DNA. *Plant Systematics and Evolution*, 288(1), 77–98.

Tsai, Chi Chu. Molecular phylogeny and biogeography of phalaenopsis species, Orchid Biotechnology II 1–24 (2011).

Tsai, Chi Chu, Chiang, Y. C., Lin, Y. S., Liu, W. L., & Chou, C. H. (2012). Plastid trnL intron polymorphisms among Phalaenopsis species used for identifying the plastid genome type of Phalaenopsis hybrids. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 142, 84–91.

Tsai, Chi Chu, Shih, H. C., Wang, H. V., Lin, Y. S., Chang, C. H., Chiang, Y. C., & Chou, C. H. (2015). RNA-Seq SSRs of moth orchid and screening for molecular markers across genus Phalaenopsis (Orchidaceae). *PLoS ONE*, 10(11), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0141761

Zahara, M., & Win, C. C. (2019). Morphological and stomatal characteristics of two Indonesian local orchids. *Journal of Tropical Horticulture*, 2(2), 65.

Zhang, S., Yang, Y., Li, J., Qin, J., Zhang, W., Huang, W., & Hu, H. (2018). Physiological diversity of orchids. *Plant Diversity*, 40(4), 196–208.

Zou, L. H., Huang, J. X., Zhang, G. Q., Liu, Z. J., & Zuang, X. Y. (2015). A molecular phylogeny of Aeridinae (Orchidaceae: Epidendroideae) inferred from multiple nuclear and chloroplast regions. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 1-8.