



Somaclonal variations in Date Palm Tissue Culture



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Somaclonal variations

Genetic variations in plants that have been produced by plant tissue culture & can be detected as genetic or phenotypic traits



Mechanism of Somaclonal variations

1- Genetic (Heritable Variations)

- Pre-existing variations in the somatic cells of explant
- Caused by mutations & other DNA changes
- Occur at high frequency

2- Epigenetic (Non-Heritable Variations)

- Variations generated during tissue culture
- Caused by temporary phenotypic changes
- Occur at low frequency



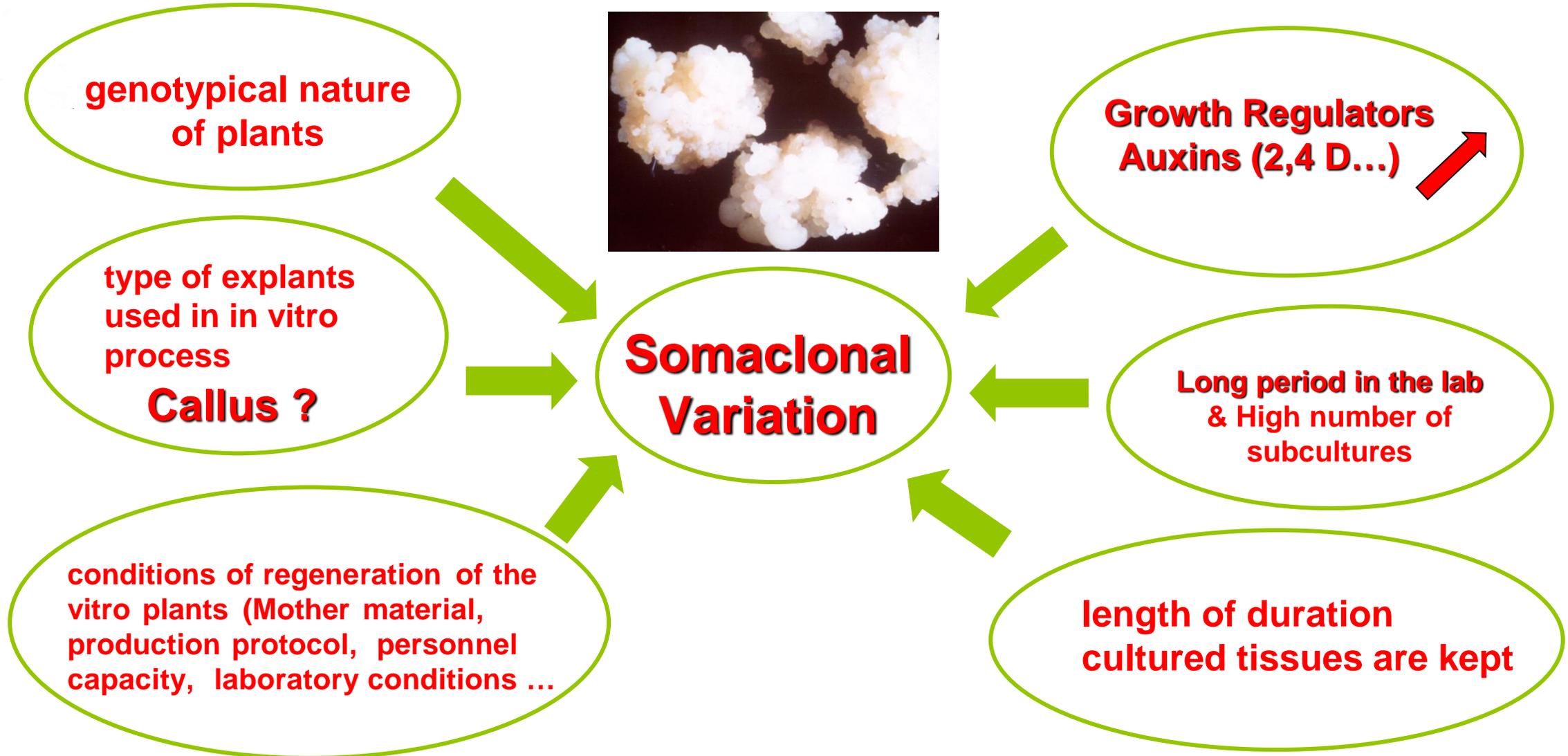
Various types of mutations have been described in somaclonal variants, including **point mutations, gene duplication, chromosomal rearrangements, and chromosome number changes**. Transposable element movement and changes in DNA methylation have also been implicated as possible mechanisms behind some somaclonal variation.

Somaclonal variations in date palm plants can be **permanent** (genetic stable variations) or **temporary** (epigenetic variation).

While the genetic variations in plants are fixed and difficult to be changed, epigenetic variations are unstable and mostly result from physiological changes.

Plants with epigenetic variation normally **recover with time** once the causes of these physiological changes are removed

Several factors may contribute to the occurrence of somaclonal variations in tissue cultured date palm, namely:





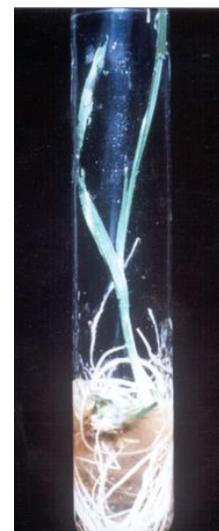
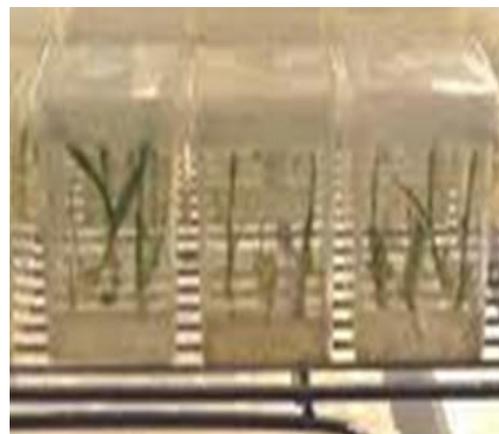
Date Palm Propagation



Propagation Offshoots / in vitro



Conform/True to type



Seed



No Conformity



Tissue Culture Techniques



Offshoot



Immature Inflorescence



Apical Zone

Somatic Embryogenesis

Organogenesis

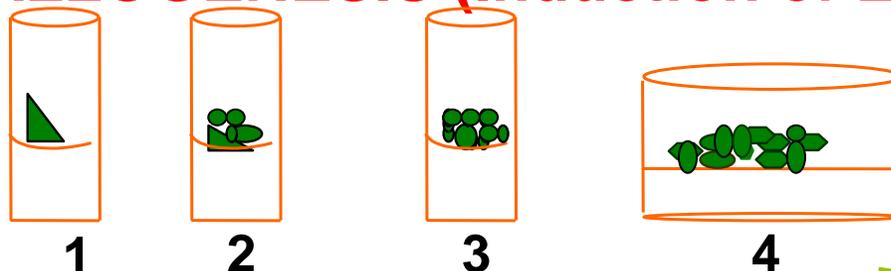




Somatic Embryogenesis



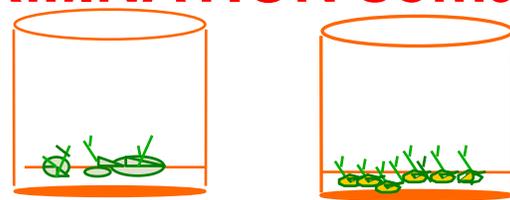
1. CALLOGENESIS (Induction of Embryogenic Callus)



1 2 3 4
4 à 5 Subcultures (6 m)

- ★ Initiation Media : 2,4D + Activated Charcoal
- ★ Period of introduction of explants

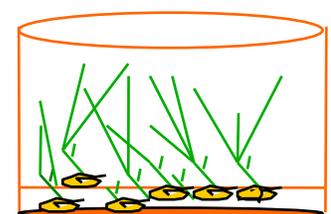
2. GERMINATION somatic Embryos



Subcultures /month
(8 à 10 months)

- ★ Optimisation + Activated Charcoal
- ★ ANA-BAP & IPA

3. PRE-ACCLIMATATION *IN VITRO*



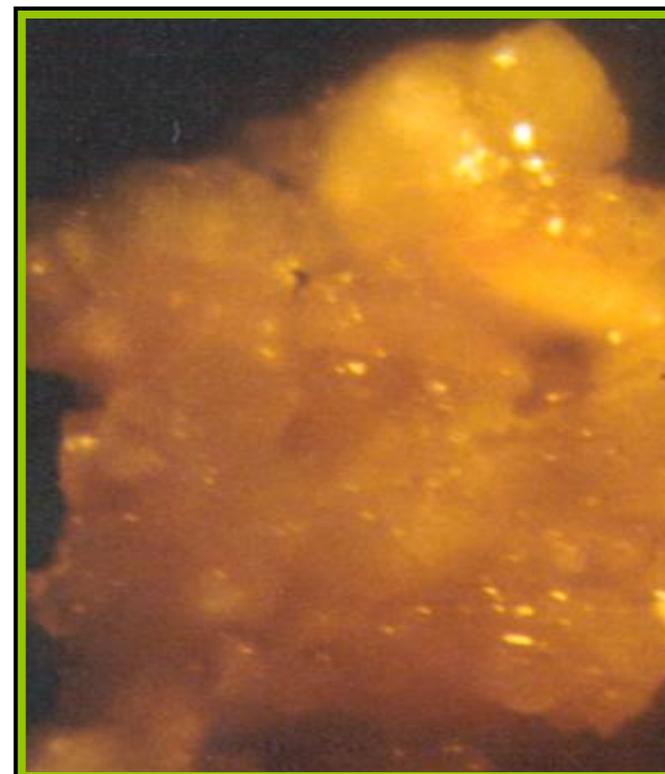
3 months

- ★ Liquid Media + Ch.Activ + IBA
- Increase Rooting

+ - 19 months



Types of callus : Stability of date palm ?

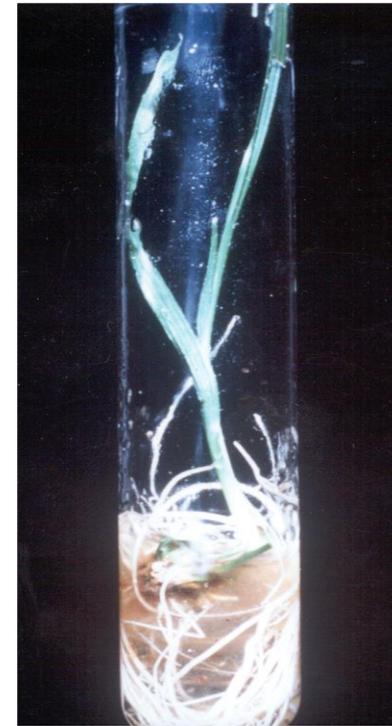




Somatic Embryogenesis (Direct & Indirect)



+ - 19 months





Organogenesis

Offshoot



Apical Zone



Devlpt Axillary buds

12- 8 months



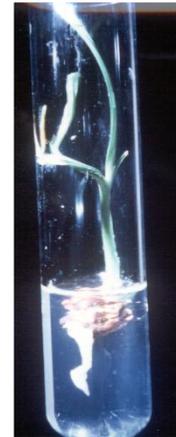
multiplication



12- 14 months



3 months



Rooting phase

Elongation

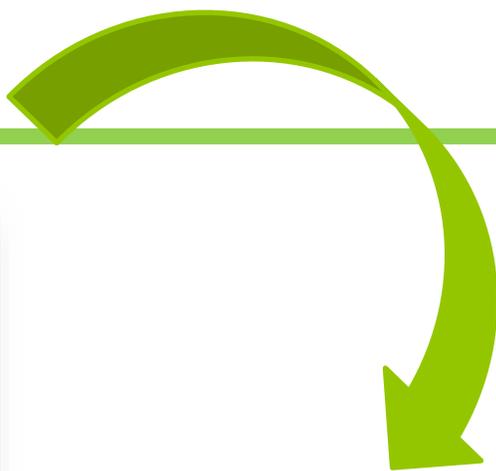
29-30 months





Immature inflorescences







Somatic Embryogenesis





Propagation





Somaclonal variation Study in Namibia

**Realized when I was Chief
Technical Advisor of FAO
Project :**

**Namibia Date Production
Support Programme**





Production of Barhee dates





Export of Barhee dates





**Date palms from 5 tissue culture laboratories
(L1 – L2 – L3 –L4 & L5) were studied**



Results

Barhee :



All Barhee date palms morphologically analysed (1600) are coming from two laboratories (L1 and L2)

Mejhoul :



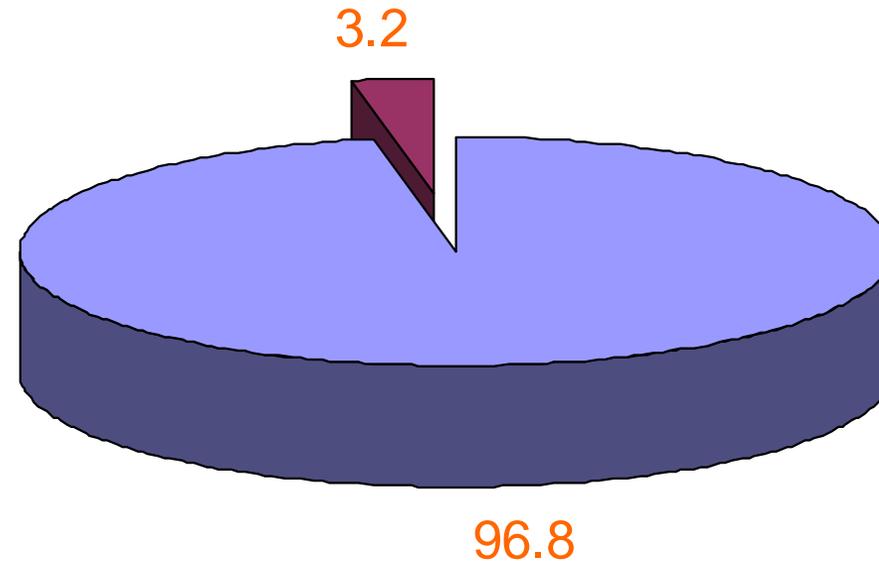
2700 date palms were morphologically analysed palm per palm



1846 Mejhool date palms were morphologically analysed coming from 5 laboratories L1 – L2 – L3 – L4 – L5



% 3.2 Genetic Variation



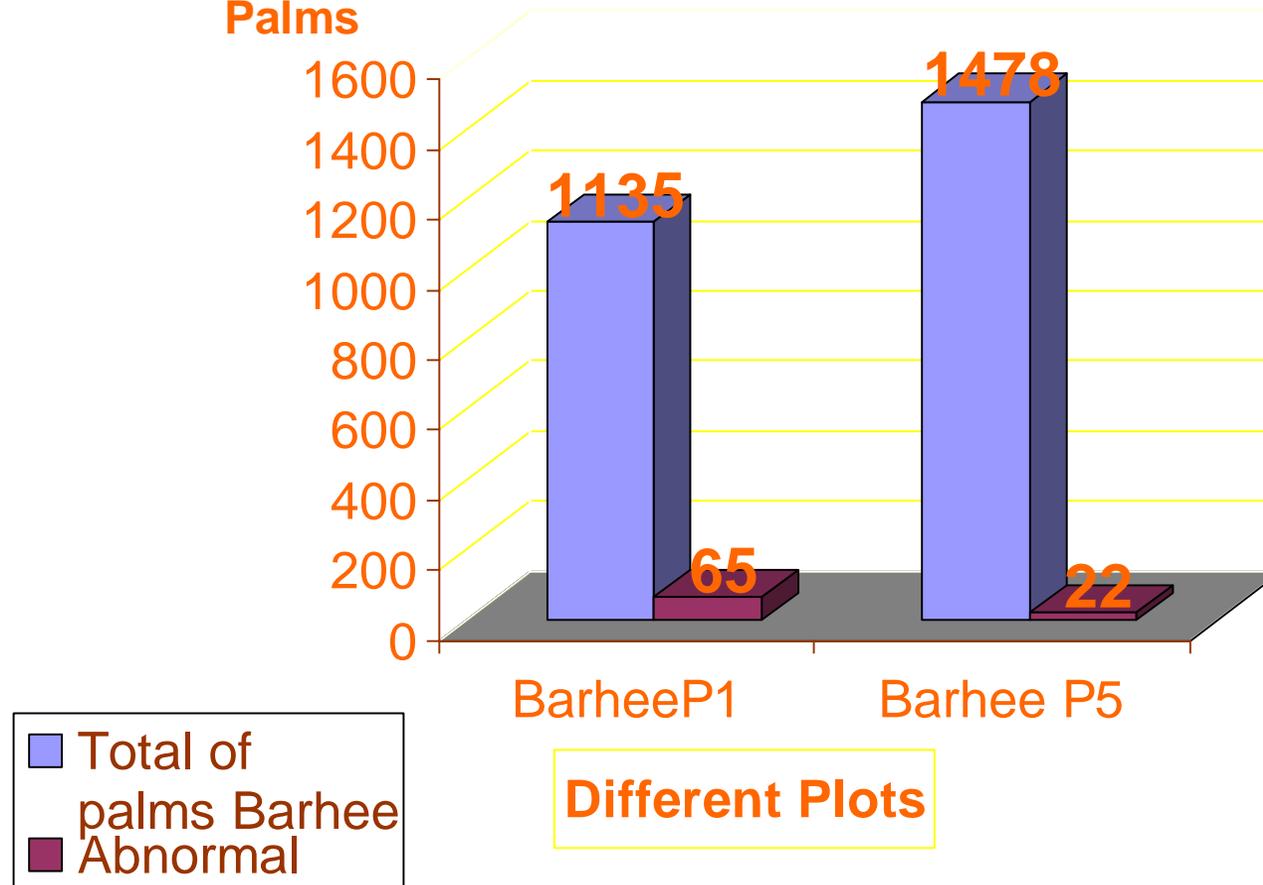
***low variation**

Low Economic Impact



Abnormalities of Barhee Palms analyzed

Total Barhee Palms





Somaclonal variation
“Mejhool”
11,86%

It is to be mentioned that in Mejhool plot there was also a mixture of varieties received as Mejhool.

Results

(Laboratories : L1- L2- L3- L4- L5)



L1 (Embryogenesis) : very low Variation (< 2 %)



L2 (Embryogenesis) : Low Variation (< 3 %)



L3 (Embryogenesis) : Less than 15 %



L4 (Organogenesis) : More than 15 %



L5 (Organogenesis) : Low variation (< 3 %)



In Sudan & during our visits as Scientific committee of khalifa Award Festival, we estimated the somaclonal variation observed in some plantations around Khartoum to more than 20 %, especially in Mejhool plantations





RESULTS

Types of Somaclonal Variation



1. Failure of fruit set (Genetic variation)





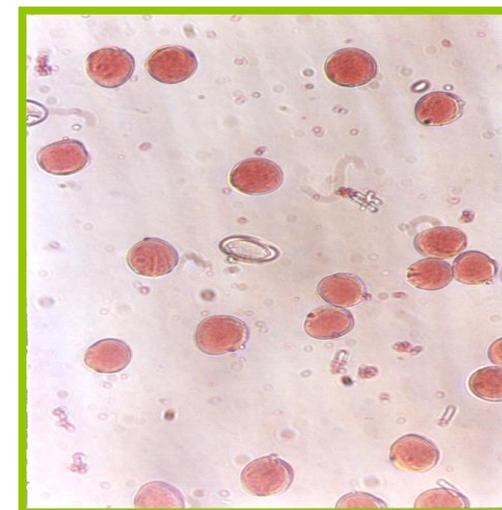
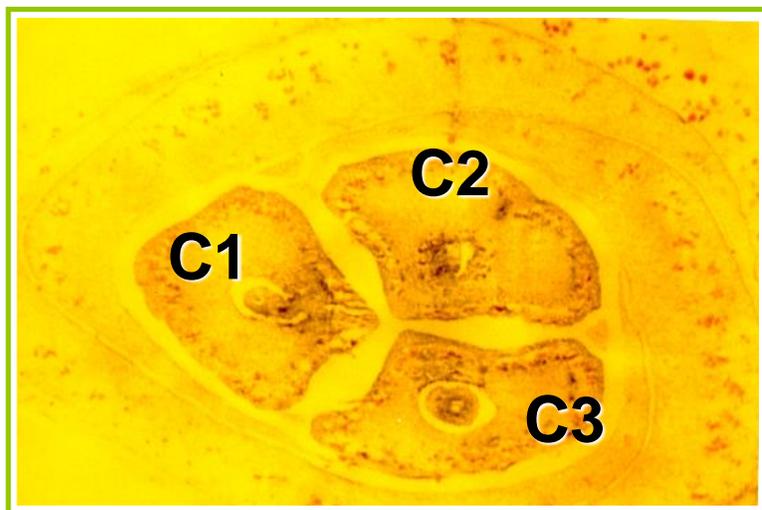
Failure of fruit set

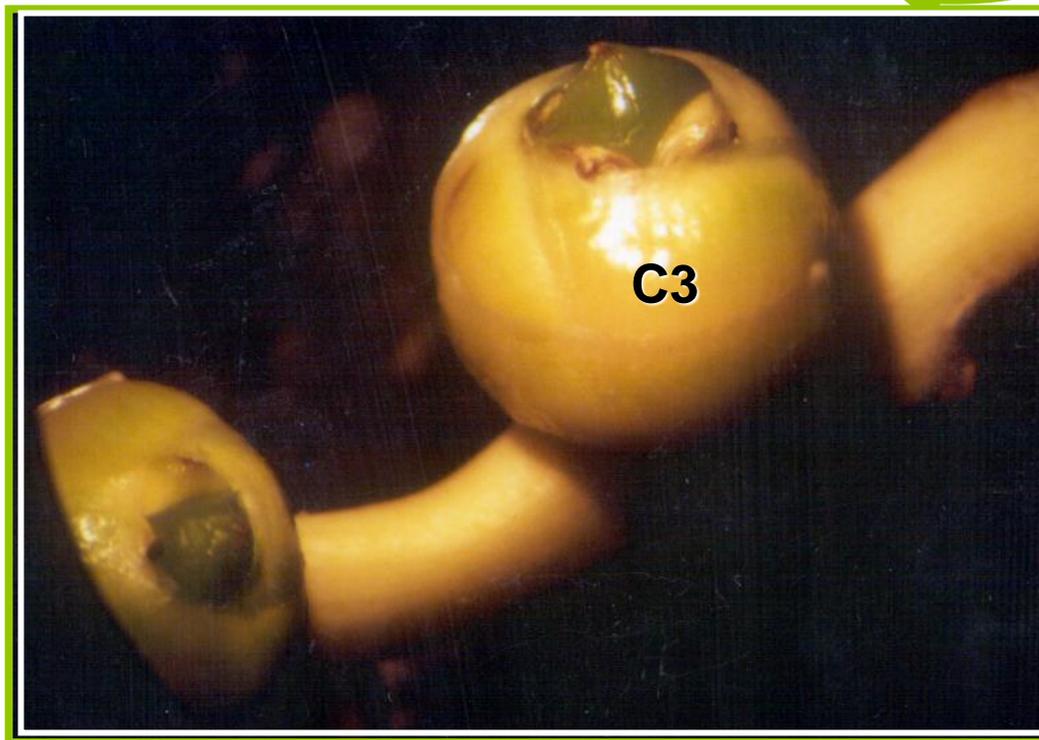
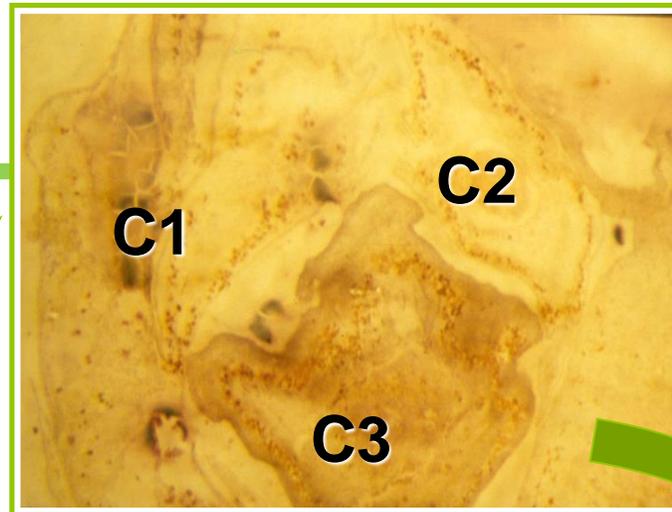
Sish – Parthenocarpic Fruits

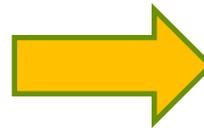
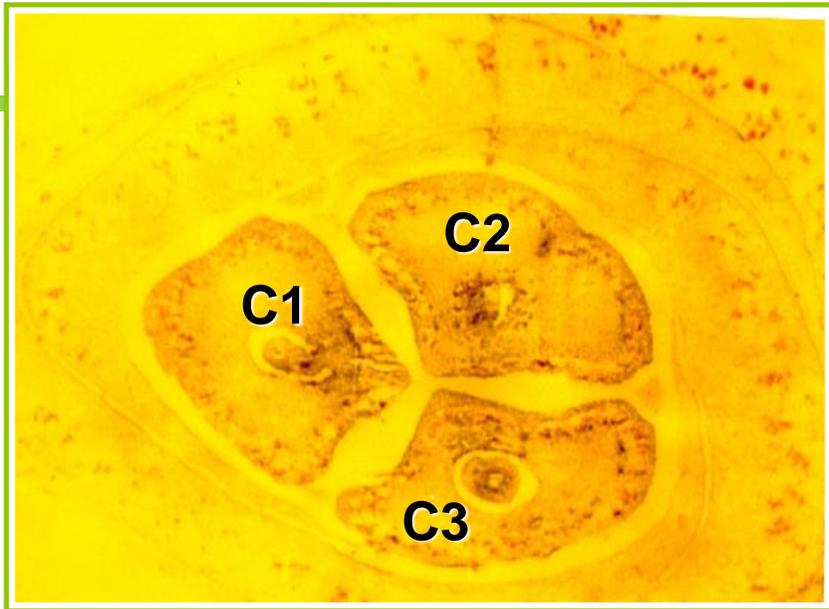


delayed flowering time











1 carpel developed



Good fruits



2 – 3 carpels developed



Parthenocarpic Fruits S1Sh





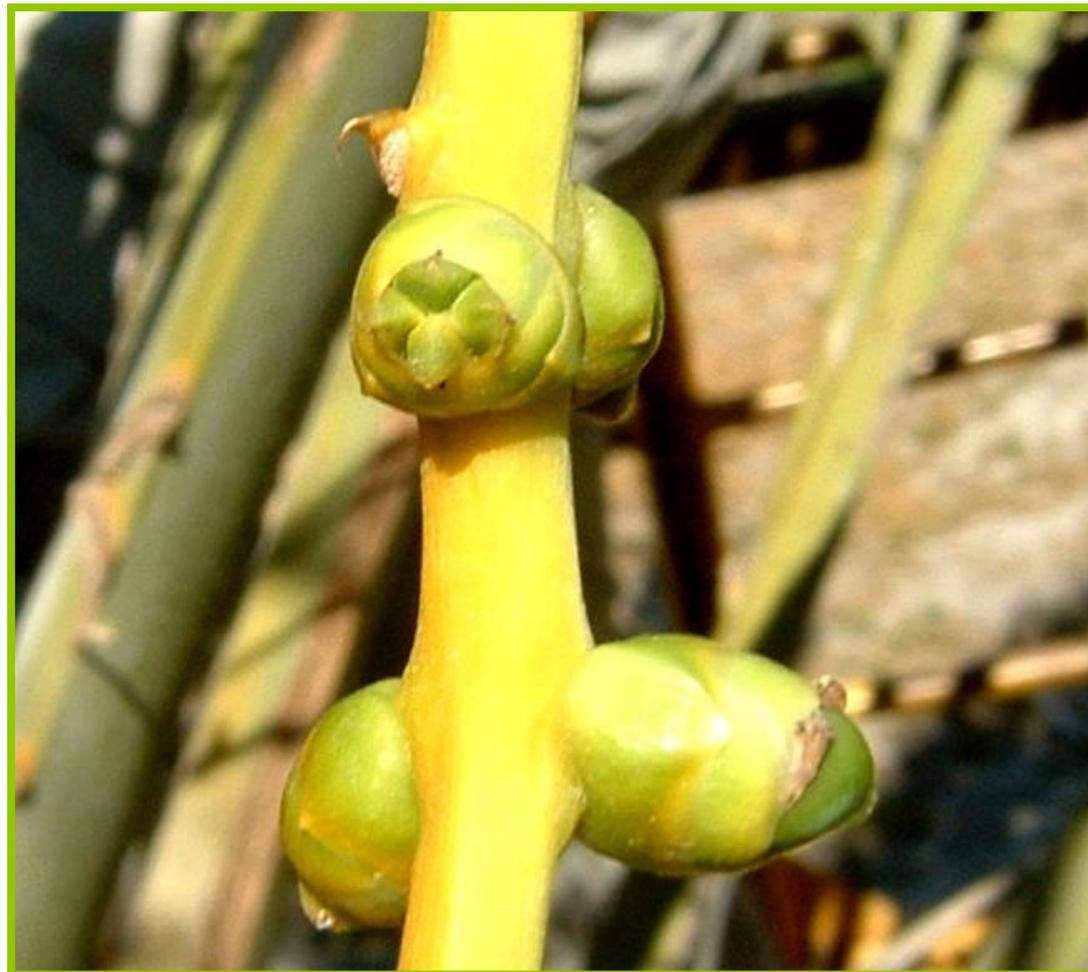
Multiple carpels : 3, 4, 5, 6 Carpels







Multiple carpels





Abnormal growth, size & development of leaves





Low production (Epigenetic)



Abnormal leaves





Abnormal Growth & development of leaves (Genetic variation)



No production





4 - Dwarfism





Dwarfism





Terminal bud bending

Dryness of apical bud





Albinism of leaves



Off-types carrying symptoms similar to "Black Scorch" disease of Medjool cv



high number of offshoots without inflorescence ?





twisted inflorescence





Somaclonal variation occurs because of :

-First / Laboratory & Personnel (Protocol , Errors , Nature of the explant, Lab Conditions), techniques comes in a second level



Most of commercialized date palm vitro-plants are coming from Somatic Embryogenesis, Somaclonal variation was not really explored for Organogenesis





the abnormalities of tissue culture-derived date palms are in general of a small incidence (Most of the case less than 5 % but for some laboratories more than 15%).



With the worldwide increase of potential countries coming into commercial cultivation of date palm, tissue culture is certainly the most appropriate tool to provide these countries with their needs of date palm plants.



It is highly recommended that all enterprises working with this commodity develop a safe tool that grantee a safe product to the end user (Microsatellite technique is one of the best for the moment)



One of the important recommendation of the last workshop in Morocco was to continue the survey approach in order to well assess these abnormalities and also to carry out an international field evaluation !



After 17 years & planting of thousands/Millions of tissue culture date palm we really need to think about an international field evaluation !

References



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Thank you شكراً

