INTRODUCTION

A number of coconut mutants having abnormal endosperm phenotype have been reported under locally different names, such as Makapuno in the Philippines, Maphrao Kathi in Thailand, Dikiripol in Sri Lanka, Thairu Tengai in India, Dua Sap in Vietnam, and Dong Kathi in Cambodia (Novarianto et al., 2014). Kopyor coconut is one of the many exotic coconut types existing in Indonesia (Maskromo et al., 2007; Sudarsono et al., 2013). It has a high economic value in Indonesia since the demands are high whereas the supplies are limited. The price of kopyor coconut in Indonesian markets can be up to 10 times more expensive than the normal coconut (Novarianto and Lolong, 2012; Larekeng et al., 2015). The unique characters of kopyor coconut include an abnormal, soft and fluffy endosperm. The abnormal endosperm texture is like tender coconut even though the nuts are harvested at 10-11 months after pollination (MAP). Moreover, the endosperm is also peeled off from the endocarp (Maskromo et al., 2014). Normal coconut, on the other hand, has a hard endosperm when harvested at 10-11 MAP (Maskromo et al., 2013).

The commercial uses of the kopyor coconut endosperm include: fresh consumption and as additive material for ice cream product (Maskromo et al., 2015).

A single recessive mutant k allele in a K locus probably controls kopyor mutant phenotype in coconut (Sukendah et al., 2009). Based on the phenotype and the genotype of endosperm and zygotic embryo, there are three classes of coconuts: (1) kopyor – mutant homozygous kk nuts, (2) Normal – wild type homozygous KK nuts, and (3) Normal – heterozygous Kk nuts (Sudarsono et al., 2013). The phenotype of a kopyor endosperm is abnormal...
and the genotype is a homozygous kkk; the phenotype of a wild type normal endosperm is hard and the genotype is a homozygous KKK, while the phenotype of normal heterozygous Kk type endosperm is the same as wild type but the endosperm is either heterozygous KKk or Kkk. In nature, the kopyor mutant allele is preserved in the form of normal heterozygous Kk nuts (Sudarsono et al., 2013) and Kopyor nuts can only be generated by fertilization of a k female gamete by a k male. On the other hand, fertilization of a k female gamete by a K male immediately results in coconut having normal endosperm phenotype. Therefore, the genotype of the male gametes (pollens) determine the phenotype of the harvested nuts to either be kopyor or normal types (Sudarsono et al., 2013).

Kopyor coconut plantations have been established in Pati, Central Java; Sumenep and Jember, East Java; Tangerang, Banten, West Java, and Kalianda, South Lampung (Maskromo et al., 2011). The genotypes of kopyor coconuts in those regions were heterozygous Kk. The heterozygous Kk Kopyor were interspersed with the homozygous KKK normal coconuts. Therefore, the Kalianda Tall coconut population usually consisted of a mixture of both the genotypically heterozygous Kk kopyor and the homozygous KK normal coconuts (Sudarsono et al., 2013) and they were surrounded by the normal coconut trees for copra production (Disbun Lampung Selatan, 2011). The Dwarf Kopyor coconut plantation in Pati, Central Java also exists as mixtures of Dwarf, Tall, and Hybrid Kopyor, Normal Dwarf and Tall coconuts, respectively (Dishutbun Pati, 2004). Typical yield of kopyor nuts harvested from Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconut in Kalianda, South Lampung is only 1-2 kopyor nuts out of 7-10 total nuts/bunch. On the other hand, Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconut yield 1-4 kopyor nuts out of 7-15 total nuts/bunch. Based on the Mendel segregation law, the chance of a kopyor nut formation should be about 25% of the total number of harvested nuts (Maskromo, 2007). Xenia may have affected kopyor nut yield in a mixture of Kopyor and normal coconut plantation (Sudarsono et al., 2015).

According to Olfati et al. (2010), xenia is the phenomenon of male parental genotype effects through produced pollen on the development of fruit and seeds from the female parents. Xenia has been evaluated in dates (Faraq et al., 2012), maize (Viorica and Dorina, 2013) and coconut. Xenia in coconut results in increasing the nut size, copra weight and hybrid vigor (Satyabalan, 1995). The formation of kopyor phenotype in coconut is determined by the male parental genotype. Female parent carrying a k allele can only produce kopyor if it is fertilized by male gamete carrying the k allele. If the male gamete carries the K allele, it will yield a normal nut. The formation of kopyor nut requires the fertilization of both the k allele from female and male parents and is determined by the genotype of the pollen donor (xenia).

Pollination of the female flowers of a heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut by pollen originating from a homozygous KK normal male parent is predicted to yield 100% normal nuts (Sukendah et al., 2009; Sudarsono et al., 2015). This indicates that the presence of homozygous KK normal coconuts surrounding the heterozygous Kk kopyor could affect the kopyor nut yield. However, no documented quantitative data have been published on this. The objectives of this research were to (1) evaluate xenia in two types of Kopyor coconuts, such as Kalianda Tall Kopyor and Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconuts, (2) quantify negative effects of homozygous KK normal coconuts on kopyor nut yield of the Kalianda Tall Kopyor, and (3) determine positive effects of homozygous KK normal coconut removal (thinning) on kopyor nut yield of Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconuts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research sites
The field observations were conducted at two research regions, Kalianda, South Lampung and Pati, Central Java, Indonesia, from May 2011 to May 2014. Three Kalianda kopyor Tall coconut plantations at Agom Jaya (GPS position: S 5 39.478 E 105 34.978), Palembapang (GPS position: S 5 43.938 E 105 38.698) and Kecapi (GPS position: S 5 41.803 E 105 38.671) villages, Kalianda and one Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconut plantation at Sambiroto (GPS position: S 6 32.182 E 111 03.354) village, Pati were selected.

Xenia in Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconuts
The evaluated coconut plantations consisted of a mixture of Kalianda Tall heterozygous Kk Kopyor and Kalianda Tall homozygous KK normal coconut provenances. The ages of evaluated coconuts were approximately 20-25 years. Prior to evaluation, existing adult trees in the selected locations were numbered and their positions mapped using GPS. The identity of Kalianda Tall heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconuts in the research sites were determined based on the owner's information and verified by harvesting kopyor nuts from each tree by local kopyor nut harvesters. The ratio of heterozygous Kk Kopyor and homozygous KK normal trees were determined for each research site.

In all locations, number of bunches per plant for each of heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut were recorded for three consecutive years (2011-2013). Three successive bunches were sampled from each heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut every year and the number of total nuts and kopyor nuts...
per bunch were recorded. Kopyor nuts were harvested at 10-11 months after anthesis during the three year periods. Identity of the kopyor phenotype was confirmed by splitting the nuts and observing the abnormal endosperm. Yearly total nut and kopyor nut yield were calculated based on the total number of bunches per plant, average number of total nuts and kopyor nuts per bunch. Since formation of coconut inflorescences was associated with amount of rainfall in the two years prior to harvesting, the amount of rainfalls during the period of 2009-2011 were collected from the local climate station. The quantitative data was statistically analyzed using Minitab Statistical software package version 16.0.

To further investigate effect of ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconuts on kopyor nut yield of the Kalianda Tall Kopyor, two sub-samples with different ratio between KK and Kk (KK: Kk) were drawn from the mix population of Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconuts. The sub-sample, consisted of a small plot approximately 1000 m² and containing a total of 12-18 coconuts, was identified using purposive random sampling approach. Ratio between KK: Kk kopyor coconut in the first sub-sample (Sub-sample 1) was 2: 1, in which six heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts were surrounded by 10 – 12 homozygous KK normal coconuts. In the second sub-sample (Sub-sample 2), the ratio between KK: Kk coconuts was 1: 1, in which 6-7 heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts were surrounded by six homozygous KK normal coconuts. Three replicates were selected from each research site at Kalianda, South Lampung. The number of bunches per tree, the number of total nuts and kopyor nuts per bunch were recorded while the yearly total nut and kopyor nut yield was estimated as previously described.

Molecular Analysis of Xenia in Kalianda Tall coconuts

To proof the homozygous KK normal coconuts did contribute K allele carrying pollen and caused xenia in Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconuts, three homozygous Kk kopyor coconut trees were selected as female parents and their progeny were harvested for further evaluation. The harvested nuts (10 nuts/female parent) were germinated and three seedlings were randomly sampled from each female parent. The genotype identities of the female parents, the progeny arrays, and a number of potential male parents surrounding the selected female parents were determined using SSR and SNAP markers following procedures previously applied to coconuts (Larekeng et al., 2015). Parentage analysis using the genotype of progeny, female parents, and potential male parents was done using CERVUS version 2.0 software (Marshall et al., 1998). Identification of the candidate male parents was done by analyzing genotype of progeny arrays and the respective female parents versus the genotypes of all adult trees surrounding the females. The identity of the potential male parent for any progeny was determined using the results of parentage analysis. Simulation was conducted to determine the threshold level for confidence interval of 80% (relax) and 95% (strict) levels before the final parentage analysis steps. Most likely approach (potential male parent with the highest LOD score) based on the matching genotype of progeny, female parent and potential male parent were used as the basis for assigning certain coconut provenance as the potential male parent or pollen donor of a progeny. The frequency of identified homozygous KK normal or heterozygous Kk kopyor male parents were counted to support the presence of xenia among Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconuts.

Xenia in Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconuts

The evaluated coconut provenances consisted of a mixture of Dwarf, Tall, and Hybrid Kopyor; Dwarf and Tall normal coconuts, respectively. The ages of the evaluated provenances were approximately 15-20 years. Prior to evaluation, all of the existing coconut provenances in the Pati research site were numbered and their position mapped using GPS. The identity of Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts was determined based on owner’s information and verified by harvesting kopyor nuts from each tree by local harvesters. The initial numbers of homozygous KK normal coconuts in the research site was determined in 2011. Three sub-samples, each consisting of a small plot of approximately 625 m² for each sub-sample, were selected using purposive random sampling approach. Each sub-sample contained a mixture of 16-25 heterozygous Kk kopyor and homozygous KK normal coconuts. In 2011, three successive bunches were sampled from each of the heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut in the selected sub-samples and the number of total nuts and kopyor nuts per bunch were recorded. Percentages of kopyor nuts per bunch were calculated based on the ratio of kopyor to the total nuts. The nuts were harvested at 10-11 months after anthesis and identity of the kopyor phenotype was confirmed by splitting the harvested nuts and observing the abnormal endosperm. To investigate the positive effect of the removal of homozygous KK normal coconuts on kopyor nut yield of Pati Kopyor provenances, the homozygous KK normal coconuts were gradually cut down from the research site in 2012 and 2013. In 2014, yield of the sub-sampled plots after removal of homozygous KK normal coconut were recorded again. Three successive bunches were sampled from each of heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut in the selected sub-samples and number of total nuts and kopyor nuts per bunch were recorded. Percentages of kopyor nuts per bunch were calculated as previously described. Yield of heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut after removal of
the homozygous KK normal coconuts (2014 data) were compared to those before removal (2011 data). The data was statistically analyzed using Minitab Statistical software package version 16.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Xenia in Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconuts

Kopyor is an abnormal coconut endosperm phenotype found in various places in Indonesia and it differs to that of Makapuno type mutant found in other countries and to that of normal coconut (Fig. 1a-c). The normal endosperm is controlled by a dominant K allele while the kopyor phenotype is associated with a recessive k mutant allele in the K locus of coconut genomes (Sudarsono et al., 2015; Sukendah et al., 2009). Genotype of the coconuts naturally bearing kopyor nuts are heterozygous Kk (Novarianto et al., 2014).

In a double fertilization model, one male sperm nucleus fertilizes the female gamete and result in a diploid zygote while the second sperm nucleus fuses with two polar nuclei resulting in the triploid endosperm tissues (Steward-Cox et al., 2004). The predicted genotype and phenotype segregation among progeny derived from hybridization between two heterozygous Kk Kopyor or between heterozygous Kk Kopyor and homozygous KK normal parents are presented in Table 1. The expected genotype of a zygotic embryo isolated from kopyor nut should be a homozygous kk and the endosperm be a homozygous kkk (Table 1). Therefore, the expected kopyor nut yield from hybridizations between two heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconuts is 25% of the total harvested nuts, whereas no kopyor nut is expected from hybridization between the heterozygous Kk Kopyor and the homozygous KK normal parents (Table 1).

The GPS maps of the Kalianda Tall coconut provenances at the three research sites in Kalianda, South Lampung...
are presented in Fig. 2. There are 134 heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts interspersed in a total of 282 trees at Agom Jaya (Fig. 2a). The ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk Kopyor at this 2 ha Agom Jaya site is 1:1. At the 1 ha Palembapang research site, there are 69 heterozygous Kk kopyor in a total of 134 trees (Fig. 2b) with the ratio between homozygous KK and heterozygous Kk is 0.9:1. At the 5 ha Kecapi site, there are 116 heterozygous Kk kopyor interspersed in a total of 515 trees (Fig. 2c) with the ratio between homozygous KK and heterozygous Kk is 3.4:1. The annual total nut yield/tree of Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconut during three years of observation (2011-2013) is not significantly different (Fig. 3). The total nut yield at Agom Jaya ranges from 39.2 to 77.8; at Kecapi 36.9 to 75.7; and at Palembapang from 39.3 to 70.0 nuts/tree/year (Fig. 3), whereas the kopyor nut yield at Agom Jaya research site ranges from 5.7 to 10.3; at Kecapi 3.1 to 9.6; and at Palembapang 6.6 to 15.4 nuts/tree/year (Fig. 4). The amount of yearly rainfalls two years before harvesting at Kalianda (Figs. 3 and 4) were 160.3 in 2009, 205.0 in 2010, and 119.7 mm/year in 2011. The total nuts and kopyor nut yield is probably associated with the amount of rainfalls during the two years prior to harvesting of the nuts. The calculated percentages of kopyor nut yield in all three locations ranges from 8.5% to 22.2% and they are less than the expected value of 25%. The low percentages of kopyor nut yield may be because of the negative effects of xenia since the presence of more homozygous KK normal coconuts result in more contribution of K allele carrying pollen, forming more nuts with either homozygous KK or heterozygous Kk zygotic embryos, both having a normal endosperm phenotype (Table 1). The examples of endosperm phenotype segregation (normal versus kopyor endosperm) from a single bunch of Kalianda Tall heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut is presented in Fig. 1d.

To further investigate negative effect of xenia on kopyor nut yield, two sub-samples with different ratios of homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts (Fig. 2) were drawn from the three research sites. The average number of harvested nuts/bunch is not significantly different between the sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2, whereas the number of total nuts/tree/year in sub-sample 2 is significantly higher than that of sub-sample 1 in Kecapi and Agom Jaya (Table 2). Both average number of kopyor nuts/bunch and kopyor nuts/tree/year in sub-sample 2 are significantly higher than those of sub-sample 1 in all three locations (Table 2). In all three locations, the percentage of kopyor nuts/bunch is also slightly higher in the sub-sample 2 than that of sub-sample 1 (Fig. 5). In both sub-sample 1 and 2, however, the percentage of kopyor nuts/bunch is less than the expected, which base on single locus Mendelian segregation is 25%. The percentage

---

**Fig 2.** Maps of the coconut provenances of Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconut populations in three research sites: (a) Agom Jaya, (b) Palembapang, and (c) Kecapi, South Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia. Small plots indicate the evaluated sub-samples. Sub-sample 1: the ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut provenances is 2:1. Sub-sample 2: the ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut provenances is 1:1.

---

**Fig 3.** Association between amount of annual rainfal and total nut yield/tree/year at three locations: Top: Agom Jaya, Middle: Kecapi, and Bottom: Palembapang, South Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia. Annual rainfal was recorded at I: 2009, II: 2010, and III: 2011 (two years before yield observation) whereas numbers of total nuts/tree/year were recorded at I: 2011, II: 2012, and II: 2013. For each location, numbers followed by the same letter indicated not significantly different based on T-test at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.
of kopyor nut/bunch in sub-sample 1 ranging from 9.1% to 10.8% and in sub-sample 2 from 12.5% to 17.1% (Fig. 5).

Molecular Analysis of Xenia in Kalianda Tall coconuts
Pollen contribution from homozygous KK normal coconuts caused xenia in Kalianda Tall Kopyor coconuts. To evaluate the presence of pollen contribution from normal coconuts, three homozygous Kk kopyor coconuts were selected as female parents and their progeny were evaluated. The identity of the male parents contributing pollen in each of the progeny was assigned based on parentage analysis. Results of the analysis indicate a fraction of progeny harvested from the three female heterozygous Kk parents are the results of hybridization with homozygous KK normal coconut male parents. The frequency of pollen contributed by the homozygous KK normal male parents to the heterozygous Kk kopyor female parents is presented in Table 3. The identified male homozygous KK normal coconuts contribute up to two pollen, causing formation of normal nuts from heterozygous Kk female parent no. 149, 156, and 163 (Table 3). Representative positions of the heterozygous Kk female parent no. 156 and the male parent of either heterozygous Kk or homozygous KK donating pollen in the evaluated progeny are presented in Fig. 6. Results of molecular analysis in the mix population of Kalianda Tall coconut demonstrate pollen contribution from homozygous KK normal male parent to the heterozygous Kk females in the harvested coconuts. Since pollination by the K allele carrying pollen result in formation of normal nut, the presence of the homozygous KK normal coconuts would reduce the chance for kopyor nut yield from heterozygous Kk female parents.

Xenia in Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconuts
The majority of Dwarf Kopyor coconuts exist in Pati, Central Java, Indonesia. The Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconut plantation with more than 150 coconut provenances in one area has been identified and used in this experiment. Mapping of coconut provenances at Sambiroto village, Tayu district, Pati, Central Java indicated the presence of a mix cropping among homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut provenances (Fig. 7). Total number of coconut provenances prior to removal of the homozygous KK were 158 trees, consisting of 40 homozygous KK normal and 118 heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts (Fig. 7a) and the ratio between KK: Kk was 1:2.95. The homozygous KK normal coconuts were selectively cut down in 2012 and 2013, leaving only 19 trees (Fig. 7b) and the ratio between KK: Kk changed into 1:6.21.

Table 2: Differences in average number of total nuts (NTN) and Kopyor nuts (NKN) per bunch, percentage of Kopyor nuts (% KN) per bunch, number of total nuts and Kopyor nuts between two sub-sample plots of Kalianda Tall heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts at three locations. Data were the average of three years of observation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research sites</th>
<th>Sub-sample</th>
<th>NTN/bunch (nuts)</th>
<th>KKN/bunch (nuts)</th>
<th>% KN/bunch</th>
<th>NTN/tree/year (nuts)</th>
<th>NKN/tree/year (nuts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kecapi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.97a</td>
<td>0.52b</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>47.53b</td>
<td>4.87b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.54a</td>
<td>0.67a</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>58.73a</td>
<td>7.09a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agom Jaya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.06a</td>
<td>0.54b</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>65.80a</td>
<td>5.94b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.51a</td>
<td>0.89a</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>70.70a</td>
<td>9.59a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palembapang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.04b</td>
<td>0.57b</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>53.39b</td>
<td>6.22b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.82a</td>
<td>1.00a</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>64.22a</td>
<td>11.27a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For each location and observation variable, sub-samples with the same letter are not significantly different based on T-tests at $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Sub-sample 1: sub-population with 2:1 ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut trees. Sub-sample 2: sub-population with the 1:1 ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut trees.
Before cutting down (thinning) of homozygous KK normal trees (KK: Kk ratio = 1:2.95), the average number of kopyor nut yield is 15.36 (ranging from 10.24 to 19.10) nuts per tree per year and the average percentage of kopyor nuts per bunch was 28.5% (ranging from 24.2% to 31.8%). After removal of the homozygous KK normal coconuts (KK: Kk ratio = 1:6.21), the average number of kopyor nut yield is higher than before removal. The average kopyor nut yield after removal of homozygous KK normal coconut is 17.46 (ranging from 14.74 to 21.04) nuts per tree per year whereas the average percentage of kopyor nut per bunch was 35.2% (ranging from 34.5% to 36.5%) (Fig. 8). The example of endosperm phenotype segregation (normal versus kopyor endosperm) from a single bunch of Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut is presented in Fig. 1e. Thus, negative effects of the homozygous KK normal coconut trees on kopyor nut yield are also observed in Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts. When the homozygous KK normal coconuts were cut down from the mix coconut plantation, the kopyor nut yield increased. Removal of homozygous KK normal coconuts reduces probability of normal pollen carrying the K allele to pollinate the female flower of the heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut, which in turn increases possibility of getting kopyor nuts from the female parents.

### Table 3: Frequency of homozygous KK normal male parent pollen contributions to heterozygous Kk kopyor female parent causing kopyor nut yield reduction because of xenia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female parent identity</th>
<th>No. Harvested nuts per bunch</th>
<th>Number identified genotype of pollen donors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heterozygous Kk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterozygous Kk#149</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterozygous Kk#156</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterozygous Kk#163</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 5. Differences in percentage of Kopyor nut per bunch between two sub-samples of Kalianda Tall heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut at three locations (Kecapi, Agom Jaya, and Palembapang). Data are the average of three years of observation. Sub-sample 1: the ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconuts is 2:1. Sub-sample 2: the ratio between homozygous KK normal and heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut is 1:1. For each location, numbers followed by the same letter indicated not significantly different based on T-test at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

Fig 6. Three assigned male parents (no. 118, 192, and 232), inferred from parentage analysis, are donating pollen to female parent no. 156. Symbols represent position of: (▲) Tall kopyor female parent no. 156, (■) Heterozygous Kk Kopyor male parents (no. 192 and 232), and (□) Homozygous KK normal male parent (no. 118).

Fig 7. Maps of the coconut provenances at Tayu, Pali, Central Java, Indonesia. Small plots indicate the evaluated sub-population samples (SP-1, SP-2, and SP-3). (a) Coconut provenances before - and (b) after the cutting down (thinning) of homozygous KK normal coconuts as the source of pollen contaminants.

Fig 8. Differences in percentage of Kopyor nut per bunch in Pati Dwarf kopyor coconut at Tayu, Pali, Central Java before and after the cutting down (thinning) of homozygous KK normal coconut trees as the source of pollen contaminant in the location. SP-1, SP-2, and SP-3: sub-population sample 1,2 and 3, respectively. For each SP, numbers followed by the same letter indicated not significantly different based on T-test at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.
Pollination by pollen carrying the K allele abolishes kopyor nut formation (Table 1).

Three Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts were officially released as local kopyor coconut varieties in 2010. The reported potential kopyor nut yields of these varieties were 25-39% (Maskromo et al., 2013). Higher kopyor nut yield have also been reported in other studies (Novariantio and Lolong, 2012). In the Novariantio and Lolong (2012) study, open pollination among mix plantation of Pati Dwarf coconuts yielded only 16% of Kopyor nuts per bunch. Hand pollination of Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconut using self pollen yielded 30% kopyor nuts per bunch. On the other hand, natural self pollination from isolated bunches with self-pollens generated Kopyor nuts up to 46% per bunch (Novariantio and Lolong, 2012). Cutting down 50% of the existing homozygous KK normal coconut provenances among Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk Kopyor population would result in increased kopyor nut yield. This increased in Kopyor nut yield may have been associated with the decrease of xenia effect due to less number of homozygous KK normal coconuts. It should be noted that kopyor nut yield may also be affected by genetics and other environmental factors. Such factors were not included in this study.

Xenia to Increase Kopyor Nut Yield in coconuts

Xenia because of the presence of homozygous KK normal coconut provenances among heterozygous Kk Kopyor reduces kopyor nut yield. However, if homozygous KK normal is replaced with homozygous kk Kopyor coconuts in the field, negative xenia effects on kopyor nut yield could probably be reversed. Mix coconut plantation consisting of heterozygous Kk and homozygous kk kopyor coconut provenances results in increased kopyor nut yield because the homozygous kk kopyor coconut could become pollen contributors donating the k allele. If the k allele carrying pollen fertilize female flowers of the heterozygous Kk kopyor, it would yield 50% kopyor and 50% normal nuts (Table 1). Currently, the homozygous kk kopyor coconut seedlings have been developed through zygotic embryo rescue (Sukendah et al., 2006; Mashud, 2013; Sudarsono et al., 2015). Zygotic embryos with a homozygous kk genotype are isolated from kopyor nuts and germinated under in vitro conditions (Sukendah et al., 2008; Mashud, 2013; Sudarsono et al., 2015). Once germinated, the resulting homozygous kk seedlings could be planted in the field (Sukendah et al., 2008) and under isolated environment it could yield 100% Kopyor nuts per bunch (Novariantio et al., 2014). Although available, the price of homozygous kk kopyor coconut seedlings is either US $50,00 for Tall Kopyor or US $100,0 for Dwarf Kopyor coconuts (Maskromo et al., 2015), which is too expensive to farmers. We are proposing to plant a few homozygous kk kopyor among either Tall or Dwarf heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconuts. The homozygous kk kopyor could become pollen donors to the heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts and increase the expected kopyor yield from the heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts up to 50%. The other 50% of the yield are normal nuts having heterozygous Kk zygotic embryos. Therefore, planting such kopyor homozygous kk coconut provenances among the heterozygous Kk kopyor would probably result in a positive effect of xenia because of the k allele contribution from pollen donors increases the expected kopyor nut yield from 25% to 50%. This approach was more reasonable to kopyor farmers because to plant 3 to 5 kopyor homozygous kk coconut seedlings as pollen donors among the 30-50 existing kopyor heterozygous Kk provenances would not require a large amount of investment. Such approach has been the subject of evaluation in the Hi-LINK Kopyor Coconut Project (Sudarsono et al., 2013).

CONCLUSIONS

Xenia in kopyor coconut mutants occurs because of the presence of either the Tall or Dwarf homozygous KK normal among the heterozygous Kk kopyor coconuts. Such xenia negatively affect kopyor nut yield of both Kalianda Tall and Pati Dwarf heterozygous Kk Kopyor coconuts. The smaller the ratio of KK: Kk in both Kalianda Tall or Pati Dwarf Kopyor coconuts, the lower the negative effects of xenia on kopyor nut yield. It was suggested to plant homozygous kk kopyor of the respective varieties as pollen donor among heterozygous Kk kopyor coconut provenances as a counter strategy to increase kopyor nut production at the farmer’s level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was partially supported by DGHE, MoEC, Republic of Indonesia through “HI-LINK Kopyor Coconut Project – 2012-2014” entitled “Increasing Kopyor Fruit Yield with the Help of Honey Bee Pollinators and Production of Kopyor true-to-type Seedlings through Control Pollination” coordinated by Sudarsono. This research is used by Ismail Maskromo to write part of his PhD dissertation. The authors acknowledge the assistance of Disbun Lampung Selatan and Dishubun Pati and also appreciate for the help of Siswanto and Agus Susetyo Purwono for field activities.

Authors contributions

Ismail Maskromo has participated in the field experiments and data collection about the xenia effects in Kopyor coconut and contributed to the writing of the manuscript.
Ismail, et al.: Xenia Effect in Kopyor Coconut Yield

Siti Halimah Larekeng has participated in the laboratory experiment and data collection about the molecular analysis of xenia in Kopyor coconut.

Hengky Novarianto has participated in the field experiments and data collection about the xenia effects in Kopyor coconut.

Sudarsono Sudarsono has been the project principal investigator and the corresponding author - designed the research plan, organized the study, participated in field and laboratory data collection, conducted the data analysis and contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

REFERENCES


