Morphological and molecular identification of *Fusarium* spp. isolated from maize kernels in Java and Lombok, Indonesia

ANI WIDIASTUTI1,2*, MONICA LUCKY KARLINA1, KURNIA RITMA DHANTI2, YUFITA DWI CHINTA3, TRI JOKO1, SURYANTI1, ARIF WIBOWO1

1 Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Jl. Flora No 1. Bulaksumur, Sleman 55281, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Tel./fax.: +62-274-523926, *email: aniwidiastuti@ugm.ac.id

2 Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto. Jl. Raya Dukuhwaluh, Kembaran, Banyumas 53182, Central Java, Indonesia

3 Biosphere Science Division, Agro-ecosystem course, Graduate School of Environmental Science, Hokkaido University, North 10 West 5, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0810, Japan


Abstract. Widiastuti A, Karlina ML, Dhanti KR, Chinta YD, Joko T, Suryanti, Wibowo A. 2020. Morphological and molecular identification of *Fusarium* spp. isolated from maize kernels in Java and Lombok, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 21: 2741-2750. Fungal contamination of maize is a serious problem in Indonesia. *Fusarium* spp. infect maize in the field will be continuing to contaminate in the post-harvest period even though disease symptoms are not always emerged. Some *Fusarium* spp., produced mycotoxins which are harmful to human and animal health. Aims of this research were to reveal the presence of *Fusarium* spp. from both symptomatic and asymptomatic maize, and to identify them based on morphological characteristics and molecular analysis. Samples of maize were collected from maize cultivation areas in East Java (EJ), Central Java (CJ), West Java (WJ), Yogyakarta Special Province (DIY) and Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. *Fusarium* spp. were isolated in a single spore method and cultured in potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium for morphological identification of macro-and microconidia. Molecular identification was conducted by PCR assay using species-specific primers. Furthermore, unidentified species were analyzed by DNA sequence. This research found four species of mycotoxigenic *Fusarium* isolated from maize based on molecular identification, which were *Fusarium verticillioides* (15 isolates), *F. proliferatum* (6 isolates), *F. graminearum* (1 isolate) and *F. asiaticum* (1 isolate). This research showed a novel report of *F. asiaticum* infection on maize kernel in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Fusarium asiaticum*, *F. graminearum*, *F. proliferatum*, *F. verticillioides*, identification, maize, mycotoxin

INTRODUCTION

Maize (*Zea mays*) is one of the most prominent crops used as human food directly and cattle and birds food source indirectly (Mostafa and Kazem 2011). In Latin-American and Africa, maize rank first, whether in Asia, it ranks third after rice and wheat (Mejia 2003), and it is the second important crop after rice in Indonesia. Maize is largely planted in several areas of Indonesia, including East Java, Central Java, Lampung, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sumatera, South Sulawesi (Swastika et al. 2004).

Grain losses contribute to food insecurity and low farm incomes in the world (Komen et al. 2008). High relative humidity and grain water content during storage provide higher opportunity for infection of toxin producing fungi such as *Fusarium* spp on maize. *F. verticillioides* is reported to be one important pathogen on maize in Indonesia, both in field and storage (Pakki 2016). *Fusarium* species rapidly colonize the maize residues in soil and being established in maize seeds and grains. *F. proliferatum* and *F. verticillioides* species will remain in the residues of maize which are probably the main source of infection. Prevalence of infection by toxin producer fungi species play a prominent role in the existence of mycotoxic contaminations (Mostafa and Kazem 2011).

The genus *Fusarium* comprises more than 80 species of fungi, which can parasite plants, vertebrates, insects, humans, or even other fungi (Ivic et al. 2009). It is the most diverse group and harmful pathogen in food and feed grains, including maize. *Fusarium* species produce long, multicellular, canoe-shaped or banana-shaped macroconidia. These large asexual conidia are the defining morphological characteristic of the genus. Many species will also produce small, generally single-celled microconidia that range in shape from fusiform to oval to spherical. Additionally, some species produce thick-walled resistant chlamydospores important for long-term survival (Glenn 2007). In general, most of *Fusarium* spp. have a strong saprophytic ability and can develop on dead organic matter (Ivic et al. 2009).

In addition, species of *Fusarium* spp. can produce a wide range of secondary metabolites, many of which are a potential health hazards for humans and animals (Ivic et al. 2009). Several mycotoxins produced by *Fusarium* spp. are diacetoxy cercirenol, deoxyxynivalenol, nivalenol, T-2 toxin, zearalenone, fumonisins, fusarin C, beauvericin, moniliformin, and fusaproliferin. These toxics disrupt the growth and development of animals and cause cancer in humans (Glenn 2007). The presence of those mycotoxins depends on strains of fungi, location and climate, breeding technique, plant susceptibility, and storage condition
(Akadri 2012). For instance, Deoxynivalenol (DON) is one of the most common mycotoxins found in grains, including maize. It causes nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; at lower doses, pigs and other farm animals exhibit weight loss and food refusal (Bennett and Klinch 2003).

In terms to understand the interaction between species *Fusarium* spp. and maize in the post-harvest period, identification of *Fusarium* spp. based on the morphology of culture is an essential fact. Moreover, sensitive and specific molecular analysis, such as species-specific polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay, can enhance the identification data (Jurado et al. 2005). Therefore, basic research was conducted to identify *Fusarium* spp. from maize kernels both symptomatic and unsymptomatic to understand the fungal contamination in maize.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Samples collection**

Samples of maize were collected from fields and some are from storages. Samples collected from fields were from East Java Province (Nganjuk, Kediri), Central Java Province (Klaten, Purbalingga, Temanggung), West Java Province (Bandung, Bogor), Yogyakarta Special Province (Sleman), and from West Nusa Tenggara (Sumbawa, Lombok) (Province) and from East Java Province (Wonosobo, Wonosobo), Central Java Province (Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta), and Bantul (Yogyakarta Special Province) (Figure 1). Each sample consists of 500 grams of kernels.

**Single spore isolation of *Fusarium* spp.**

Isolation of *Fusarium* spp. was conducted in potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium. Thirty kernels of maize were sterilized in 1% of sodium hypochlorite solution for 1 minute, washed twice with sterile water, and then dried in a laminar flow cabinet. Clean kernels were placed in PDA medium, 10 kernels per petri dish and incubated at 28°C of temperature for 7 days in dark condition. *Fusarium* fungi from kernels were sub-cultured in new PDA medium. The collected *Fusarium* were isolated by single spore method described by Alvindia et al. 2001. Spore suspension was streaked in water agar 2% medium and incubated during 12-18 h. After that, the single germinated-spore was taken and cultured in PDA medium.

**Morphological identification of *Fusarium* spp.**

*Fusarium* spp. was grown in PDA for identifying morphological colonies, pigmentation, size of macroconidia and microconidia. Identification was made according to Leslie and Summerell (2006).

**Molecular identification**

Isolates of *Fusarium* spp. were prepared in potato dextrose broth (PDB) medium by shaking in a low speed rotary shaker for 7 days at room temperature. Mycelia were collected, and then the DNA was extracted using DNA extraction kit (Nucleospin Plant II, Macherey-Nagel, Germany) as a procedure. DNA was amplified using PCR by species-specific primers as following in table 1. The PCR was done in 20 µl reaction volume containing 2.6 µl of distilled water (DW), 10 µl of 2×buffer, 4 µl of dNTPs, 1 µl of 5 µM each primer, 0.4 µl of the enzyme, and 1 µl of each DNA extract. PCR was done by a thermal cycler (MyCycler, Bio-Rad Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Australia). Electrophoresis of PCR product is conducted in 0.8% agarose (Agarose H14 Takara, Takara, Japan) on buffer TBE with 100 V of voltage (Mupid-2Plus, Advance, Japan). Unidentified species of *Fusarium* spp. were sent to a sequencer company for the sequencing analysis. The results were analyzed using sequencing analysis program: Mega5, Bioedit and Genetyx.

![Figure 1. Map of maize samples collection in Java and Lombok Islands, Indonesia. 1. West Java Province (WJ); 2. Central Java Province (CJ); 3. East Java Province (EJ); 4. Yogyakarta Special Province (DIY); 5. West Nusa Tenggara Province (L); ● Location of samples collection](image-url)
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was a basic research to collect and identify *Fusarium* spp. infecting maize kernels from some centers of maize production in Java. To study the species name of collected *Fusarium*, molecular analysis instead of morphological observation was needed because their morphological characters varied widely. In this research, morphological observation is used to confirm the molecular identification. The molecular identification was conducted based on universal primer mitochondrial small ribosomal subunit (MiSSu) with DNA target was 690 bp and all isolates showed the DNA bands (Aoki 2009).

*Fusarium* spp. have very wide range in size of their conidia, therefore difficult to find the species based on their morphological characters. Data of macro-and microconidia size were shown in Table 2. Only isolates M1 and W3 have similar characteristic that they did not produce microconidia and possess strong red pigment. One species of pathogenic *Fusarium* on maize that do not produce microconidia is *F. graminearum* (Leslie and Summerell 2006). Based on characteristic morphology and red pigment production, they referred to the mentioned species however molecular analysis is needed to confirm. *F. graminearum* complex is a group of *Fusarium* spp. that contains of several related species, such as *F. graminearum*, *F. culmorum*, *F. cerealis*, *F. vorosii*, and *F. asiaticum* (Aoki 2009).

Based on identification of their species-specific primers, the collected *Fusarium* spp. are identified as shown in Table 3: *F. verticillioides* were collected from Bantul [DIY], Purbalingga [CJ], Wonosobo [CJ], Klaten [CJ], Temanggung [CJ], Kediri [EJ], Nganjuk [EJ], Malang [EJ], Gerung [L], Bandung [WJ], Bogor [WJ]. *F. proliferatum* were collected from Bantul [DIY], Kediri [EJ] and Purbalingga [CJ]. *F. graminearum* was isolated from Wonosobo [CJ]. Two isolates of *F. verticillioides* and *F. proliferatum* which grew together in media and two isolates from Sleman [DIY] need further identification.

Molecular data and morphological characters based on their species are elaborated below.

### *Fusarium verticillioides*

Fifteen isolates of *F. verticillioides* were isolated from maize kernels and identified using specific primers and morphological characters observation as below (Figure 2). They were mainly found from unsymptomatic maize kernels that did not produce *F. graminearum* however molecular analysis is needed to confirm. The fungal status becomes significant because genes related to fumonisin, deoxynivalenol and zearalenon were detected in those *F. verticillioides* (Dhanti et al. 2017).
Fusarium verticillioides showed pigment variation in PDA medium, dominantly in plum and violet. Mycelia are white and have flat growth (Figure 3). Microscopic observation showed that their isolates have conidiogenous cell in monophialid and often in long chains (Figure 4) as written in Leslie and Summerell (2006).

DNA extraction of TG2 isolate did not show any band in species-specific primers analysis. However, based on phylogenetic tree analysis, this isolate showed closely relate to F. verticillioides using Histone H3 gene (Aoki 2009), with homology 99.557% (Figure 5 and Tab. 4). After confirmed with some DNA dilution using F. verticillioides-specific primer, slight band appeared. It possibly due to the amount of DNA quantity or quality that need to be improved.

**Table 4.** Homology data of TG2 isolate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolate ID</th>
<th>Homology species</th>
<th>Homology value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TG2</td>
<td>F. nygamai FRCM-7492</td>
<td>95.344%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. pseudocircinatum NRRL 53570</td>
<td>94.235%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. ramigenum NRRL 25208</td>
<td>94.457%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. verticillioides FRC M-3125</td>
<td>99.557%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2.** Colony color, size and septa’s number of macroconidia and microconidia from collected Fusarium spp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolate ID</th>
<th>Origin (Province)</th>
<th>Macroconidia* (septa)</th>
<th>Microconidia* (septa)</th>
<th>Colony color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Malang (EJ)</td>
<td>34.7 × 3.6 µm ~ (3-8)</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bk</td>
<td>Bantul (DIY)</td>
<td>11.82 × 2.95 µm~ (2-4)</td>
<td>4.27 × 2.03 µm~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na</td>
<td>Nganjuk (EJ)</td>
<td>11.41 × 2.57 µm~ (2-3)</td>
<td>4.63 × 1.89 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb.1</td>
<td>Nganjuk (EJ)</td>
<td>14.5 × 2.9 µm~ (3-5)</td>
<td>5.1 × 2.04 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb.2</td>
<td>Nganjuk (EJ)</td>
<td>37 × 3.13 µm~ (3-9)</td>
<td>4.82 × 1.99 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W3</td>
<td>Wonosobo (CJ)</td>
<td>34.8 × 3.33 µm~ (4-5)</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGM2</td>
<td>Bantul (DIY)</td>
<td>11.3 × 2.89 µm~ (2-5)</td>
<td>4.03 × 1.96 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGM3</td>
<td>Bantul (DIY)</td>
<td>13.3 × 2.6 µm ~ (2-3)</td>
<td>5.4 × 1.7 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Misty-rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGM4</td>
<td>Bantul (DIY)</td>
<td>34.25 × 2.66 µm~ (5)</td>
<td>6.9 × 2.05 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Purulatinga (CJ)</td>
<td>12.3 × 3.2 µm ~ (2-4)</td>
<td>7.52 × 1.9 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>Purulatinga (CJ)</td>
<td>11.8 × 2.7 µm ~ (2-7)</td>
<td>4.4 × 1.7 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>Purulatinga (CJ)</td>
<td>25.6 × 2.5 µm ~ (3-7)</td>
<td>5.5 × 2.2 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4</td>
<td>Purulatinga (CJ)</td>
<td>30.08 × 3.01 µm ~ (3-5)</td>
<td>5.32 × 2.07 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5</td>
<td>Purulatinga (CJ)</td>
<td>12.3 × 3.3 µm ~ (2-5)</td>
<td>4.9 × 2.3 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1</td>
<td>Wonosobo (CJ)</td>
<td>36.41 × 2.92 µm ~ (3-7)</td>
<td>5.62 × 1.99 µm ~ (0-2)</td>
<td>Moccasin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Klaten (CJ)</td>
<td>12 × 3 µm ~ (3-4)</td>
<td>5.47 × 2.3 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG1</td>
<td>Temanggung (CJ)</td>
<td>8.2 × 2.22 µm ~ (1-3)</td>
<td>3.43 × 1.83 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TG2</td>
<td>Temanggung (CJ)</td>
<td>12.7 × 3.2 µm ~ (3-5)</td>
<td>5.4 × 2.2 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD2</td>
<td>Sleman (DIY)</td>
<td>10.4 × 3.1 µm ~ (2)</td>
<td>4.1 × 1.9 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD3</td>
<td>Sleman (DIY)</td>
<td>38 × 2.49 µm ~ (5)</td>
<td>7.52 × 2.1 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Choclate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTa</td>
<td>Bantul (DIY)</td>
<td>10.5 × 1.9 µm ~ (3-5)</td>
<td>4.9 × 1.6 µm ~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTb</td>
<td>Bantul (DIY)</td>
<td>11.5 × 2.56 µm~ (3)</td>
<td>4.5 × 1.7 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD1</td>
<td>Kediri (EJ)</td>
<td>9.6 × 2.7 µm ~ (3)</td>
<td>4.0 × 2.0 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD2</td>
<td>Kediri (EJ)</td>
<td>12.1 × 2.7 µm ~ (3-4)</td>
<td>4.5 × 1.81 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Choclate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR2</td>
<td>Gerung (L)</td>
<td>13.6 × 2.8 µm ~ (4-5)</td>
<td>5.1 × 2.1 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>Malang (EJ)</td>
<td>13.16 × 2.47 µm~ (2-6)</td>
<td>4.48 × 1.72 µm~ (0-1)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Bogor (WJ)</td>
<td>11.3 × 2.2 µm~ (4)</td>
<td>4.4 × 1.9 µm ~ (0)</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Size of macro- and microconidia were counted from 100 conidia of each

**Figure 2.** DNA band of Fusarium spp. using species specific primer for F. verticillioides. Sample no 2. Bk: Bantul (DIY); 3. Na: Nganjuk (EJ); 4. Nb.1: Nganjuk (EJ); 5. Nb.2: Nganjuk (EJ); 10. P1: Purulatinga (CJ); 11. P2: Purulatinga (CJ); 12. P3: Purulatinga (CJ); 13. P4: Purulatinga (CJ); 14. P5: Purulatinga (CJ); 15. W1: Wonosobo (CJ); 16. K: Klaten (CJ); 17. TG1: Temanggung (CJ); 23. KD2: Kediri (EJ); 24. GR2: Gerung (L); 25. M2: Malang (EJ); 26. BG: Bandung (WJ); 27. BR: Bogor (WJ). *Showed that isolates were still in a mixture with other species.
Figure 3. Culture and conidia of *F. verticillioides* in PDA medium. Bk: Bantul (DIY); B. Na: Nganjuk (EJ); C. Nb.1: Nganjuk (EJ); D. Nb2: Nganjuk (EJ); E. P4: Purbalingga (CJ); F. P5: Purbalingga (CJ); G. W1: Wonosobo (CJ); H. K: Klaten (CJ); I. TG1: Temanggung (CJ); J. KD2: Kediri (EJ); K. GR2: Gerung (L); L. M2: Malang (EJ); M. BG: Bandung (WJ); N. BR: Bogor (WJ)

Figure 4. Conidiogenous cell of *F. verticillioides*. A. GR2: Gerung (L); B. TG1: Temanggung (CJ); C. BR: Bogor (WJ)

Figure 5. Phylogenetic tree of TG2 isolate using Histone H3 gene
Identification of Fusarium spp. on Indonesian maize kernels

Figure 6. DNA band of *Fusarium* spp. using species specific primer for *F. proliferatum*. Sample no 7. UGM2: Bantul (DIY); 8. UGM3: Bantul (DIY); 9. UGM4: Bantul (DIY); 10. P1*: Purbalingga (CJ); 11. P2*: Purbalingga (CJ); 12. P3: Purbalingga (CJ); 21.b. BTb: Bantul (DIY); 22. KD1: Kediri (EJ). *Showed that isolates were still in a mixture with other species

Figure 7. Culture and conidia of *F. proliferatum* in PDA medium. O. UGM2: Bantul (DIY); P. UGM3: Bantul (DIY); Q. UGM4: Bantul (DIY); R. P3: Purbalingga (CJ); S. BTb: Bantul (DIY).

Figure 8. Conidiogenous cell of *Fusarium proliferatum*. A. UGM4: Bantul (DIY); B. P3: Purbalingga (CJ); C. BTb: Bantul (DIY)
**Fusarium proliferatum**

Six isolates of *F. proliferatum* were isolated from maize kernels mainly from unsymptomatic maize kernels. Result of molecular identification and morphological observation were showed below (Figure 6).

Pigment of *F. proliferatum* in PDA is also dominant in violet color, therefore difficult to be distinguished from *F. verticillioides* based on pigment production. However, the result showed that *F. proliferatum* often produced aerial, cotton-like mycelia (Figure 7). Conidiogenous cell usually produced in moderate length with monophialid and microconidia in aggregates (Figure 8) (Leslie and Sumerrell 2006).

In maize field, *F. verticillioides* is often being found together with *F. proliferatum*. They cause *Fusarium* ear rot (Rahjoo et al. 2008; Izzati et al. 2011; Darnetty and Saleh 2013). Both *F. verticillioides* and *F. proliferatum* are included in *Giberella fujikuroi* species complex, which possibly produce mycotoxins such as Fumonisin, Moniliformin and Beauvericin (Vincelli and Parker 2002; Tančić et al. 2012; Darnetty and Saleh 2013). Results in this research support those reports that *F. verticillioides* and *F. proliferatum*, single or together both of them, was dominantly isolated from the maize kernels.

**Fusarium graminearum** species complex

Based on specific primer identification and morphological character, one isolate was known as *F. graminearum* and another as *F. asiaticum* which its observation was showed below. *F. graminearum* isolate was confirmed by specific primer identification (Figure 9). *F. asiaticum* were isolated from symptomatic ear rot of maize kernels which the kernel became pinkish due to fungal mycelia. To our best knowledge, this is the first report of *F. asiaticum* isolated from maize kernels in Indonesia. Genes related to deoxynivalenol and zearalenon were detected in *F. graminearum* and *F. asiaticum* (Dhanti et al. 2017) showed that these are important fungi have to be managed.

**Fusarium graminearum** produced red pigment in PDA medium, macroconidia and chlamidospores (Figure 10). There are no conidiogenos cells produced in mycelia. *F. graminearum* [teleomorph: *Giberella zeae*] is an important pathogen fungi caused *Fusarium* head blight (FHB) in wheat (Mansour et al. 2012; Muckle 2013). In maize, *F. graminearum* is an important pathogen that causes seed rot and seedling blight as well as root rot, stalk rot and ear rot.

One isolate from Malang [M1] has similar character in producing red pigment and the absence of microconidia and conidiogenos cells (Figure 11), however the DNA band was not found in the species-specific primer of *F. graminearum* or *F. culmorum*. Based on phylogenetic tree analysis, M1 isolate was closely relate to *F. asiaticum* using mitochondrial small ribosomal subunit (mtSSU) gene with homology value 100% (Figure 12; Tab. 5). Aoki (2009) explained that *F. graminearum* and *F. asiaticum* were included in a group as *F. graminearum* species complex (FGSC). This complex species could produce three different types of mycotoxins, namely Deoxynivalenol (DON), Nivalenol (NIV) and Zearalenone (ZEA) (Vincelli and Parker 2002).
Overall, 23 isolates of mycotoxigenic Fusarium were confirmed based on molecular identification. *F. verticillioides* (15 isolates) were collected from Bantul [DIY], Purbalingga [CJ], Wonosobo [CJ], Klaten [CJ], Temanggung [CJ], Kediri [EJ], Nganjuk [EJ], Malang [EJ], Gerung [L], Bandung [WJ], Bogor [WJ]. *F. proliferatum* (6 isolates) were collected from Bantul [DIY], Kediri [EJ] and Purbalingga [CJ]. *F. graminearum* (1 isolate) was isolated from Wonosobo [CJ], and one species which was closely related to *F. asiaticum* (1 isolate) using MtSSU gene, isolated from Malang [EJ]. This research showed that molecular identification is important to recognize the species of *Fusarium* spp. based on the recent taxonomy science. *Fusarium* ear rot or ear blight is one of important diseases in maize need to be managed regarding the food safety issue as the Fusarium contamination did not always show the disease symptom on maize kernels. To our best knowledge, it also reported novel finding of one important mycotoxigenic *Fusarium* which is *F. asiaticum* infection on maize kernels in Indonesia. This information gave great contribution in maize pre- and post-harvest handling as well as to understand the distribution of *Fusarium* spp. in Indonesia for disease management. As those *Fusarium* spp. were mycotoxigenic fungi, this report will be contributing greatly to the updated status of *Fusarium* spp. in Indonesia and globally.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors expressed sincere gratitude to Indonesian Toray Science Foundation which supported this research.
by STRG 20, 2014; and to Prof. Tatsuo Sato from College of Agriculture, Ibaraki University, Japan for providing MlSSU and H3 primers. This manuscript is a compilation report of a part of master thesis by Kurnia Ritma Dhanti entitled Molecular identification and detection of mycotoxin related gene of Fusarium spp. from maize kernels (2016) and undergraduate thesis by Monica Lucky Karlina entitled Morphological Characteristics of Fusarium spp. on Post Harvest Maize Kernels (2015) under supervision of first author and team. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

Alkadri D. 2012. Fusarium Species Responsible for Mycotoxin Production in Wheat Crop: Involvement in Food Safety. [Dissertation]. Department of Agroenvironmental Sciences and Technologies, Faculty of Agriculture, Bologna University, Italy.


