MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CASSAVA (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) IN VIETNAM

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study was to establish the morphological basis for the classification of major cassava cultivars (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) planted in Vietnam. Twenty typical descriptors were observed in various specific growth stages. Four traits related to mature leaves and two traits related to leaf veins were detected in cassava plants after the 4-month stage. At the same time, 12 root- and stem-related descriptors were collected in cassava plants from 8 months old to harvest. We found that two traits in the apical leaves can be observed in every growth stage. A classification tree based on these traits was constructed with 6 essential morphological descriptors to recognize the 7 most common cassava cultivars in Vietnam. KM 140 variety is distinguished by purplish-red in apical leaves, while KM 98-7 can be classified with straight or linear shapes of central leaflet. The irregular orientation of the petiole is a unique descriptor of local cultivar XVP. In the case of SM 937-26, weak foliar scars are observed. Finally, KM 94, KM 419, and KM 98-5 varieties can be classified by the color of the stem epidermis. These morphological descriptors will be a foundation to classify all cassava varieties planted in Vietnam.

**Keywords:** *Manihot esculenta*, cassava plant, morphology, growth stage, phenotype, descriptors

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**INTRODUCTION**

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), an annual food crop in the tropical regions, is one of the most important crops of the *Euphorbiaceae* family. It is mainly grown in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia [5]. Having high concentration of carbohydrates and being easy to grow, cassava is regarded as a multifunctional plant, such as food, feed, and raw materials in various industries. Thus, this tuber crop is not only a poor man's food but also a cash crop for millions of people living in rural areas of Southeast Asia, including Vietnam [9].

Cassava varieties have been distinguished from one another by morphological descriptors observed in major organs, such as leaves, stems and roots. Unfortunately, a number of phenotypical characters can change significantly depending on the cultural practice and the pressure of abiotic and/or biotic stresses [11, 13], making germplasm characterization, conservation and breeding systems more difficult. In Vietnam, a comprehensive study of phenotypic characterization is still lacking [7, 8]. Thus, a list of morphological descriptors has not yet been established for the DUS (Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability) and VCU (Value for Cultivation and Use) trials.

Therefore, the objective of this study is to establish a set of morphological descriptors that are typical and specific for growth stages of cassava plants, and to initially construct the phenotype-based classification chart of cassava varieties in Vietnam. This work may provide a significant lead for further studies seeking to establish a complete characterization of cassava in Vietnam.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Seven cassava varieties [10, 16], including 5 of the most cultivated varieties, 1 promising new variety, and 1 local variety were obtained
from the field of the Root Crop Research and Development Center (RCRDC), Field Crops Research Institute, located in Chuong My, Hanoi as described in table 1.

The morphological descriptors used in this study were based on the reference list of morphologies selected by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) [6] and the draft guidelines for conducting tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability, published by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). The experiments were conducted from October 2014 to April 2015. Observations were carried out with 3 replicates. All photos and the classification tree were subsequently visualized using Adobe Illustrator.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Typical morphological characteristics of cassava at various development stages**

Based on two standard characterization systems released by UPOV and IITA [6], five most vital organs - apical leave, mature leave, petiole, stem and root - were screened to obtain descriptors that are easy to collect in the fields. This screening was based on the observations conducted by CIAT and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA, Brazil) and can be applied to the world’s main cassava collections [6]. In this study, we found 20 morphological characteristics in those 5 organs: 4 of those were identified in mature leaves, while 2 and 7 descriptors were recognized in petioles and stems, respectively. There were 5 descriptors in roots, and 2 traits recorded in apical leaves. A list of 20 morphological descriptors for characterization of cassava used in this study was established previously and shown in table 2. The scales of 20 descriptors were established and developed based on previously described [6, 7], while code of each descriptor was used as mentioned in previous report [4].

It should be noted that three distinct tissues comprise a mature cassava root. Care should be taken to correctly separate the tissues for correct characterization of the root pulp and root cortex colors. The root pulp, known as “parenchyma”, is composed of xylem vessels radially distributed in a complex of starch-containing cells [17]. The root cortex, composed of sclerenchyma, cortical parenchyma and phloem, is a thin layer of cells on the outermost part of roots.
the root [14]. Thus, the manual removal of the root cortex from the middle third of freshly harvested root tuber is recommended to observe the color of this peel layer, while a cross-section of mature cassava root was used to obtain the color of parenchyma tissues.

Table 2. List of typical morphological descriptors for characterization of cassava used in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth stage</th>
<th>Organ</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After 4 months</td>
<td>Mature leaf</td>
<td>Shape of central leaflet</td>
<td>FFAD</td>
<td>Ovoid, Elliptic, Linear, Lanceolate, Pandurate, Obovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf color</td>
<td>CLAD</td>
<td>Light green, Dark green, Purplish green, Purplish red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of leaf lobes</td>
<td>NLB</td>
<td>3, 5, 7, 9, 11 lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color of leaf vein</td>
<td>CNFE</td>
<td>Green, Reddish green, Red, Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petiole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Petiole color</td>
<td>CPET</td>
<td>Yellowish green, Green, Reddish green, Greenish red, Red, Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orientation of petiole</td>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Semi-erect, Horizontal, Dropping, Irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 8 months</td>
<td>Stem</td>
<td>Prominence of foliar scars</td>
<td>PFS</td>
<td>Weak (0-3 mm), Medium (4-8 mm), Strong (≥8 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color of stem exterior</td>
<td>CTIG</td>
<td>Orange, Grayish yellow, Green, Greenish yellow, Brownish yellow, Light brown, Dark brown, Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color of stem epidermis</td>
<td>CSE</td>
<td>Cream, Light brown, Dark brown, Orange, Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color of stem cortex</td>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Light green, Dark green, Orange, Cream, Purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Growth habit of stem</td>
<td>GHS</td>
<td>Straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td>Stem</td>
<td>Level of branching</td>
<td>PORT¹</td>
<td>Unbranched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SP²</td>
<td>Compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Extent of root peduncle</td>
<td>LPED¹</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Root shape</td>
<td>FRTU¹</td>
<td>Conical</td>
<td>Conical to Cylindrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External color of storage root</td>
<td>CEPI¹</td>
<td>Cream</td>
<td>Light brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color of root pulp (parenchyma)</td>
<td>CCHA¹</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color of root cortex (peel)</td>
<td>CPHE¹</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any stages</td>
<td>Apical leaf</td>
<td>Color of apical leaves</td>
<td>CAPE¹</td>
<td>Light green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pubescence on apical leaves</td>
<td>PAL²</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹According to Boni et al., 2014; ²Encoded as abbreviation of first symbol.

To be able to characterize cassava plants in the fields accurately, we separately arranged 20 morphology observations in 4 major growth stages (table 2). Four months after planting, we can observe all descriptors in the mature leaves and petioles. From 9 months to harvest stage, the growth habit, colors of 3 components of stem and the prominence of the foliar scars became distinct enough for analyzing the stem of cassava plants. During the harvest period, 2 traits in the stems and all traits in the commercial roots were observable. The time point and duration of each developmental phase depend on varietal characteristics, environmental conditions and the cultural practice. Apical leaf observations may be recorded in any growth stages of plants (table 2).

Our data were compared with that of previous studies to propose a list of descriptors that are deemed essential and reliable in phenotypical characterization of cassava. Afonso recently reported an experiment to characterize 200 accessions from EMBRAPA's Cassava Germplasm Active Bank (BAGM, Brazil) using 35 morphological and agronomic descriptors [1]. Importantly, 20 characters are found to be important in the classification of germplasm of manioc, eleven of those being quantitative descriptors and nine qualitative. To evaluate and improve the precision of the description, Antonio found 14 stable and discriminating descriptors of botanical and agronomical characteristics, including 5 used in this study, to characterize the 280 cassava accessions in BAGM [3].
or the root - such as length/width of the leaf lobe, plant height, easiness of root periderm removal, respectively - were altered drastically under various environmental conditions [2, 11, 12, 13]. In the effort to characterize a total of 159 traditional varieties in Côte d'Ivoire, 14 important characteristics of leave, stem, tuberous root, and other organs were reported [4]. All 20 of the morphological descriptors used in this study are typical and representative of the 4 growth stages. They are also specific and do not change significantly under environment variations.

**Construction of a classification chart of major cassava cultivars in Vietnam**

*Figure 1.* Morphology-based characterization chart of cassava varieties in Vietnam

PAL: Pubescence on apical leaves; CAPE: Color of apical leaves; FFAD: Shape of central leaflet; OP: Orientation of petiole; PFS: Prominence of foliar scars; CSE: Color of stem epidermis.
To classify the most cultivated cassava varieties in Vietnam, we constructed a characterization chart based on phenotypical observations. In this study, we used 6 most discriminating descriptors as the nodes in a chart characterizing 7 cassava varieties in Vietnam, including (i) pubescence on apical leaves (PAL), (ii) color of apical leaves (CAPE), (iii) shape of central leaflet (FFAD), (iv) orientation of petiole (OP), (v) prominence of foliar scars (PFS), and (vi) color of stem epidermis (CSE). In this proposed chart, we minimized the scale of color descriptors to reduce the errors of color observations in the field, as caused by different light conditions and/or photography techniques. For example, the color of apical leaves might be recorded as 2 contrasting colors: green gradient (including light/dark/purplish-green) and purple. Together, the characterization chart was built as figure 1.

As a result, 7 cassava varieties in Vietnam were recognized individually by using the 6 descriptors mentioned above. Firstly, KM 140 was classified initially by the purplish-red color recorded in the CAPE at every growth stage. In the case of the 6 varieties sharing the green gradient of apical leaves, the FFAD was used to distinguish the KM 98-7 variety, whose central leaflet is almost linear. Next, XVP, a local variety, can be characterized by the irregular orientation of its petiole. SM 937-26 was then observed as following the typical medium foliar scar (commonly 4-8 mm). Finally, 3 remaining cassava varieties, KM 94, KM 98-5 and KM 419 were classified by different colors of stem epidermis. The stem epidermis of KM 94 and KM 98-5 were light brown and cream, respectively, with the epidermis of KM 419 being orange. All cases of different observations in other varieties are mentioned on the left side of the chart.

The phenotypic characterization of 7 cassava varieties in Vietnam using 6 morphological descriptors by the classification chart is straightforward. To further compare cassava varieties - not only those most cultivated in Vietnam but also popular in other parts of Asia (Thailand, Cambodia, China, etc) - additional phenotypical descriptors should be used [18]. Thus, the classification chart must be more detailed to adapt to further characterization of cassava germplasm.

CONCLUSION

Twenty typical morphological descriptors specific to four growth stages were used to characterize cassava varieties in Vietnam. Initial results on the classification of seven cassava varieties in Vietnam indicated that KM 140 variety can be identified by the purplish-red color in apical leaves at every stage of growth, while KM 98-7 variety can be classified by the linear shape of central leaflet. Irregular petiole orientation is a descriptor unique to the local cultivar, XVP. In the case of SM 937-26, observation of weak foliar scars was recorded. Finally, KM 94, KM 419, and KM 98-5 varieties can be classified by the color of stem epidermis.

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REFERENCES


NHẬN ĐẠNG HÌNH THÁI VÀ BUỘC DÀU PHÂN LOẠI MỘT SỐ GIÓNG SÁN (Manihot esculenta Crantz) Ở VIỆT NAM

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2Trung tâm Nghiên cứu và Phát triển Cây cỏ cừ, Viện Cây lương thực

TÓM TẮT


Từ khóa: Manihot esculenta, cây sắn, giai đoạn sinh trưởng, hình thái, nhận dạng.

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