

Thesis Title	Endophytic Fungi Capable of Producing Malic and Tartaric Acids		
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Abstract

Four hundred and six endophytic fungi isolated from 30 plant species and 39 isolates from the Department of Biology culture collection were screened for organic acids production by TLC. In FM medium using 60 g/l glucose as substrate, Thirty isolates produced malic acid, 3 produced tartaric acid and 14 produced mixed malic and tartaric acids. Isolate PWA3-43 isolated from *Shorea roxburghii* produced the highest amount of malic acid at 3.02 g/l, assayed by using HPLC. It grew well on PDA at 30 °C, produced black-grey mycelium and conidia after two weeks incubation which was identified to the genus *Botryodiplodia* sp. Optimal condition for malic acid production was studied by using Plackett and Burman Design. The highest amount of malic acid was produced at 24 g/l in medium containing (g/l) glucose 150, polypeptone 10, KH₂PO₄ 0.4, MgSO₄.7H₂O 0.2, ZnSO₄.7H₂O 0.1 and CaCO₃ 70 with 2% inoculum, initial pH of 4 and incubated at 30 °C with shaking at 200 rpm for 120 hours.