TEST AJUSTMENT OF REGENERATION TECHNIQUE OF CHINENSIS ACTINIDIA (VAR. HAYWARD) BY DIRECT SOMATIC EMBRYOGENESIS

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SUMMARY

The *Actinidia chinensis* is a bush dioec belonging to the family of the Actinidiaceae, widely spread in tropical countries, especially in Asia.

The reduction of the plantation costs and the quality homogenization of the plant material can be achieved by the micropropagation of species.

Previous tests on the organogenesis have already showed encouraging results, but no somatic embryogenesis has been obtained until now.

The Micropropagation technique used in this work is the direct somatic embryogenesis. This technique concern two types of explants, in between knots and the leaves of Hayward variety.

The explants of the two sets (exposition of 7 days or 14 days in a Murashige and Skoog media + 25 µ M (2.4-D) following the induction treatment have presented an almost identical aspect.

Some puffiness appeared in their surface, more marked when the exposition was about 14 days.

The development treatment MS media + 75 µ M of glutamine favoured apparition of calluses on 95% of explants and apparition of the roots on 58% of the calluses, after an exposition of 7 days to 25 µ M of 2.4-D.

The histological cuts done following the development and maturation treatment of the 2 explants by induction period, didn’t permit to show the presence of structures which have a embryogen potential. Masses of meristematic cells well delimited have been observed in the calluses formed by the explants with an induction period of 14 days.