

IN VITRO MICROGRAFTING

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Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)

Seedlings were obtained through the zygotic embryo culture of mature and young seeds. *In vitro* micrograft trials within the species gave evidence of acceptance between scion and stock. In most of the grafts the scion remained fresh for over a month, and callus formation took place on the surface. There was fusion in three grafts with subsequent development of the scion. Seed-borne micro-organisms caused problems during grafting.

Tallow Tree (*Pentadesma butyracea*)

The development of embryos of mature seeds was slow, with plumule development taking over one month. Ungerminated seeds produced embryoids on the seed surface which multiplied on subculture. Some of these have developed plumules.

Ovule culture and culture of young seeds of different ages are in progress.

Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*)

Nucellus culture showed the initiation of callusing.

Zygotic embryo culture produced seedlings which were used in micrografting. The scion remained fresh for over two weeks but callusing or fusion did not take place. The exudation of latex displaced the scion and prevented contact between surfaces.

Some seeds which did not germinate produced embryoids from the hypocotyl surface upon dessication.