



ULTRASTRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF CHRYSANTHEMYM BALSAMITA L. CULTIVATED IN VITRO ASPECTE ULSTRUCTURALE ALE CHRYSANTHEMYM BALSAMITA L. CULTIVAT IN VITRO

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In this paper some ultrastructural features of the callus provided from *Chrysanthemum balsamita* L. explants and leaves from the plantlets cultured in vitro was underlined. The used medium was Murashige-Skoog (1962), which has a different hormonal balance.

The meristematic centers, which appear in the callus of KN medium (2,4 - D, 2 mg/l, kinetin 2 mg/l), are formed from cells with intermediary characters between the meristematic and differentiated cells (the nucleus is large, with a large nucleolus, homogenous and dense chromatin, small nucleoplasmatic report, numerousness mitochondria, without proplastides). Some cells, situated in the proximity of the parenchymatic cells, have large vacuoles with membranar elements in them. The nucleus is spherical, with partial condensate chromatin. The mitochondria are grouped in the proximity of the nucleus.

The plantlets cultivated on BZ (BAP 1 mg/l, zeatin 0,5 mg/l) medium have leaves with evident signs of vitrification. The cytoplasm is mixed with the vacuolar content.

The cells from the callus obtained on BN1 (BAP 1 mg/l, NAA 0,5 mg/l) medium present a particular type of chloroplasts with a sickle shape.