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Scientific C
Plant Physi
24-26 Septe
Genetics
4 – Sofia, Bulgaria

MICROPROPAGATION OF DIFFERENT AROMATIC PL TS

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Introduction

Aromatic plants have been used for centuries as species, natural flavor, raw material for essential-oil industry and other purposes. Some plants are endowed with aroma characteristics and this is where the definition aromatic comes from. Micropropagation of aromatic plants has advantage over conventional propagation because of high multiplication rate, but it depends on the performance of the starting material, media composition, growth regulators and environmental factors.

Materials and methods

Selected genotypes of salad rocket, coriander, rosemary, oregan ppermint were tested for their micropropagation potential on different media supplied ifferent concentrations of growth regulators. Apical buds and meristem, cotyledons and otyls were used as starting material and/or explants.
The starting material/explants were object of certain sterilizatio ol and cultured on different media supplied with different concentrations of growth tors. After cultivation, the explants were placed in growth chamber with controlled co for future development and observation.

Shoots proliferation from hypocotyl explants in salad rocket (*Eruca sativa* L.)

Table 1. Species of medical plants micropropagated in *in vitro* co on different media supplemented with growth regulators.

Species	Explants/ Starting material	Medium + growt (mg·l	ators	Results
***Eruca sativa* L.**	apical meristem	MS + 1 mg/L BAP		shoots roots
		MS + 1 mg/L BAP + (	IAA	leaf rosettes shoots roots callus
	hypocotyls	MS + 1mg/L BAP		leaf rosettes shoots callus
***Coriandrum sativum* L.**	apical meristem	MS + 1mg/L Kin		shoots leaf rosettes callus
	hypocotyls	MS + 1mg/L Kin		shoots
***Rosmarinus* sp.**	apical buds	MS + 0,1 mg/L IAA +	GA_3	/
	apical meristem	MS + 0,1 mg/L IAA +	GA_3	/
	hypocotyls	MS + 0,1 mg/L IAA +	GA_3	/
	cotyledons	MS + 0,1 mg/L IAA +	GA_3	/
***Origanum vulgare* L.**	seeds	BM		no germination
***Menta piperita* L.**	seeds	BM		no germination

Results and discussion

Different explants of *Eruca sativa* L., cultured on MS supplied with certain concentrations and combinations of growth regulators, proliferated in shoots, leaf rosettes, roots and callus. The apical meristem and hypocotils of *Coriandrum sativum* L. gave shoots, leaf rosettes and callus when cultured on MS with 1 mg/L Kin.
The explants for *Rosmarinus* sp. did not show reaction on the cultivation media, while seeds of selected genotype of *Origanum vulgare* L. and *Metha piperita* L. did not germinate.

Conclusion

Micropropagation is an alternative method to traditional propagation and it offers improvements over traditional vegetative propagation because of faster rate of multiplication. In this research, *Eruca sativa* L. and *Coriandrum sativum* L. are species with the highest potential for *in vitro* micropropagation when cultivated on selected media with addition of different combinations of growth regulators.