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RESUMENES-ABSTRACT  
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## MICROPROPAGATION OF *Pilocarpus microphyllus* STAPF

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Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus microphyllus* Stapf) is an medicinal plant where the principal action this specie is by pilocarpina alchaloid used in the glaucoma control. The propagation usually of *Pilocarpus microphyllus* is for seeds promoting condition for occurence variation genetics that can change the quantity active principle of plant. The propagation *in vitro* is an efficient technique that has been utilized for the propagation of many specie medicinal plants maintaining with success the characteristics of the mother plant. The aim of this paper was to identify *in vitro* culture media for obtaining a micropropagation protocolo. Apical, nodal and internodal stems from plantlet obtained *in vitro* were used as explants font. The explants were inoculated in culture medium solidified of Murashige and Skoog (MS) supplemented with 0.11; 0.23; 0.34; 0.45; 0.57  $\mu\text{M}$  Benzilaminopurina (BAP) and cultured with a photoperiod 16 h luz  $27\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  and  $25\mu\text{mol.m}^{-2}.\text{s}^{-1}$  of irradiance. The treatment containing the apical and nodal stems as explants font and inoculated in culture medium MS supplemented with  $0.34\mu\text{M}$  AP, was the more efficient, in the production in media 1.8 and 1.7 shoots for explant with 2.11 and 1.92 cm length, respectively, in 70th days of culture. The results showed what shoot production obtained in this paper were no efficient.

## ORGANOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COTYLEDONARY SEGMENTS OF CASHEW TREE (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) CULTIVATED *in vitro*

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Cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) is of great importance in many tropical regions of the world. In Brazil the productivity of the cashew tree is low (240 Kg of cashew nut/ha). This low productivity is due to various limiting factors, some of them are intrinsics such as flowering,