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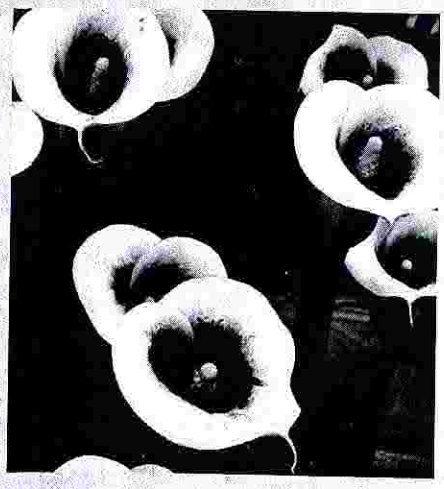

ANTHURIUM CONSERVATION STRATEGY USING 6-BENZILAMINOPURINA (BAP) FOR MULTIPLICATION

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Anthurium Schott. (Araceae) understand about 1000 species, usually herbs, epiphytes, natives of Tropical America. Most of them are ornamental, for its beautiful, exotic and long-lasting inflorescence and foliage. Just few species of anthurium are in cultivation, and many of them are vulnerable to antropic action. Obtained directly from the nature, sometimes just few plants are disponible or it is hard and slow to growth. A specific production system of plantlets, is a essential stage to the introduction of these species to evaluation, characterization and cultivation experiments. Anthurium could be sexually propagated, by seeds, resulting in heterogeneous populations and asexually, by stem section or shoot separation, but it's a slow process. Therefore, in vitro technology has considerable potential to plant proliferation, plantlets production in large scale, free of pathogens. The aim of this work was evaluated *in vitro* proliferation rate of *Anthurium plowmanii* and *Anthurium longipes*, in modified Pierik medium, with different concentration of BAP (0 - control; 2,22; 4,44; 6,66 e 8,88 µM). The stem segments explants, obtained from well established plants, were inoculated in flasks with 30 mL of culture medium, and maintained in growth room at 25 ± 1ºC temperature, at 30 µmol.m^{-2}s^{-1} light intensity and 16 hours of photoperiod. It was used a completely randomized design, in 5 x 10 factorial arranging, containing 2 replicates in a flask. After 28 days of inoculation, leaves and shoots numbers and proliferation.