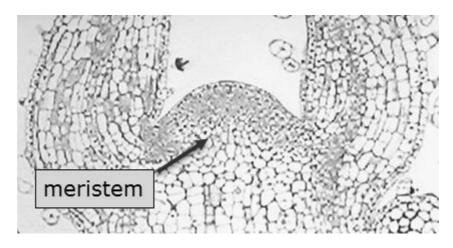
Micropropagation – definition and uses



Activity 1- What is a plant meristem?

A meristem is an area containing undifferentiated cells which divide by mitosis throughout the life of the plant. The elongation and subsequent specialisation of these cells is controlled by expression of genes in the cells themselves and in response to plant hormones, like auxin.



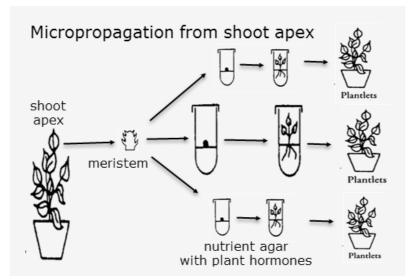
Explain each of these aspects of a plant meristem

Aspect of meristems	Explanation
Undifferentiated cells	
Doing mitosis continually	
Controlled by hormones	
Elongate and differentiate	





Activity 2- What is micropropagation and where is it used?



Micropropagation can be carried out by cutting the meristem from the shoot apex of a plant and growing the cells in nutrient agar. The agar must be sterile and it needs to contain plant hormones. The small plantlets which grow can be planted in soil and eventually grow to full size plants.

Use the web links to find definitions of micropropagation:

http://www.magzinr.com/user/D_Faure/micropropagation

Source	Definition of micropropagation?	
San Diego Zoo, USA	It's in vitro regeneration of plant material. A way to grow plants that are normally difficult to grow from seeds or cuttings.	
	It is an essential tool in plant conservation, supplying large quantities of plants for reintroduction projects and fieldwork	
North Carolina University USA.		
Makerere University, Uganda		
Kew Gardens, London		

Write a generalised definition of micropropagation in the space below

Micropropagation is ...

Activity 3 – What are the benefits of micropropagation?

Use the web links to find uses and benefits of micropropagation: http://www.magzinr.com/user/D_Faure/micropropagation

Which organisation?	What do they do with it?	What are the benefits?
San Diego Zoo, USA	They grow orchids, bamboo, cycads, and coral trees.	To facilitate trade between institutions. To reduce the number of rare plants taken from the wild
North Carolina University USA.		
Makerere University, Uganda		
Kew Gardens, London		

Risks or Dangers of micropropagation