The present paper is a partial report for the introduction of eleven accessions of dwarf coconut palm and one accession of giant coconut palm into International Coconut Genebank for Asia, India and Oceania (ICG-AIO), situated at Irvoy Coast, were introduced in Brazil through syngenic embryos in November 2008. The mature fruits and endosperm cylinders with embryos were submitted at Irvoy Coast to a phytosanitary treatment process according to international technical recommendations for safe movement of vegetal germplasm. At CPATC Laboratory for plant tissue culture the embryos were excised and inoculated in Y3 culture medium. The first evaluation occurred after nine days of inoculation, and was verified that 1.38% of the embryos were non germinated and oxidated embryos. The normal germination percentage varied from 3.33% to 33.3% for, respectively, Niu Leka Dwarf and Malayan Green Dwarf accessions. The non germinated embryos percentage varied from 18.47% to 47.72% for Tahitian Red Dwarf and Sri Lanka Green Dwarf accessions, respectively. After 12 months, the contamination was higher for Niu Leka Dwarf (70%). The percentage of non germinated and oxidated embryos varied from 18.47% to 47.72% (Tahitian Red Dwarf and Sri Lanka Green Dwarf, respectively). The number of collected cylinders with exposed embryos (not protected by endosperm) and cracked endosperm, in addition to the long storage time (7 to 11 days) from collection to inoculation, favored bacteria proliferation. The non uniform stage of fruits/embryos maturation contributed for high variation of in vitro development.

Cold Storage of Fruit Crop Germplasm is a useful tool in the preservation of heritage or commercial cultivars. Shoot cultures of sour cherry (Prunus cerasus L.) cultivars Dolgozdannaya, Moya Radost and Zukovskaya, were cold stored at 4°C in either five-section tissue culture bags or in 150 ml glass jars. Carbon sources 3% sucrose, 2% or 3% mannitol, or 2% sucrose + 2% mannitol were tested in Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium with or without plant growth regulators (PGRs). Nitrate nitrogen at 100%, 50% or 25% of the normal MS concentration was also tested. Shoot cultures of the three cherry cultivars could be stored for over 30 months at 4°C and remained in excellent condition in some treatments. There was significant variation in the storage duration with interactions of the cultivar, treatment, and container. Sucrose was the best carbon source for all three genotypes and allowed storage for up to 36 months. Shoots stored on 2% or 3% mannitol survived for only 6 to 12 months while the combination of 2% mannitol and 2% sucrose extended storage to 30 months for two of the three genotypes. The addition of abscisic acid to 3% sucrose MS medium significantly decreased storage length. Fifty-seven accessions of the in vitro Prunus cerasus germplasm collection are now stored in tissue culture bags with MS medium, 0.5 mg/l BAP, 0.1 mg/l IBA, and 3% sucrose.