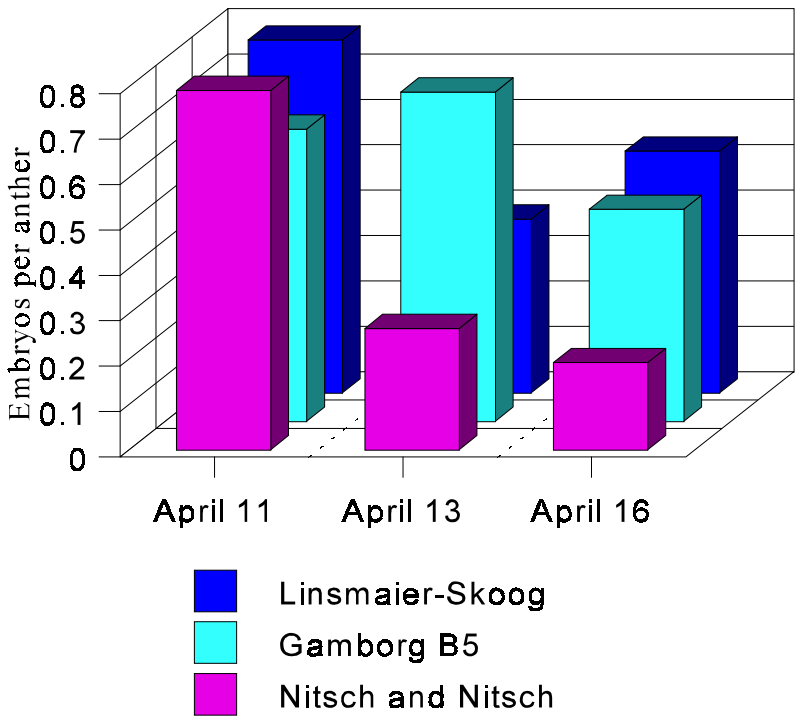

Figure 2.1. Mean embryos per anther as a function of basal medium composition and date of culture initiation for *S. phureja* 'PP5.'

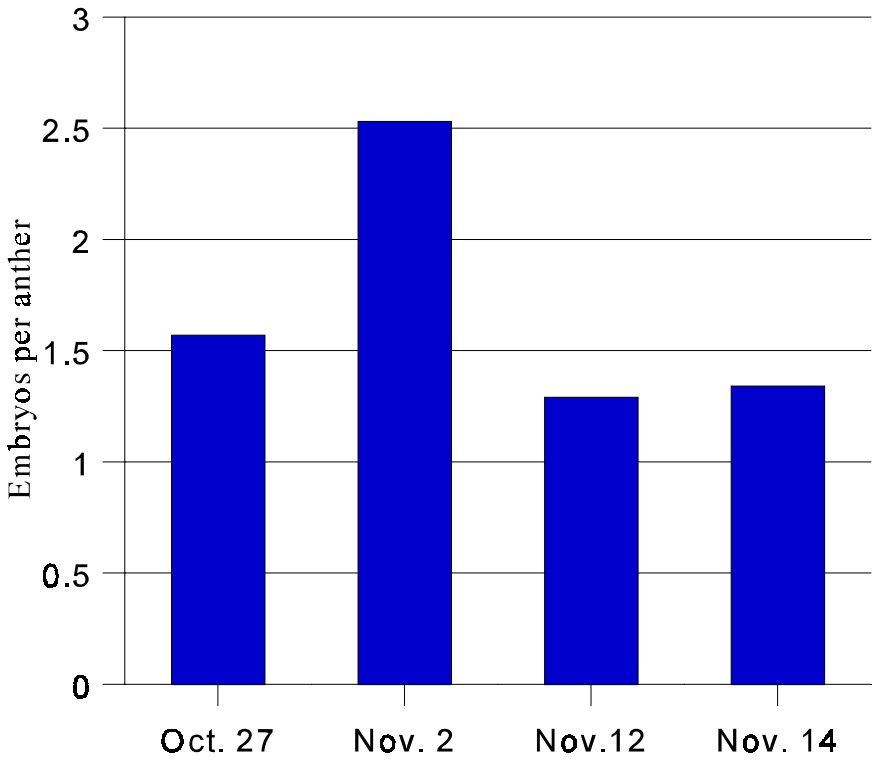

Figure 2.2. Mean number of embryos per anther of *S. phureja* 'BARD1-3' cultured on four different dates from plants grown under controlled greenhouse conditions between October 27 and November 14, 1996.

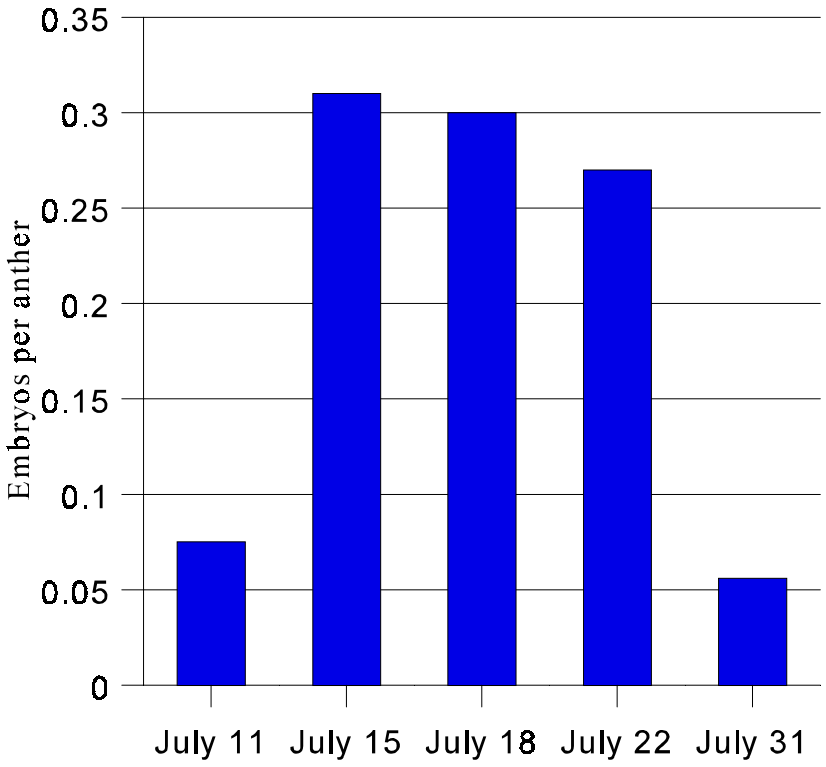

Figure 2.3. Mean number of embryos per anther of *S. phureja* 'PP5' cultured on five different dates between July 11 and July 31, 1996 from plants grown under controlled greenhouse conditions.

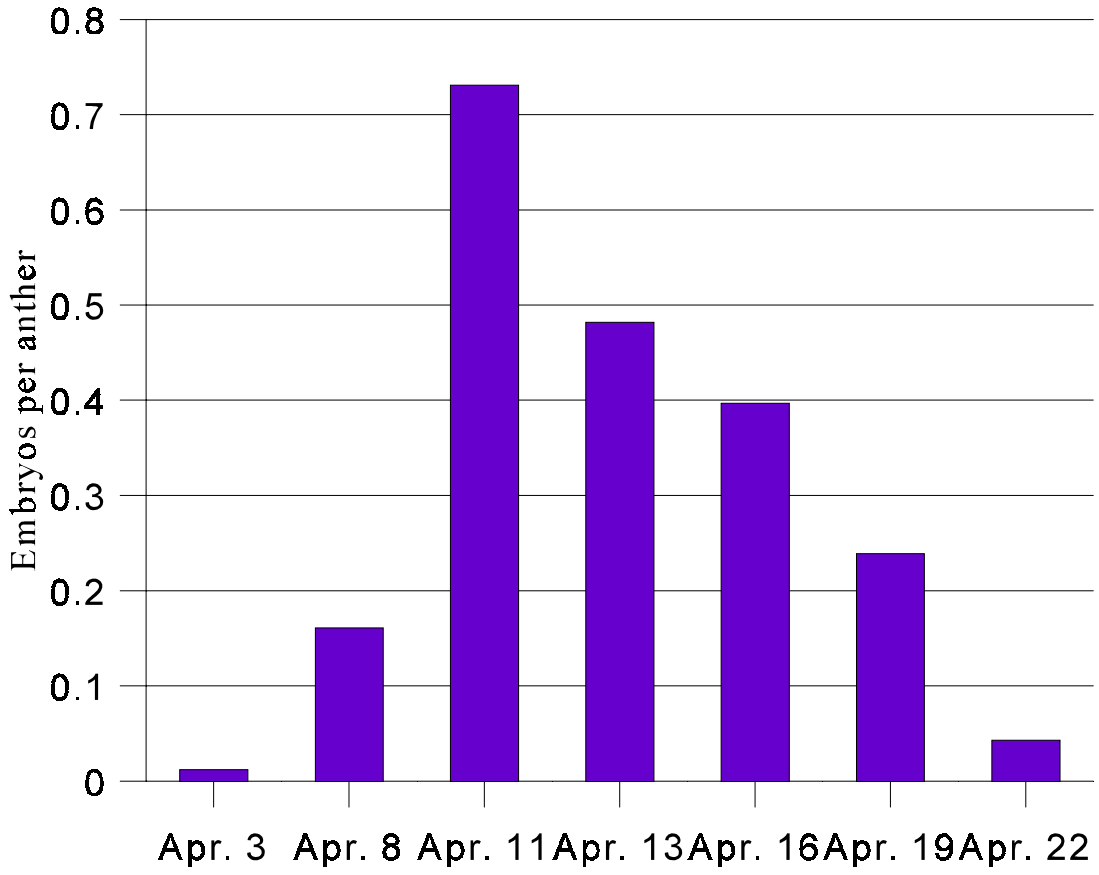

Figure 2.4. Mean number of embryos per anther of *S. phureja* 'PP5' anther cultures initiated on 7 dates from plants grown under controlled greenhouse conditions. Cultures were conducted between April 3 and April 22, 1997.

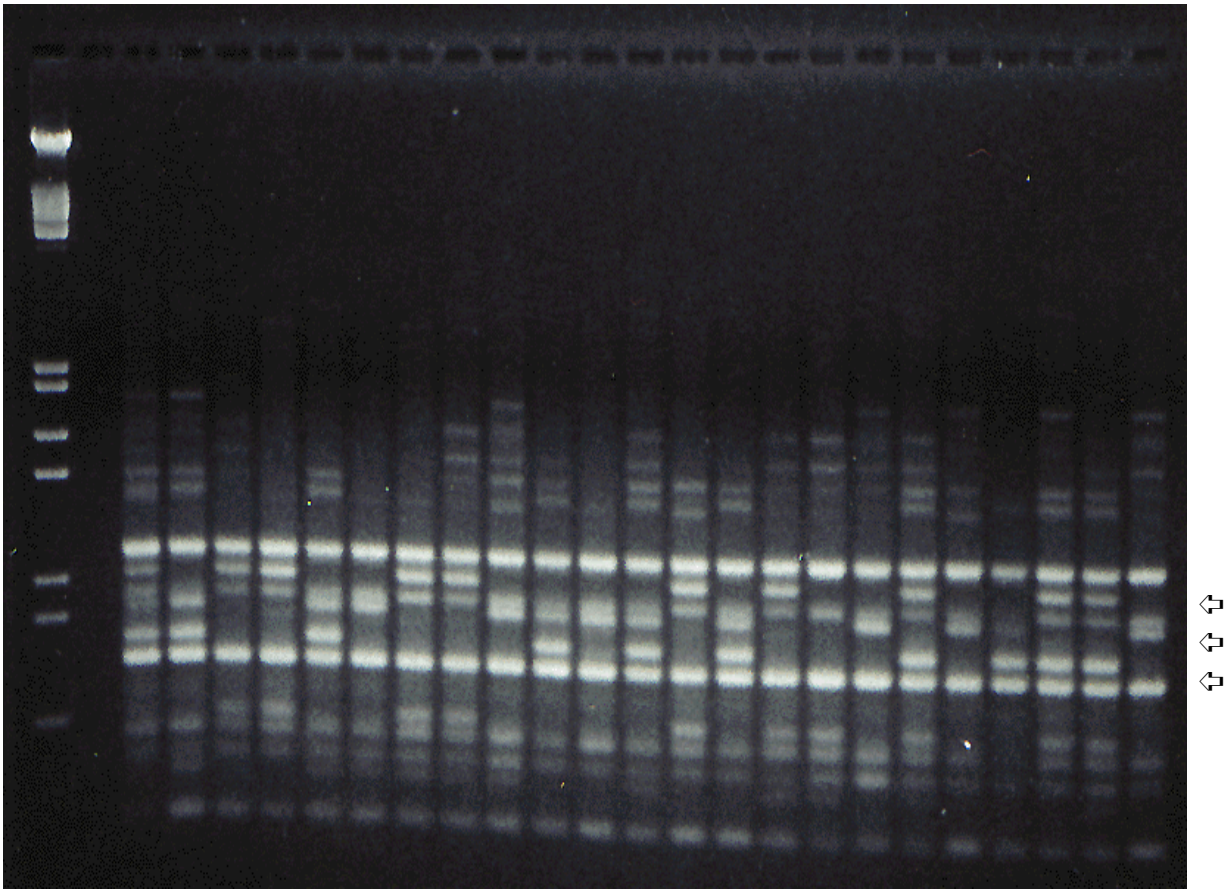

Figure 2.5. Agarose electrophoresis gel of amplified products generated by RAPD primer OPA-02. From left to right, the lanes are a size marker (lambda DNA cut with *HindIII* and *EcoRI*), control lane containing all reaction components except DNA, parental clone BARD1-3, and 22 monoploids derived by anther culture from BARD1-3. The indicated bands were scored as part of a study to determine genetic distance among monoploids.

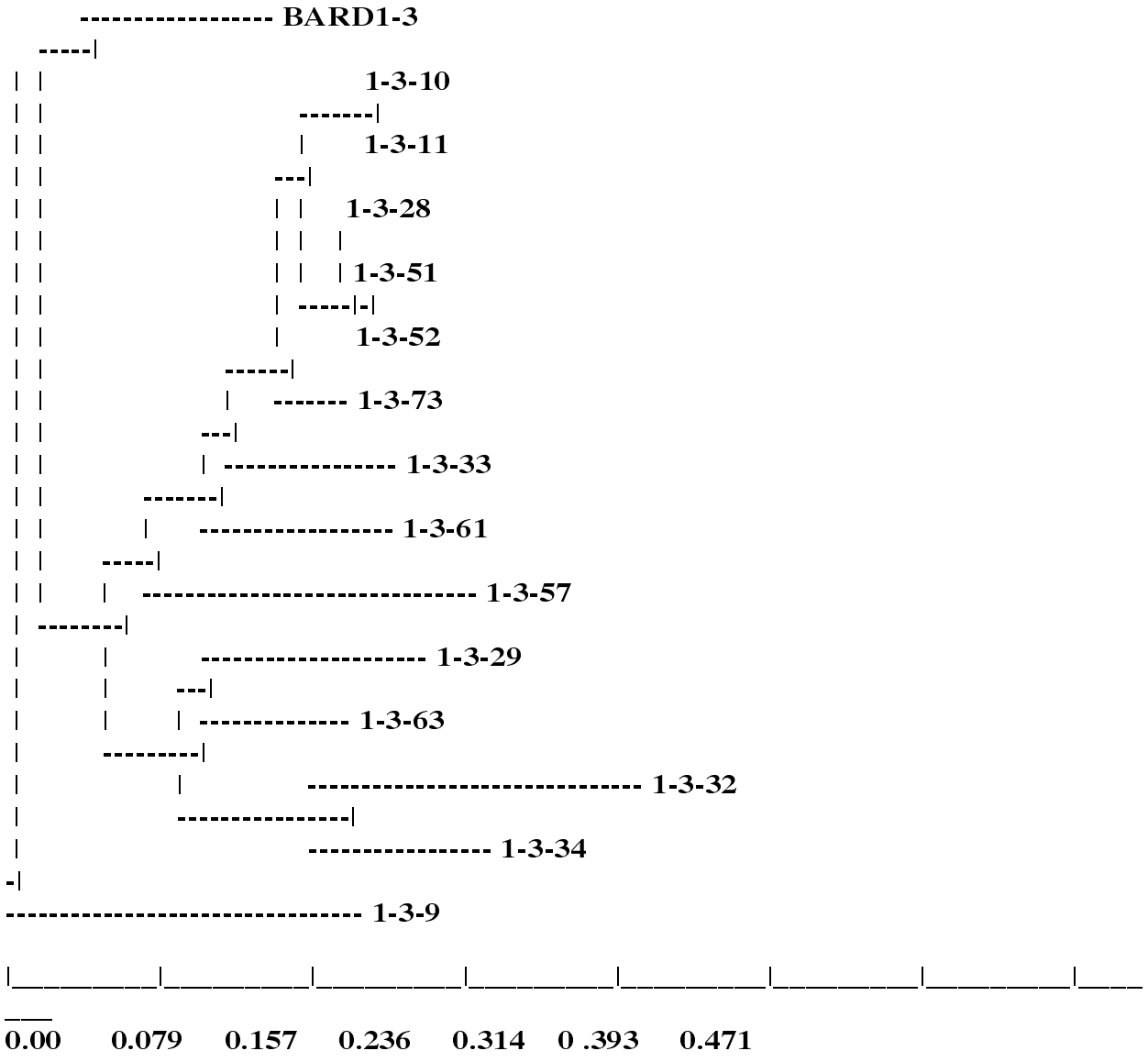

Figure 2.6. Dendrogram of BARD1-3 and anther-derived monoploids. Genetic distance is on the X-axis. Lack of genetic distance between 1-3-51 and 1-3-52 or 1-3-10 and 1-3-11 indicates the likelihood of origin of genetically similar pairs by secondary embryogenesis.