

PO133 MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL CHARACTERIZATION THE LIFE CYCLE *Lapageria rosea*

Suazo, C.¹, Urbina A.¹, Pastene E.², Figueroa, I.¹ and Serri, H.¹

¹Facultad de Agronomía, ²Facultad de Farmacia. Universidad de Concepción. Vicente Méndez 595, Chillán. CHILE.
maurbina@udec.cl

Introduction

The copihue (*Lapageria rosea* R. et P.) is a climbing endemic bush from Chile, which belongs to the Philesiaceae family, it is distributed from the Valparaiso Region to Los Lagos Region. The leaves have heart-shaped base and apiculate apex with reticulate midrib. Its flowers are large and hanging, are isolated or grouped in bunches in the axils of the leaves. The flowering period of *L. rosea* goes from March to May. The fruit is a smooth, ovoid berry in green – yellow color, sweet mesocarp and inside it, there are many yellow seeds wrapped in a hyaline aryl. The copihue is used in a wide number of ways that goes from the ornamentation to medical purposes by the Mapuches. The objectives of this research were to study the biology of *L. rosea* through the morpho-anatomical characterization of the different phenological states, using photography techniques, light microscopy and electron microscopy. Visits were performed to the nursery "La Casa del Copihue" located in Quilacoya and then collected biological material. Morphologically, the samples were observed through magnifying glass and its weight, length and size were evaluated with digital scale and vernier caliper. Anatomically, it was described using a Scanning Electron Microscope. The lifecycle of *L. rosea* is determined by the three phenological states. It reach the reproductive status by the fifth year.