

THE INFLUENCE OF SIMAZIN ON THE MITOTIC CHROMOSOMES OF *VICIA SATIVA* L

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Key words: *Vicia sativa* L., simazin, chromosomes, metaphase, karyotype.

Abstract: The first, the second, the fourth and the sixth pairs of chromosomes have the centromere in a submedian position. The third pair has the centromer in a subterminal position, the chromosomes being subtolocentriq. There is a secondary constriction that delimits the satellites at the level of the fifth pair of chromosomes. The simazin does not have implications on the chromosomes number.

INTRODUCTION

Vicia sativa L. is a perennial plant, known as having a spontaneous growth or being a cultivated plant, used as fodder or or fertilizer in the temperate and Mediterranean zones of the globe. Having as purpose to establish the chromosomes number at some species, to describe their structure and to arrange them in the karyotype, the cytogenetic studies are very important to the introduction and control in the improvement of some plants of economic interest, on a scientific basis. In almost all the studies (Tiță, 1992, 1996; Raicu, 1962; Popa, 2000), the number of chromosomes noticed at this species is $2n=12$. But Tiță(1996) mentioned the authors (Metin and Hanelt, 1964) who noticed the number $2n=14$. These observations referred probably to another taxonomic unit measure.

THE AIM OF INVESTIGATION

We have proposed to determine the simazin's action on the mitotic chromosomes and to establish the karyotype.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Our analyses have been realized on individuals of the species of *Vicia sativa* L., cultivar *Vilena*, from ICC of Moldavia Republic.

The description of chromosomes, from a morphometrical and typological point of view has been done according to the classical method of structuring the karyotype (Popa, 2000; Cîmpeanu, Maniu, Surugiu, 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The chromosomes number that we established both at the metaphase obtained by the treatment with colchicines, and also at the one resulted from the 12 hours treatment with 0.5% simazin, was $2n=12$ (see figure 1 and 2). You could notice from the biometric study of chromosomes (table 1, figure 1) that the chromosomes total length was between 4.166 μm (the first pair) and 2 μm (the last pair). The relative length varied between 102.459 and 49.967 and the arms ratio had values between 4.25 and 1.66.

The arms ratio, a parameter which, together with the chromosomes total length, centromere index and difference between the arms, was used to establish the morphological type and which recorded values of 2.0 (first pair), 2.28 (second pair), 2.0 (fourth pair) and 2.66 (sixth pair).

The third pair of chromosomes had a subterminal position of the centromer, the chromosomes being telocentric, and they had evident unequal arms, their ratio being of 4.25. The fifth pair of chromosomes had satellites with a total length of 0.666 μm and the

arms ratio is of 1.66, belonging to the category of chromosomes with the centromer placed in a median position, thus, also being some of the chromosomes of median type.

We noticed, from figure 2 and table 2 (the metaphase resulted from variant treated 12 hours with 0.5% simazin) that the herbicide had no implications in the number of chromosomes, $2n$ being 12.

One demonstrated from the biometric analyses that the total length fo the chromosomed varied between 5.277 μm and 2.707 μm . The relative length varied between 98.308 and 50.444. The values of the centromerique index were between 48.299 and 27.142. The first, the second and the sixth pairs of chromosomes had the arms ratio between 1.98 and 2.61 and they were submetacentriq type, the third, the fourth and the fifth pairs had a median position of the centromer thus the chromosomes being medium ones. The fifth pair had satellites with a total length of 0.864 μm '

One could notice from this comparative study of the analysed karyotypes, the first by a process of treatment with colchicines, and the second at the treatment with simazin, that the first, the second and the sixth pairs were identical from a morphological point, the third and the fourth ones recorded some differences (the third pair and the fourth pair, after treatment with simazin).

CONCLUSIONS

The diploid number of chromosomes, at *Vicia sativa species L.*, is $2n=12$.

The first, the second, the fourth and the sixth pairs of chromosomes have the centromere in a submedian position.

The third pair has the centromer in a subterminal position, the chromosomes being subteloцентриq.

There is a secondary constriction that delimits the satellites at the level of the fifth pair of chromosomes.

The karyotype's asymmetry, at this species (**m**, **sm** and **st** chromosomes) has show that this species has an evolved karyotype.

The simazin does not have implications on the chromosomes number.

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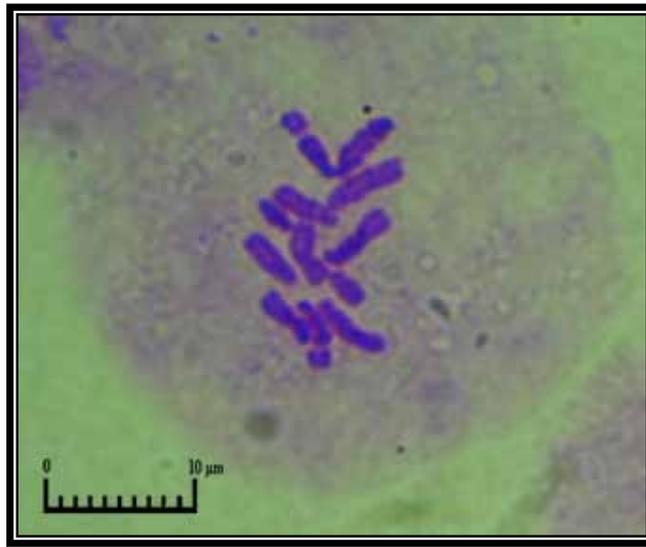
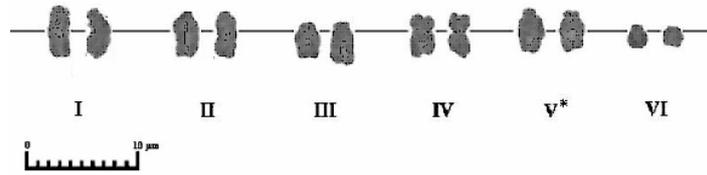
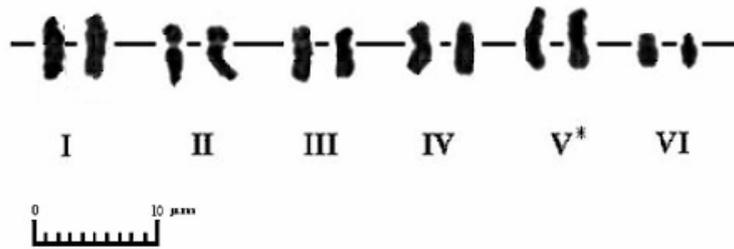
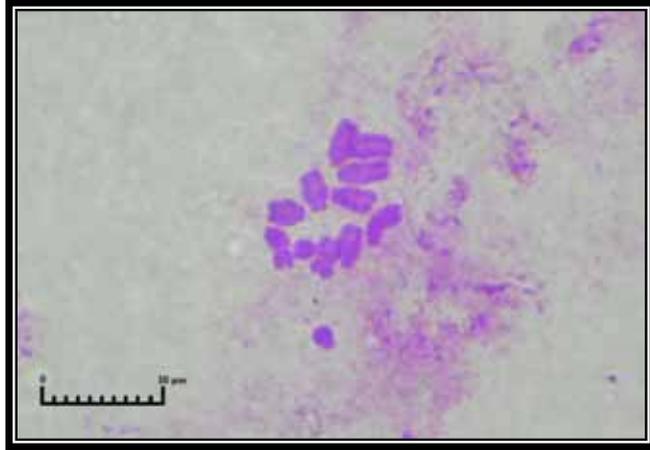


Fig. 1: Metafază și cariotip la *Vicia sativa* L. ($2n=12$).





(*cromosom cu satelit)

Table: The chromosome features at *Vicia sativa* L. (2n=12), treated with simuzhizh.

The pair of chromosomes	The chromosomes type	The total length (µm)	The satellite length (µm)	The arms ratio	The centromeric index	The arms difference (µm)	The re relative length.
I	sm	5,277		2,61	32,944	7,65	98,308
II	sm	5,277		1,98	27,142	5,55	98,308
III	m	4,369		1,49	41,708	2,78	80,968
IV	m	4,307		1,17	48,229	1,75	80,252
V	m	4,923	0,846	1,19	35,937	1,1	91,716
VI	sm	2,707		2,38	30,403	3,7	50,444

Table 1: The chromosome features at *Vicia sativa* L. (2n=12) species.

The pair of chromosomes	The chromosomes type	The total length (µm)	The satellite length (µm)	The arms ratio	The centromeric index	The arms difference (µm)	The relative length
I	sm	4,166		2	32	1	102,459
II	sm	3,833		2,28	30,434	4,5	94,262
III	st	3,333		4,25	20	6,5	81,967
IV	sm	3,333		2	30	3	81,967
V	m	3,666	0,666	1,66	27,272	2	90,163
VI	sm	2,000		2,66	25	2,5	49,967