INTRODUCTION
Ceratonia siliqua is the most important non-traditional fruit crop in Egypt. It has multipurpose uses. The fruit may be used for production of fresh syrup or medicinal purposes while the tree may be utilized as a source of excellent wood quality, soil improvement, shelterbelts or as windbreak. Also, Acacia salicina trees have the same uses of the above trees. However, Rosa polyantha is short, hardy plant produced large cluster of small blooms and it may be used as flowering low hedge.

Conventional propagation methods for Ceratonia siliqua, Acacia salicina and, Rosa polyantha produced limited numbers compared with in vitro propagation. The rapidity and high quantity of plants produced by tissue culture in a short time represent a great problem in the tissue culture laboratories. Germplasm preservation is the only alternative for these plants to keep it alive when needed at any time. Different germplasm preservation methods are available either in the form of conventional or in vitro methods. The conventional methods have many problems specially that preservation as seeds. These problems can be figured out as follows: (a) Some plants do not produce fertile seeds, (b) Some seeds remain viable only for a limited duration, (c) Some seeds are very heterozygous and therefore, not suitable for maintaining true-to-type genotypes and (d) seeds of certain species deteriorate rapidly due to seedborne pathogens. In vitro germplasm is the most popular and preferred preservation method; survival of germplasm can be improved and risk of certain pests reduced by using tissue culture techniques (Langhans et al, 1977 and Kahan, 1979). In
vitro germlasm preservation has a great profitability as it permits the users to have access to botanical and horticultural information about specific accessions and there by encourage more effective use of plant germlasm. Also, it allows personnel and organizations within and between countries to coordinate activities related to germlasm collection, exchange and maintenance.

Different in vitro conservation methods are employed, depending on plant species, types of materials and storage duration required. In vitro Conservation may be done under low temperature and darkness, desiccation, encapsulation. Also, chemical storage techniques, the in vitro cultures, are conserved on media supplemented with one or more of osmotic active compounds as (different types of sugars, or PEG, Glyserol, etc..), growth retardant (ABA, PP333, Cycocyl, Cumarine, etc...), liquid paraffin wax with soaking or overlaying under normal condition of temperature and light. In addition, emmerison in liquid nitrogen may be used for germlasm preservation for long term.

The ultimate goal of this investigation is to evaluate different in vitro germlasm preservation treatments and cryopreservation to find out their effect on longevity rate, duration of germlasm preservation, growth characters, chemical composition and viability of these explants after preservation periods of Ceratonia siliqua, Acacia salicina and, Rosa polyantha plants.