INTRODUCTION

Magnolia grandiflora L. is a great evergreen tree grows to 100 ft. and even more, with stiff leaves shining green above and rusty tomentose beneath, bearing large wax-like fragrant white flowers with the leaves issuing from great silky-hairy conical buds: leaves oval-oblong to obviate, tapering both ways, 4-8 inch long, sometimes becoming globate beneath: flowers 7-8 inch across. With petiole sepals; 6-12, obviate; filaments purple; carpellary cone prominent (**Figs**: **1, 2, 3** and **4**).

*M*agnolia is a dicot belongs to Family *Magnoliaceae* of order *Ranales*. It is of economical importance as being cultivated for a- the beautiful flowers which emit fine smell, b-its soft light wood that commercially used in making musical instruments, toys ... etc. and c- the neoligran derivatives magnolol and honokiol, extracted from the bark and used in traditional medicine for neurosis and gastrostinol compliments (**Watanable *et al.*, 1983**). One of the limiting factors that affect the spreading of Magnolia is its difficult propagation by vegetative processes even that of micro-propagation in tissue culture techniques (**Pontikis, 1984; Tiku *et al.*, 1987; Rathore *et al.*, 1992; Hazarika *et al.*, 1995, Zayed 1997** and **Effat *et al.*, 1999**).

*P*ropagation of Magnolia by seeds is considered the only method despite its difficulty regarding the dormancy phenomenon of its seeds and special requirements as needed to overcome thus difficulties.