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P63. GENOTOXICAND CYTOTOXICITY EFFECTS OF INDOXACARB INSECTICIDE ON *LACTUCASATIVA* L.PLANT

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It increases the potential danger in the environmental pollution that the human being constantly creates waste products and rapid industrial development especially in recent years. Biodiversity and human health are under serious threat from pesticides. However, the chemical warfare where the pesticides are used is the most used method in agricultural struggle. The pesticides can have been turned into the mutagenic and carcinogenic agents that show effects as toxic agent vectors on people by vegetation. Many researchers have informed that the pesticides have the mutagenic and carcinogenic effects.

Plantcytogeneticusingtests, theeffects can be observed at chromosomelevel (clastogenesis) throughalterations in chromosomestructure and number. A widerange of plantscreeningproceduresareavailable, notableamongthemlettuce (Lactucasativa L.), used in rootgrowth and germinationtests, commonlyused as a cytotoxicityevaluation model.

Thisstudy, indoxacarbinsecticidewastoinvestigatethegenotoxicand cytotoxiceffects. To investigate the effects of indoxacarb, the roots of L. sativawere treated with five concentrations (0,1 ml/L, 0,2 ml/L, 0,4 ml/L, 0,8 ml/L, 1,6 ml/L) for 24, 48 and 72 h.

As a result, showed was thatindoxacarb induced mitotic abnormalities. Mitotic index decreased with increasing of concentration and the exposure time as compared to their controls.

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