



the Rabbiteye group). After 104 culture days, length explants, number of leaves per explant, multiplication rate, shoot number and shoot length were evaluated. Statistical difference were found in the leave number and in multiplication rate between cultivars when pH 6.8. On the other hand, the number of shoots was higher in Duke cultivar differing from Woodard cultivar when $\text{pH} \geq 6.8$, being that in the last one the pH had no influence in shoot emission. From this data it was concluded that the influence of the pH explant medium depends on the cultivar, being that, for the studied Rabbiteye cultivar there was no difference between the studied pH levels and, for the studied Highbush cultivar, the best condition was neutral pH.

Keywords: *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vaccinium ashei* Reade, micropropagation, pH

A24 - Gas exchange in mango cv. Palmer under different doses of Paclobutrazol for floral induction

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The use of growth regulators is a key practice for floral induction and production of mango (*Mangifera indica*) in the tropics. With Paclobutrazol (PBZ) being one of the most used ones, since it blocks the gibberellin's biosynthesis and reduces vegetative growth. However, the influence of this growth regulator on the gas exchange in subsequent cultivation cycles is unknown. The aim of this study was to evaluate the gas exchange responses in two cycles of mango cv. Palmer cultivated with different doses of PBZ. The experiment was conducted on Special Fruit farm, Petrolina - PE, from August 2014 to May 2016, in a commercial orchard of mango cv. Palmer, in its first cropping cycle. The experimental design was a complete randomized block, in a 2 x 5 factorial scheme: two culture cycles and five doses of PBZ (0.7, 1.0, 1.3, 1.6, 1.9 g. a.i. m^{-1} of linear canopy) applied via irrigation system, with four replications. Gas exchanges were evaluated using the portable infrared gas analyzer model Li-6400, with artificial light fixed at $2,500 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. The variables analyzed were: photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, transpiration and leaf temperature. Regarding the first cycle, the increase in PBZ doses induced a linear reduction in photosynthesis and stomatal conductance. However, on the second cycle, the highest photosynthesis, stomatal conductance and transpiration were observed in plants under the dose of 1.3 g. a.i. m^{-1} of linear canopy. The other variables did not present a significant effect. Our results show the gas exchanges are influenced by the PBZ doses.

Keywords: *Mangifera indica* L., growth regulation, flowering

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