



Biomass and leaf area in eucalyptus clones in crop- livestock-forestry systems : implications for pruning

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Introduction The importance of light entering the CLF system can lead to silvicultural adjustments to control light competition among crops and livestock. This competition can be reduced by species selection, planting configuration and silvicultural treatments application such as pruning, which provide light penetration in the system, besides adding value to wood (FONTAN, 2007).

Material and Methods

Data were collected at Guarantã farm, located in Juara - MT. The clones used are: GG100, H13, VM1, 1277 and I144, deployed in double and triple rows spaced (3.5 x 2.5) 21 m, with 12 months. The biomass shoots characterization were selected two trees samples of each clone, which were slaughtered and had the crown biomass, stem and leaf area were determined in one meter sections on entire shaft

Results and Conclusions

The evaluated clones showed satisfactory growth, enabling small animals presence on first year. All clones analyzed showed the presence of dead branches at 15 months, indicating the necessity to perform artificial pruning before the first year, if the objective is to avoid the presence of dead knots. The biomass distribution and leaf area varied according to the genetic material and planting arrangement, emphasizing the importance of studying the biomass distribution before defining experimental treatments and pruning programs, Fig 1.

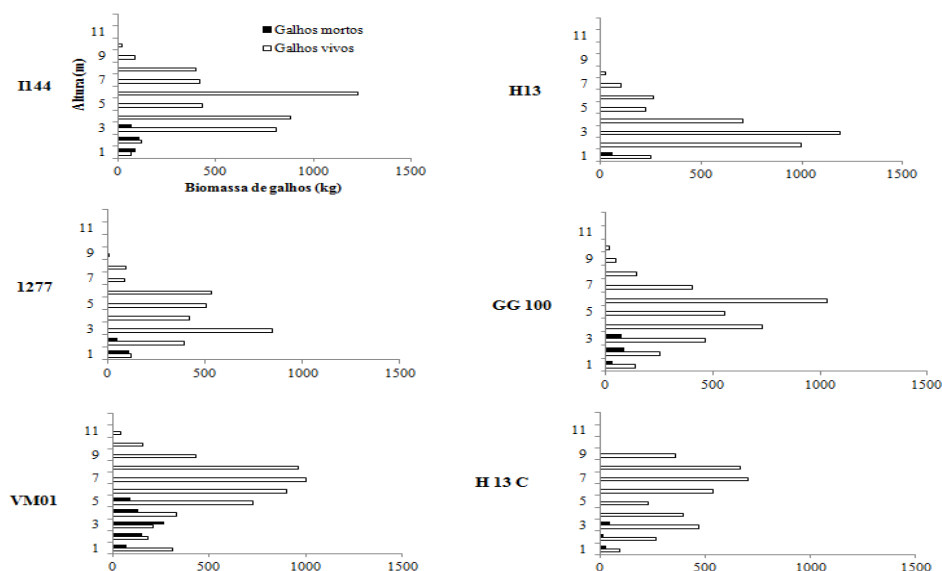


Figura 3. Biomass distribution of branches (kg) in eucalyptus clones canopy, evaluated at 12 months in double and triple rows

References cited

FONTAN, I.C.I. **Dinâmica a copa e crescimento de clones de eucalypto submetidos a desrama em sistema agroflorestal.** 2007, 68f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Ciência Florestal) Universidade Federal de Viçosa, MG. 2007.