Riverside citrandarin), totaling nine treatments. Were transplanted four repetitions per treatment in the Vertisol Hydromorph Órtico Typical (SiBCS), spaced 5 x 2 m. It was evaluated if height (H), diameter between plants and between rows (DL and Dr), canopy volume (V3) and the stem diameter 5 cm above and below the grafting, performing biometrics to 18, 24 and 30 months after transplanting. Variance analysis were performed and means were compared by Tukey test 5%. The treatments, T1S1-Pera D-6 x Santa Cruz Rangpur lime and T2S2-Valencia Tuxpan x Citrandarin Indio, differ significantly regarding the height and volume of cup at 18 and 30 months, listing respectively to: height: T1S1=1,20 m and 1,75 m, T2S2=1,29 m and 1,84 m; canopy volume: T1S1=0,90 m^3 and 2,56 m^3, T2S2=0,87 m^3 and 2,77 m^3. The Combinations Pera D-6 x Santa Cruz Rangpur lime and Valencia Tuxpan x Indio citrandarin presented better adaptation and vegetative development in conditions of semi-arid, recommending adoption in these conditions.

Financial support: Embrapa.

Keywords: biometrics; citrus; diversification.

S17-209

INITIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TAHITI ACID LIME UNDER DIFFERENT ROOTSTOCKS IN THE SEMIARID CEARÁ, BRAZIL

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The Tahiti acid lime is the most planted in the Northeast. The work aimed to verify the initial development of nuclear clone of CNPMF-01 Tahiti acid lime on different rootstocks in the semi-arid. The experimental design was completely randomized (IHD), using the CNPMF-01 nucelar clone onto different rootstocks (treatments): T1-Santa Cruz Rangpur lime; T2-Sunki Tropical tangerine; T3-Indio citrandarin; T4-Riverside citrandarin; T5-Swingle citrumelo, transplanting into four seedlings per treatment in the Vertisol Hydromorph Órtico Typical (SiBCS), spaced 5 x 4 m. It was evaluated the height (H), diameter between plants and between rows (DL and Dr), canopy volume (V3) and the stem diameter 5 cm above and below of grafting, performing biometrics to 18, 24 and 30 months after transplanting. Variance analysis were performed and means were compared by Tukey test 5%. The treatments T1 and T4 showed the best results during the assessment, reaching the following final values: height: T1=2.12 m and T4=2.12 m, diameter between plants: T1=3.53 m and T4=3.17 m, diameter between lines: T1=3.63 m and T4=3.17 m, canopy volume: T1=14.40 m^3 and T4=11.29 m^3, stem diameter: T1=104.40 mm and 114.16 mm, T4=80.76 mm and 74.56 mm. The rootstocks Riverside citrandarin and Santa Cruz Rangpur lime induced higher adaptation and vegetative development to clone of CNPMF-01 Tahiti acid lime as reported in the literature, the Swingle citrumelo led to lower results.

Financial support: Embrapa.

Keywords: biometrics; citrus; diversification.

S17-219

CHARACTERIZATION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF CITRUS FRUIT FOR JUICE IN THE SOUTH OF SPAIN

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At worldwide level, Spain is the sixth country producer and leading exporter of citrus, with a production mainly fresh market-oriented. Considering the difficult situation of current market, saturated and globalized, to allocate the Spanish production to the processing of refrigerated juices is contemplated as an interesting strategy of diversification of production, keeping in mind their competitive advantage in terms of quality compared to the others competitors (from Brazil and Florida refrigerated juices) and proximity to the major consumer of juices (Europe). However, citrus fruits destined for industry sector requires a conceptual and structural reform from the farm where you bet by varieties with high quality (high yield in juice and high sugar content), where the continuous emergence of interested oranges varieties destinated to transformation industry is presented as an opportunity for the sector. This paper presents the results of a field test of eleven varieties: two recognized tradition in the Spanish juice industry (Salustiana and Cadenera), five introduced in Spain and from other countries (Ambersweet, Dahong, Hamlin, Pera, Shamouti and Valencia Rhode Red) and other three more varieties obtained recently (Barberina, Midknight and Valencia Delta Seedless), regarding to the production, optimum time to collect and quality of fruits in edaphic and climatic conditions in the South of Spain. Among the earliest varieties, stood out Salustiana as the variety with the better characteristics in terms of productivity and fruit internal quality, while as later variety stood out Valencia Delta Seedless as most productive although in slightly lower quality variety to Barberina or Midknight.

Keywords: juice; varieties; agronomic behavior.

S17-224

PLANT GROWTH, PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND FRUIT QUALITY OF CITRUS CULTIVARS ONTO DWARFING ROOTSTOCK

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In the fresh fruit market there is greater demand for the quality of the fruit. The aim of this study was evaluate the reduction of size, production efficiency and fruit quality of citrus cultivars grafted onto Flying Dragon trifoliate orange (FD). Randomized blocks designs were used, in a factorial scheme, with five canopy cultivars and two rootstocks. Canopy cultivars were evaluated in combinations with FD and