and the treatments arranged in a 3 x 2 factorial comprising: types of cuttings (apical, median and basal) and different concentrations of IBA (0 and 2,000 mg L-1). After the cuttings preparation they were immersed in indolebutyric acid (IBA) solution at concentrations: 0 (control treatment) and 2,000 mg L^{-1} for 20 seconds. The cuttings were then placed in polystyrene trays containing vermiculite as substrate under intermittent mist chamber. After 90 days, the following variables were evaluated: the rooting percentage, the live cuttings percentage, and the number of sprouts per cuttings. The largest percentages of rooting, alive cuttings and number of sprouts were observed in the median cuttings treated with 2000 mg L^{-1} of IBA.

Keywords: *Prunus*, rooting, indolebutyric acid, cutting

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Rooting of Cuttings in Three Cultivars of Plum (*Prunus* Spp.)

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This work was carried out for verifying the influence of the type of cuttings and the technique of lesion in cuttings' basis on the rooting of three plum cultivars. The cuttings were standardized with a pair of entire leaves and 12 cm in length. The experimental design was completely randomized, and the treatments arranged in a 2 x 2 x 3, factorial comprising: types of cuttings (median and basal), techniques applied in the cuttings (basis incision and treatment control), and different plum cultivars ('Kelse Paulista', 'Polinizadora da Cati' and 'Grandoure'). The basis incision of the cuttings was performed by making two cuts in their basis. Later the cuttings were immersed in indolebutyric acid (IBA) solution at of 2,000 mg L-1 concentrations, for 20 seconds. The cuttings were placed in polystyrene trays containing vermiculite as substrate under intermittent mist chamber. After 90 days, the following variables were evaluated: the rooting percentage, the alive cuttings percentage, and the number of sprouts per cuttings. The largest percentages of rooting, alive cuttings and number of sprouts were observed in the median cuttings of 'Kelse Paulista'.

Keywords: plum, rooting, cutting

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P-070

Boron and Calcium Sprayed on 'Fuyu' Persimmon Tree Prevent Skin Cracks, Groove and Browning of Fruit During Cold Storage

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Flesh softening, skin browning and rotting are major problems during cold storage (CS) of Sweet 'Fuyu' Persimmon. We studied the effects of boron (B) and calcium (Ca) sprayed on the trees during three consecutive years, on the development of skin cracks; grooves and darkening in persimmon fruit under CS. In the municipality of Farroupilha, RS, Brazil (29°31' south, 51°21' west, and about 750 m altitude) a homogeneous orchard area of 0.5 ha was delimitated and three sets of five plants for each treatment, were randomly selected and marked. The persimmon trees were sprayed at 20 day interval, from 15th January until harvest, for three consecutive years, with: T1) water; T2) calcium nitrate at 0.5% (m/v); T3) calcium chloride at 0.5% (m/v); T4) boron at 0.3% (m/v). The fruit were harvest with orange-reddish color; 18-20°Brix, flesh firmness of 45 to 60N, and kept under CS at 0±1°C for 45 days. The fruit were evaluated immediately before CS; six hours after removal from CS; and after four days at 23±2°C, from the end of the CS period. Both boron and calcium sprayed