

already in oversupply. Concomitantly, Brazilian viticultural science has dismissed the legacy of Santos Neto, pioneer of a more promising agroecological model that is mainly resorted to for the rootstocks that sustain its neocolonial viticulture: tropical interspecific hybrids such as IAC 572. The unfinished project of Santos Neto proposed development of hybrids between classical *Euvitis* cultivars and tropical *Vitis* species adapted to the vast peritropical highland latitudinal belt of Brazil. Such native selections would have distinctive organoleptic attributes desirable for a global market that increasingly demands product diversity, and organically sustainable agronomics.

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Curve of Growth, Seasonal Content and Accumulated Amount of Macronutrients on Syrah Grapevine, in São Francisco Valley

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The quantification of nutrients used by the plant to grow, to flower and to fructify, as well as, those that are exported through the crop and are lost through defoliation and pruning of the branches, can foresee with larger level of safety the amount of nutrients that should be available to the plants in function of the chemical and physical attributes of the soil in which they are established. This work had as objective to establish a curve of vegetative growth and to verify nutrients contents in each phenological stage, during two productive cycles, establishing the possible deficits or excesses, in 'Syrah' grapevine. To every two weeks they were collected, in three plants, all the branches grown until that moment of the cycle. The fresh biomass was separated in branches, leaf blades, leaf petioles and bunches. The evaluations consisted of the mensuration of leaf area and determination of N, P, K, Ca and Mg contents in each portion of the biomass, being calculated the accumulated amount. The plants presented an increase of leaf area described through third degree equation, with the point of maximum area about 60 days after pruning. The reduction of the foliage in the end of the productive cycle is due to defoliation for exposing the bunches to the solar radiation. Trunk and stem supply N to the leaves and bunches formation until the early flowering, 25 to 30-days after pruning. Leaves and bunches present in early flowering high N content, that decreases along with berry maturation. There was an increase in K content in all the organs of the vine starting from flowering. The concentration of Ca and Mg stay stable in all the organs until flowering, and the leaves and petioles start to concentrate Ca 52 DAP. Leaves concentrate S up to 30 DAP and the concentration decrease after flowering. P was the nutrient that presented larger decrease starting from the half of the cycle. It seems to occur P deficiency as the phenological cycle proceeds in consequence of the low P contents and Ca excess in the soil. The accumulated amount of nutrients in the plants denotes that there is an excessive Ca absorption in detriment of K and Mg. The future fertilization should be more balanced, so that severe deficiencies will not develop in the vines.

Keywords: Grapevine, phenology, vegetative growth, mineral nutrients

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Spacing and Mume Clones as Rootstocks for 'Aurora-1' Peach in São Paulo State, Brazil

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Dwarf rootstocks allow to plant the high density peach (*Prunus persica*) orchards and increase the productivity. Since 1998, large research project, has being carried out at the Faculdade de Ciências