transplanting), granulated product (1 or 2 g/plantlets was aplicated in the soil, at moment of transplanting) and immersion of roots in solution with 5g to the product/l and control without product. The experimental design was randomized block design with 8 treatments, using four replications, and 12 plantlets/plot. Dry matter of branches and roots and plants survivorship were evaluated 60 days after the transplanting. The medium were comparing to the Dunnett's test. For dry matter of roots just with 1g/l to the granulated product/plantlets obtained significant difference to the control showed worst weight. Regarding to the branches dry matter, the control and the treatment with immersion of roots in solution with 5g to the product/l, were obtained the best branches dry matter, differing of the others treatment. Anyone treatment was superior at the control, for plantlets survive, the treatment with 2g/l to the granulated product/plantlets showed the worst percentage of survivance. This work indicated that the use of Hidroplan, promoted similar results at the control in this condition.

POLLEN VIABILITY IN HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION OF EGGPLANT UNDER TROPICAL CONDITIONS

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Eggplant has been cultivated in Brazil mainly using hybrid seeds. Some important physiological aspects must be taken in account in order to obtain both good eggplant F1-hybrid seed yield and genetic quality. In general, the pollination is done in the morning using pollen harvested from fresh-open flowers in the same day. Sometimes it is necessary to store pollen for a certain period in order to proceed the pollination later and/or to be sent to other places during hybrid seed production. This study was carried out in Brasilia, DF, during the year of 2000, aiming to determine the viability of pollen of eggplant 'Ciça' during storage. Pollens were collected from the male line flowers by using a vibrator. Pollen was then stored in Eppendorf microtubes and placed in an aluminum container with silica gel, and kept under refrigeration (5°C). Flowers were manually pollinated using pollen from 0 to 60 days of storage, in ten-day intervals. Fertilization, seed production per fruit, seed weight, and germination were evaluated. Lower fertilization was observed in flowers pollinated with pollen stored for 30 or more days. Pollen stored for 50 and 60 days led to fruits with lower seed quality. For eggplant 'Ciça' at Brazilian conditions, it is advisable to store pollen up to 20 days in order to have high fertilization, good seed production and higher seed quality. Studies will be carried out to determine pollen viability in laboratory conditions.