GERMOPLASM BANK OF UMBURANA-DE-CHEIRO OF THE EMBRAPA SEMIARID

Ana Valéria Vieira de Souza¹; Danilo Diego de Souza²; Flávio José Vieira de Oliveira³ ¹Embrapa Semiárido; ²UFPE; ³UNEB

The umburana-de cheiro (Amburana cearensis (German) AC Smith) is a species native to the Caatinga has significant economic importance due to the potential medicinal and timber. In folk medicine, the bark and seeds are used in the treatment of rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, colds and flu. Due to the extractive and predatory collecting seeds, currently this species is endangered and a strategy that can be used to avoid the risk of genetic erosion is preservation in Germplasm Banks Assets (BAG). This study aimed to install a BAG of A. cearensis in Embrapa Semiarid to facilitate the conservation of genotypes potentially useful in the pharmaceutical industry with interest for the production of herbal medicines. Seeds were collected in six natural populations located in three municipalities of the Lower Basin of the São Francisco Valley. Seedling production was performed in a nursery in a greenhouse at Embrapa Semiarid, Petrolina, PE. For the production of seedlings were used black polyethylene bags as substrate mixture of soil + commercial substrate at a ratio of 2:1. The deployment of BAG was held in March 2011, where the seedlings, 20 cm length of shoots were planted in an area of 0.5 ha, planted two individuals of each access spacing of 5 mx 5 m totaling 130 plants. After 12 months of implementation of the BAG, an assessment was made of the growth of A. cearensis measuring the shoot length with a tape measure and stem diameter with a caliper. We also conducted a survey of mortality species during this period. The average growth of the access was 33.5 cm in diameter and 4.7 mm of the cervix. During the 12-month period was 33% mortality of planted accesses. Plant growth of A. cearensis was slow in accordance with the characteristic of the species. However, there is a need for suitable cultivation, so as to minimize the death of them and facilitate retention of the species.