

Biometria de castanha de clones do cajueiro Anão-precoce cultivados na Zona da Mata Norte de Pernambuco

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Resumo

Objetivou-se no presente trabalho determinar as estimativas das características para castanhas dos clones de caju de Pacajus (CCP) 09, 76 e 1001, cultivados em Itambé, Pernambuco, tais como: peso médio de castanha, freqüências absoluta e relativa para peso, comprimento, maior e menor larguras e maior e menor espessuras. Os três clones apresentaram valores muito próximos para o peso médio de castanha (6,61, 6,76 e 6,58g), porém com diferentes amplitudes, oscilando de 4,61 a 8,93g, 3,53 a 10,02g e 4,08 a 10,16g, respectivamente, com desvio padrão de 0,98 para os CCP's 09 e 1001 e de 1,24 para o CCP 76. Na distribuição de freqüência para peso, o CCP 09 distribuiu-se em apenas nove classes, contra 13 do CCP 1001 e 14 do CCP 76. Mais de 50% das castanhas concentraram-se nas faixas de peso de 5,50 a 6,99g para os clones 09 e 1001 e de 6,00 a 7,99g para o CCP 76. Para as demais características, não houve fortes alterações entre clones, tendo sido registrados os seguintes valores: a) comprimento=33,17, 33,31 e 32,33mm; b) maior largura=26,27, 26,54 e 26,44mm; c) menor largura=16,33, 15,58 e 15,03mm; d) maior espessura=18,27, 18,46 e 17,93mm e e) menor espessura=12,48 12,98 e 12,04mm, para os CCP's 09, 76 e 1001 respectivamente. No estudo intracclone, o CCP 09 apresentou maior variabilidade para a maior largura e o 1001 para comprimento. Houve correlação significativa entre todas as variáveis estudadas, sendo que os mais elevados fatores de correlação foram obtidos entre peso médio de castanha e as demais variáveis, independentemente do clone.

Cashewnut biometry of the early dwarf cashew tree cultivated in the “Mata Norte” region Pernambuco State, Brazil

Abstract

Estimates of the following biometric characteristics of three Early-Dwarf cashew tree clones (CCP 09, 76 and 1001) cultivated in Pernambuco State, Brazil, were studied: mean weight; relative and absolute frequencies for weight, and length; highest and lowest width; and highest and lowest thickness. These clones presented no variation for mean weight (6.61, 6.76 and 6.58g), but with different amplitudes (4.61 to 8.93g, 3.53 to 10.02g and 4.08 to 10.16g), respectively, and standard deviation of 0.98 for CCP 09 and 1001 and 1.24 for 76. In relation to weight frequency, the CCP 09 cashewnuts were distributed into nine class only, while CCP 76 and 1001 were distributed into 14 and 13 classes, respectively. More than 50% of the CCP 09 e 1001 cashewnuts weighed between 5.50 and 6.99g and CCP 76 between 6.00 and 7.99g. They presented no high variation for the other characteristics, among clones (09, 76 and 1001), with the following values: a) length =33.17, 33.31 and 32.33mm; b) highest width=26.27, 26.54 and 26.44mm; c) lowest width=6.33, 15.58 and 15.03mm; d) highest thickness=18.27, 18.46 and 17.93mm and e) lowest thickness=12.48 12.98 and 12.04mm, for CCP's 09, 76 and 1001 respectively. In the study intracclone, CCP 09 presented greater variability for the largest width and 1001 for length. There was significant correlation between all variables studied, being that the highest factors of correlation were obtained between mean weight of cashewnut and the other variables, independently of the clone.

15.03mm; d) highest thickness =18.27, 18.46 and 17.93mm and e) lowest thickness=12.48, 12.98 and 12.04mm respectively. The highest intraclonal variation was shown by CCP 09, for highest width, and by the CCP 1001 for length. There was generalized and significative correlation among the studied variables, and the most elevated correlation factors were found among mean weight and the others characteristics, irrespectively of clone.