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Uniconazole on Mango Floral Induction cv Kent in the Submedio São Francisco, Brazil

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One of the main problems of the cultivation of mango trees for almost all the varieties is the production irregularity. The use of growth regulators allows a more rational service of the demand, considering a more favorable time from a commercial point of view and plant health, that can also contribute to control the alternation of production. To provide a management which enables the step of the production of mango tree in conditions of semi-arid with efficiency, greater precision in the recommendation of the dose and lower risk of contamination of soil, was implanted in an experiment, an orchard of cv Kent, evaluating the effect of applied via foliar uniconazole, on the issue of vegetative flows. The treatments tested were three doses of uniconazole (500 mg L⁻¹; 1,000 mg L⁻¹ and 1,500 mg L⁻¹) in one, two and three applications via the leaves; paclobutrazol (2.0 a.i. meter in diameter plant⁻¹) in a single application to soil, compared with a control. The experimental design was randomized blocks, with four replications. 90 days from the first uniconazole foliar application and the PBZ soil application, it was found that treatment with 1500 mgL⁻¹ of uniconazole on leaves showed the same efficiency of paclobutrazol in the inhibition of vegetative development on mango tree. However, after 120 days starting the experiment, the plants treated with a single application of paclobutrazol in soil submitted number of branches with inflorescences exceeding significantly to treatments with two and three spraying of uniconazole at a dose of 1500 mg L⁻¹. New work must be conducted to adjust the number and interval of uniconazole sprayings seeking the efficiency of this retarding vegetable in the management of floral induction on mango tree.