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SEEDLING PRODUCTION AND TOP DRESSING FERTILIZATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BARUZEIRO (DIPTERYX ALATA VOGEL) IN A RED LATOSOL IN THE CERRADO BIOME

H. MOURA GONCALVES [1], F. AQUINO [1], J. MALAQUIAS [1], N. DURAES [2]

[1] Embrapa, Brasília, BRAZIL
[2] Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, BRAZIL

The baruzeiro (Dipteryx alata Vogel) has high potential for food, timber and medicinal use. It is among the species with high demand for domestication, promoting the diversification of species in cultivation, consolidation of its production chain and expanding the sources of obtaining the fruit, which currently come exclusively from extraction in areas with native vegetation. To this end, an experimental plantation was set up at Embrapa Cerrados (Planaltina, DF) with the aim of evaluating the establishment of two baruzeiro progenies subjected to three levels of top dressing under field conditions. The seedlings were produced in nurseries from the seeds of two selected matrices, progenies G1 and G2, from the Embrapa Cerrados germplasm bank. The experimental design was in randomized blocks with three replications and a factorial subdivided plot layout, with two factors being studied (fertilization and progeny) and levels of top dressing fertilization with increasing doses of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and boron (T1, T2 and T3) being allocated to the plots (32 plants) and the progenies to the subplots (16 plants). The spacing between plants was 7 m x 7 m, totaling 288 plants in the experiment. The development of the plants was assessed at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months after planting, by verifying neck diameter, plant height and crown volume. The results showed that at 6 months the G2 progeny stood out in terms of height growth. At 9 months, the dry season contributed to a reduction in crown volume. Up to 12 months, there was no significant interaction between the levels of fertilization and the progenies for all the variables evaluated, and with the return of the rainy season, the plants resumed growth. At 18 months after planting, there was a significant interaction between the progenies and the top-dressing treatments. The response to maintenance fertilization was different between the two genotypes studied.

Keywords: Dipteryx alata,genotypes,plant nutrition,production system,Cerrado Biome