

Abscisión de frutos en ciruela mexicana (Spondias purpurea L.) 'Cuernavaqueña' [

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text (article)

Analítica

Natural abscission of Mexican plum 'Cuernavaqueña' fruits was studied in Morelos, Mexico. In 11 Mexican plum trees, four branches were marked, one for each cardinal point. Total fruit number was counted since fruit set (March) to harvest (September), and the percentage of fruits remained until harvest was calculated. Additionally, precipitation average, minimum and maximum temperatures, and relative humidity were recorded, and simple correlations were made with percentage fruits in abscission. Abscission fruits appeared from June to September, reaching between 20 and 60 %. Fruits in east position remainedattached in 80 % until harvest. Percentage of fruits in branches was negatively associated with precipitation (between r= -0.72* and -0.88**) and relative humidity (r= -0.76 and -0.97***), and positively with maximum average temperature (r= 0.74** and 0.83**). Biggest fruit drops coincided with the finalfruit development stage, which suggests that part of fruit abscission is attributed to competition between them. Moreover, higher rain-fall during September to October was associated with greater fruits fall

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