

Livro de Resumos

Congresso Nacional sobre Alterações Climáticas 2018



**19, 20 e 21 de fevereiro de 2018,
Aula Magna, Vila Real, Portugal**

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Bernardo, S., Dinis, L-T., Machado, N., Luzio, A. & Moutinho-Pereira, J. – Grapevine stress responses and adaptation strategies in a changing climate.

Brito, C., Dinis, L.-T., Silva, E., Gonçalves, A., Rocha, L., Rodrigues, M. A., Moutinho-Pereira, J., Correia, C. – Use of kaolin as a summer stress alleviating product in olive orchards under rainfed conditions.

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Macedo, P. – Podemos todos ser cientistas climáticos inteligentes? Como promover a governança ambiental através da tecnologia.

Monteiro, A. Malheiro, A.C., Machado, M.J., Bacelar, E. – Gomos hibernantes de videira: que poderão dizer sobre a adaptação de uma casta às alterações climáticas?

Parente, J., Pereira, M.G. & Amraoui, M. – Incêndios extremos: consequências das alterações climáticas?

Parente, J., Pereira, M.G. & Amraoui, M. – Secas: passado e futuro.

Ribeiro, O., Pinto, M., Tavares, D., Ferreira-Cardoso, J. & Carrola, J.S. – Impacto das alterações climáticas na ictiofauna fluvial.

Rocha, J., Simões de Abreu, M. E. & Crespí, A.L. – Nomadismo ibérico no Paleolítico Superior. A rota Pirenaico-Portuguesa.

Sarmento, A. A., Pereira, M.G. & Fernandes, L. – Influência das alterações climáticas no dimensionamento de Passagens Hidráulicas.

Use of kaolin as a summer stress alleviating product in olive orchards under rainfed conditions

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RESUMO

In a changing world, where is expected the temperatures rising and the reduction in precipitation in some semi-arid areas of the globe, the search for new agronomic practices that help crops to maintain and/or increase yields and quality is a continuous challenge. Kaolin (KL) exogenous application has been considered a short-term solution to alleviate the adverse effects of summer stress. The formed particle film increases the reflection of excess radiation reducing the risk of leaf damage from heat load accumulation and solar injury. Olive trees (*Olea europaea* L.) cultivated under rainfed conditions were sprayed with KL (5%) during two consecutive years in the beginning of the summer season. In general, relatively to the control group, KL-sprayed plants showed an enhancement in leaf water status, stomatal conductance and photosynthetic capacity and a reduction in leaf sclerophyllly. In the severest period analyzed, at the end of the second-year summer, KL has lost the effectiveness of keeping gas exchange above the control measurements. However, in both years, allowed a faster restauration of the physiological functions in early autumn and contributed to higher crop yield. Overall, the results of the present investigation revealed that KL were effective in preventing the adverse effects of summer stress on crop performance and yield.

Key-words: Olive tree, abiotic stresses, water status, photosynthesis, yield

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