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SEPARAÇÃO DE SEMENTES DE AVEIA PRETA DE LOTES DE SEMENTES DE TRIGO EM MÁQUINA DE AR E PENEIRAS E MESA DE GRAVIDADE. **J. C. Possenti*; F. A. Villela; G. J. Zimmer.** (FAEM/UFPel - Pelotas RS).

RESUMO: Com a adoção de sistemas de rotação de culturas, cultivo mínimo e plantio direto, a aveia preta tornou-se uma séria invasora nas lavouras de trigo, principalmente na produção de sementes. Visando separar sementes de aveia preta de lotes de sementes de trigo, da cultivar Embrapa-16, foram utilizadas Máquina de Ar e Peneiras (MAP), Mesa de Gravidade (MG) e MAP seguida de MG. Na quarta peneira da MAP foram usadas peneiras de furos oblongos: 1,9 x 20; 2,0 x 20; 2,1 x 20 e 2,2 x 20 mm. As sementes de trigo foram contaminadas com 5, 10 e 15 sementes de aveia preta para cada 100 g. Os experimentos foram realizados na Unidade de Beneficiamento e no Laboratório de Análise de Sementes da FAEM/UFPel. Os resultados permitiram concluir que: a) É possível separar sementes de aveia preta de lotes de sementes de trigo no beneficiamento; b) A máquina de ar e peneiras separa sementes de aveia preta de sementes de trigo, deixando os lotes dentro dos padrões para a comercialização; c) A mesa de gravidade remove totalmente as sementes de aveia preta de lotes de sementes de trigo.

Palavras-chave: máquina de ar e peneiras, mesa de gravidade, trigo, aveia preta.

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF PROTOCOL FOR SEED STORAGE UNDER ANY ENVIRONMENTS. **C. Andreoli** (EMBRAPA/ Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Milho e Sorgo, Sete Lagoas, MG)

ABSTRACT - Three factors are of fundamental importance in controlling the longevity of seeds: water, temperature and oxygen. Based on empirical data, improved equation for predicting the rate of seed deterioration have been derived under controlled conditions. Since studies of environments for storage are intrinsically difficult, the optios have relied on experiments of seed aging under controlled conditions of seed moisture and temperature, and then extrapolated beyond the data. The objective of this protocol was to simplify the basic equation for predicting seed longevity and viability over any seed production conditions and long-term storage. The simplified equation is $Vt = Vi - tg\beta.p$, where *Vt* is probit percentage viability, *p* is storage period (days) and *Vi* is probit percentage viability at the beginning of storage. The angular coefficient, $tg\beta$, is the rate of deterioration for seed species at any condition. For testing the simplified equation model, mayze and soybean seeds were storage in an open warehouse in convencional bags in Sete Lagoas, MG. The temperature and RH varied from 24-32°C, and 32-86%, respectively. The seeds were tested for germination and moiture content every 30 days.The initial germination was 94% (6.4758 probit) and 90% (6.2816) for mayze and soybean. The rate of deterioration $tg\beta$ was 0,00277 for mayze seed which was able to predict the viability up to 360 days of storage. For soybean, it was unable to calculated the rate because large variation on seed germination test.

Key words: Germination, viability, storage, seed
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