

Abstract #	Title, authors, abstract, or Bio, Keywords
1498	<p>Expected selection gain for resin-yielding in progenies test of <i>Pinus caribaea</i> var. <i>bahamensis</i></p> <p>Marcela Aparecida de Moraes¹, Mario Luiz Moraes¹, Generci Neves², José Cambuim¹, Paulo Silva³, Ananda Aguiar⁴</p> <p>¹State University of São Paulo – UNESP ²Resineves Company ³Instituto de Pesquisa e Estudos Florestais (IPEF) ⁴Forestry Embrapa</p> <p>The main resin-yielding species pines planted in Brazil are <i>P. elliottii</i>, <i>P. caribaea</i> var. <i>bahamensis</i> and <i>P. caribaea</i> var. <i>hondurensis</i>. The objective of this study was to estimate expected selection gain for resin-yielding in progenies of <i>Pinus caribaea</i> var. <i>bahamensis</i> to set a clonal seed orchard. The progenies test was established in Selvíria, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil. The seeds used for this trial came from a clonal seed orchard of the Genetic Conservation and Improvement of Tropical Pine Center – CCGMPT, in Aracruz, State of Espírito Santo, Brazil. The experimental design was a 11 x 11 partially balanced square lattice, with 119 progenies from the CCGMPT and two commercial controls provided by Duratex company, with two replications. The progenies were evaluated during one year at 22 years age for resin productivity (kg tree ano-1). Genetic variation among individual and progenies was not significant for resin-yielding. Considering the expected progress for resin productivity, this germoplasm collection can be converted into a rogued seedling seed orchard, aiming the production of improved seed. An expected genetic gain of 1.5 % was obtained through forty open pollinated progeny selection at 22 years to resin- yielding.</p>
1499	<p>Expected genetic gains with selection of provenances and progenies <i>Pinus greggii</i></p> <p>A. Aguiar¹, Janaina Spoladore², Jarbas Shimizu³</p> <p>¹Forestry Embrapa ²Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro ³Autonomous Research</p> <p><i>Pinus greggii</i> is considered an alternative species for reforestation in Brazil aiming wood production and mainly pulpwood. A trial with this species was established in Ponta Grossa municipality (Brazil) involving 72 open pollinated progenies from six Mexican provenances. The experimental design adopted was in randomized complete blocks with six-plant linear plots spaced 3 m x 3 m. Diameter at breast height stem qualities regarding straightness and forking were assessed at 11 years old. Analysis by using the SELEGEN- REM/BLUP software revealed significant variation in diameter at breast height stem among progenies and stem shape among provenances. Substantial genetic variation coefficient and heritability suggested the possibility for expressive gains through selection among and within progenies.</p>