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**PERFORMANCE OF RED GRAPE SEEDLESS CULTIVARS ON DIFFERENT ROOTSTOCKS IN THE SÃO FRANCISCO VALLY, NORTHEAST BRAZIL**

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This study aimed to evaluate the agronomic performance of red seedless grape cultivars on different rootstocks in the tropical environment of Submédio San Francisco Valley. The experiment was carried in a commercial vineyard in Sento Sé, BA for four cycles of production (2002 to 2004) in a split plot experimental design with three blocks. The main treatments consisted of two seedless grape cultivars ('Crimson Seedless' and 'Marroo Seedless') and the secondary treatments consisted of five rootstocks cultivars ('IAC 766', 'Courdec 1613', 'Harmony', 'Paulsen 1103', '420A') and a control represented by ungrafted plants. The following variables were studied: duration of the phenological phases (days), production (Kg), mass of the canopy after pruning (Kg), mass of clusters (g), mass (g), length (mm) and diameter of berries (mm), total soluble solids (° Brix), titratable acidity (% tartaric acid) and TSS / TTA. The seedless grape cultivars showed distinct agronomic characteristics influenced by rootstocks and environmental conditions of ecycle. There was a trend towards better effect on 'IAC 766'. This rootstock promoted higher production in 'Marroo Seedless', while the production of 'Crimson Seedless' was higher on 'Paulsen 1103'. The TSS, TTA and TSS/TTA were little influenced by the rootstocks.