

Title Yield and quality of garlic bulbs with different paclobutrazol doses and refrigeration periods
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Abstract

This study was carried out from May to November 1991, in the experimental field of Universidade Federal de Lavras, Minas Gerais State, Brazil, to evaluate the influence of paclobutrazol levels and pre-planting vernalization on yield and marketable characteristics of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.). The experimental design used was randomized blocks in a 4x4 factorial scheme, with three replications. The first factor was paclobutrazol levels (0, 500, 1000 and 1500 mg/L a.i.) and the second one was the pre-planting vernalization periods (0, 20, 40 and 60 days at a temperature of 5 plus or minus 1 deg C). No marketable yield was obtained with 0 and 20 days, but the 40 days treatment showed the highest yield with 500 and 1000 paclobutrazol mg/L (5748 and 4729 kg/ha, respectively), as well as the lower percentage (2.5%) of secondary growth with the 1000 mg/L dose. For the 60 days vernalization, the lower percentage (12.9%) of secondary growth was observed at 1500 mg/L. The higher dose showed also the lowest average weight of bulb for 40 and 60 days vernalization (14.2 and 12.7 g/bulb, respectively). The number of cloves per bulb presented no differences between 40 and 60 days vernalization.