ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE MANEJO DE SEMILLA DE PAPA

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R E S U M E N

En la Estación Experimental "Santa Catalina" se realizaron cuatro ensayos independientes con el fin de estudiar los efectos de ocho tipos de filtros de luz, tres niveles de temperatura y tres tipos de corte en los tubérculos almacenados para semilla. Paralelamente se evaluó los resultados obtenidos por la siembra de tubérculos con dos tipos de brote.

Las temperaturas entre 8 y 18°C, la luz de exposición directa a los rayos del sol, luz difusa blanca, luz artificial continua y un corte proferido a los tubérculos en su parte media provocaron una brotación múltiple en los mismos.

La siembra de tubérculos con brotación múltiple produjo rendimientos más altos, muy deseables a nivel comercial, que aquellos que fueron sembrados con un solo brote apical.

S U M M A R Y

Four independent trials were carried out at Santa Catalina Experimental Station, Quito, Ecuador. The purpose was to evaluate the main effects of eight types of light filters, three levels of temperature, and three different locations of cut damage to the tuber stored for seed. Similarly, there was an evaluation of the results obtained by sowing seed tubers with two types of sprouts: tubers with one single apical sprout and those with several sprouts.

Temperatures between 8-18° C caused the appearance of many sprouts on the seed-tuber. Similar results were obtained by exposing the seed-tuber to direct sun-light, normal diffuse light and continous artificial light during storage. Multiple sprouts were also caused by a shallow cut in the middle part of the tuber before storage.

The tubers with many sprouts produced higher yields than those with one vigorous sprout.