QUALITY OF WHEAT AS A FUNCTION OF ROW SPACING AND PRODUCED IN DIFFERENT CULTIVARS IN CASCAVEL-PR

Tatiane Pauly, Maurício A. Pauly, Sheila C. Silva, Antonio C. T. Costa, Dermânio T. L. Ferreira. Center for Agricultural Sciences, UNIOESTE, Rua Pernambuco 1777, 85960-000, Marechal Candido Rondon, Paraná, Brazil

One of the reasons given for the reduction in quality Brazilian wheat is sprouting. The problem affects wheat growing areas in various parts of the world (West New Zealand, Northern Australia, North and West Europe, Northwestern United States of America, trigueiras regions of Canada, South Africa, Argentina, Chile and several other countries), and in Brazil, the most prevalent in the South Region. It is adopted as an international benchmark for the diagnosis of the problem the method of Hagberg Falling Number (NQH). The objective of this study was to evaluate the technological quality of flour from two wheat cultivars grown in four row spacings. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with four replications in a factorial scheme 4 x 2, where the first factor referred to the spacing (0.20 m, 0.28 m, 0.36 m, 0, 40 m) and the second factor cultivars (BRS 150 and CD Tarumã). The experiment was deployed to the field, in Cascavel/PR in May 2011 and post-harvest evaluations were performed with the method NQH n.º 56-81B of the AACC (1999), ash according to the method n.º 44-15 of AACC (1995) and color according to the method n.º 14-22 of AACC (1999). There was no statistical difference between the spacings adopted, however, there were differences between the materials. The cultivar CD 150 was superior to BRS in Tarumã NQH (271.68 and 251.18 respectively) in color (L * 89.69 and 89.12 respectively) and ash (0.59% and 0.69% respectively).