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**STALK DECOMPOSED BABASSU FOR PRODUCTION OF SEEDLINGS OF
BOUGAINVILLEA SPECTABILIS WILLD IN DIFFERENT LEVELS OF
INDOLEBUTYRIC ACID**

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Abstract

Several producers in the eastern Amazon and the Cocais Forest in Brazil are using the stalk decomposed babassu as a substrate for bougainvillea seedlings with or without the use of indolebutyric acid without a specific recommendation, which can lead to economic and environmental damage. In this sense, the objective of this study was to evaluate the technical feasibility of the use of the stalk decomposed babassu (SDB) as a substrate in the propagation by bougainvillea cutting under increasing doses of indolebutyric acid (AI). 30 semi-woody stakes were used in the research, considering a completely randomized design in factorial arrangement 3 (level: 0, 1000 and 2000 mg L⁻¹) x 2 (substrates: commercial - SC and based on the babassu decomposed stem - SDB) with 5 replicates. After 53 days of experiment the percentage of rooted cuttings (EE), percentage of live cuttings (EV), number of leaves (NF), number of shoots (NB), length of largest shoot (CMB), diameter of largest shoot (DMB), length of largest root (CMR), fresh mass of area (MSPA). The data were submitted to analysis of variance, compared by the Duncan test (P <0.05). There was no difference (P <0.05) between the factors evaluated for NF, DMB and CMB. The SDB substrate presented higher NB and EV. The use of the stalk decomposed of babassu stem is technically feasible as a substrate in the production of bougainvillea cuttings, the level of 1000 mg.L⁻¹ of indolebutyric acid is recommended, since it promotes similar or more expressive results than the commercial substrate.

Keywords: *Attalea speciosa*, floriculture, new substrates, residues.

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