Abstract
The present research aimed to evaluate the productive characteristics of different genotypes of peach (Prunus persica (L.) Batsch.), submitted to pruning at different times in Pelotas / RS. The experiment was conducted in an experimental area that belongs to Embrapa Temperate Climate (CPACT) during 2009 and 2010, the treatments consisted of combinations of three pruning times [winter pruning (PI), winter pruning plus summer pruning (PIV) and summer pruning (PV)] and three genotypes [(Cascata 805, Cascata 834 (BRS Kampai) and Cascata 952 (BRS Rubimel)], resulting in nine different treatments. There was no interaction between factors for the variables fruit firmness, pH, soluble solids (SS), titratable acidity (TA), SS / TA ratio and color. Higher firmness was observed for BRS Kampai fruit and for summer pruning alone. The fruit of genotype BRS Kampai had the highest SS and TA among those studied, the plants of BRS Kampai and BRS Rubimel had fruit with more intense epidermal red coloration, regardless the pruning time. It was found that the pruning only in summer induced the production of small fruits. Genotypes BRS Kampai and BRS Rubimel productivity showed similar system independent pruning applied. Overall, physicochemical characteristics of the fruit do not change with variations in pruning time, although physical characteristics and those related to production suffer direct influence of pruning time.

Keywords
Prunus persica, genotypes, cultural practices, fresh fruit.