# Recuperação de pastagens

## Anais do 2º Simpósio de Pecuária Integrada


Editores técnicos

Dalton Henrique Pereira
Bruno Carneiro e Pedreira



**Patrocínio**

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*Dalton Henrique Pereira*
*Bruno Carneiro e Pedreira*

***Fundação UNISELVA***
*Cuiabá, MT*
*2016*

**O CONTEÚDO DOS CAPÍTULOS É DE RESPONSABILIDADE DOS SEUS RESPECTIVOS AUTORES.**

**Ficha catalográfica elaborada pela Seção de Catalogação e Classificação da Biblioteca Regional da UFMT-Sinop**

S612
Simpósio de Pecuária Integrada *(2. : 2016 : Sinop, MT)*.
Recuperação de pastagens: anais... editores técnicos, Dalton Henrique Pereira, Bruno Carneiro e Pedreira. – Cuiabá, MT: Uniselva, 2016.
Il. Color. ; ebook

http://www.pecuariaintegrada.com.br
ISBN 978-85-93093-01-2

1. Simpósio. 2. Pastagens - recuperação. 3. Produção animal. 4. Forragicultura. 5. Pecuária integrada. I. Pereira, Dalton Henrique. II. Pedreira, Bruno Carneiro e. III. Título.

CDU 636.2

Bibliotecária: Carolina Alves Rabelo
CRB1/2238

is more severely affected and weed incidence is higher. Consequently, the use of these methods for introducing forage peanut into established pastures of *B. humidicola* result in higher cost of weed control and a longer period of recovery, before returning the pasture to grazing.

Keywords: *Arachis pintoi,* BRS Mandobi, rotary hoe

Acknowledgments: The owner of Iquiri Farm, Joaquim Pedro Ribeiro do Valle Filho.

## SOIL MANAGEMENT AND PLANTING METHODS EFFECTS ON TANGOLAGRASS AND FORAGE PEANUT ESTABLISHMENT

Carlos Mauricio Soares de Andrade[1], Aliedson Sampaio Ferreira2, Divaney Mamédio dos Santos[3]

[1]Scientific Researcher, Embrapa Acre, Rio Branco, AC. CNPq Fellow. E-mail: mauricio.andrade@embrapa.br
[2]Embrapa Acre, Rio Branco, AC. CNPq Fellow. E-mail: aliedson.agronomia@gmail.com
[3]Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia, Cruz das Almas, BA. Capes Fellow. E-mail: dinaveymds@yahoo.com.br

Tangolagrass (*Brachiaria arrecta* x *B. mutica*, cv. Laguna) is a stoloniferous forage grass well adapted to Brazilian humid tropics. However, this infertile interspecific hybrid must be planted using stolon fragments, limiting its adoption rate due to low operational performance of conventional methods of vegetative pasture establishment. This study aimed to compare four establishment methods of mixed swards of tangolagrass and forage peanut (*Arachis pintoi*). The experiment was carried out from November 2015 to February 2016 in a degrading *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Marandu pasture in Senador Guiomard, Acre, Brazil. The following four

establishment methods were compared in a randomized block with four replications: 1) no-till mechanized planting; 2) conventional tillage mechanized planting; 3) conventional tillage mechanized planting after desiccation; and 4) conventional tillage semi-mechanized planting after desiccation. No-till planting was performed after sequential desiccation with 1.95 and 0.65 kg $ha^{-1}$ of glyphosate at 40 days and 7 days before planting, respectively. Previous desiccation to conventional tillage was done with 1.95 kg $ha^{-1}$ of glyphosate seven days before disking. Mechanized planting used a three-line stolon planter (Marks Industry), with lines 1 m apart. Tangolagrass stolons (660 kg $ha^{-1}$) were planted on external lines and forage peanut stolons (340 kg $ha^{-1}$) on central line. In semimechanized planting, stolons were broadcast at 3,000 kg $ha^{-1}$ and immediately covered by disking and rolling. Pasture was fertilized with 200 kg $ha^{-1}$ of NPK 8-28-16 mixture at planting and 100 kg $ha^{-1}$ of urea at 30 days after planting. Chemical weed control was done with a pre-emergent application of trifluralin (no-till, 1.8 kg ai $ha^{-1}$; tillage methods, 0.81 kg ai $ha^{-1}$) and a post-emergent application of bentazon (1.5 kg ai $ha^{-1}$) at 30 days after planting. Canopy cover, sward height and botanical composition were evaluated at 36, 56 and 70 days after planting, when herbage mass was also measured. Forage peanut emergence was very low in all planting methods, with average frequency of occurrence of only 6% and contribution to botanical composition inferior to 1% at 36 days after planting. This problem was caused by the wrong strategy of harvesting aerial stolons with a coastal mower. For this legume, the best planting material are the basal stolons growing at soil level. Tangolagrass establishment was slower ($P<0.05$) in no-till mechanized planting, although satisfactory with canopy cover of 97%, sward height of 93.4 cm and herbage mass of 5,454 kg $ha^{-1}$ at 70 days after planting. In conventional tillage mechanized planting, previous desiccation reduced ($P<0.05$) recolonization by marandugrass from 16.3% to 6.2% of pasture botanical composition at 70 days after planting. Mechanized planting ensure rapid establishment of tangolagrass, with economy of

vegetative material and higher operational performance when compared to traditional semi-mechanized method.

Keywords: no-tillage, pasture renovation, stolon planting

Acknowledgments: CNPq and the owner of Iquiri Farm, Joaquim Pedro Ribeiro do Valle Filho.

## SUPRESSÃO AO CRESCIMENTO VEGETAL EM FUNÇÃO DA QUALIDADE DE SOMBRA DE FRUTÍFERAS EM SISTEMA SILVIPASTORIL

Carolina Della Giustina[2], Helisson Aparecido de Souza Santos[2], Aline Barros da Silva[3], Roberta Aparecida Carnevalli[4], Marcelo Ribeiro Romano[5], Diego Barbosa Alves Antonio[6], Priscila Dornelas Valote[7]

1Doutoranda em Forragicultura e Pastagens - UFRRJ, Seropédica - RJ. Email:carolgiustina@hotmail.com
2Graduando em Medicina Veterinária –UFMT, Sinop-MT. E-mail: helissonssantos@hotmail.com
3Doutoranda em Forragicultura e Pastagens - UFRRJ, Seropédica - RJ. E-mail: aline_barros2006@hotmail.com
4Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril, Sinop-MT. E-mail: roberta.carnevalli@embrapa.br
5Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril, Sinop-MT. E-mail: marcelo.romano@embrapa.br
6Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril, Sinop-MT. E-mail: diego.antonio@embrapa.br
7Mestranda em Forragicultura e Pastagens - UFRRJ, Seropédica - RJ. E-mail: valotepriscila@yahoo.com

O sucesso de um consórcio em sistemas silvipastoris é determinado pela capacidade competitiva de diferentes plantas ocupando o mesmo espaço ao mesmo tempo. Assim, avaliar a interação entre os componentes vegetais em consórcio é o objetivo deste estudo. Realizado na Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril, Sinop/MT, o experimento contou com oito sistemas silvipastoris compostos por espécies de frutíferas consorciadas com Tifton-85. A qualidade da luz foi avaliada mensalmente com o