

Teores de proteína bruta, extrato etéreo e minerais de gramíneas nativas *Paspalum repens* e *Paspalum Fasciculatum* de ecossistemas de Várzea do Baixo Amazonas, Pará, Brasil

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Resumen

En un Inceptisol húmedos del campo experimental de la Amazonia baja (2°23' de latitud sur y 54°20' de longitud oeste, municipio de Monte Alegre, Pará, Brasil) de la Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa-Amazônia Oriental), en julio de 2003 (final del periodo lluvioso), septiembre de 2003 (periodo seco) y enero de 2004 (comienzo del periodo lluvioso) se determinaron los contenido de proteína cruda (PC), extracto etereo (EE) y minerales en el forraje de *Paspalum repens* (Perimembeca) e *Paspalum fasciculatum* (Mori) procedentes de la zona de varzea. Se utilizó un factorial de dos (especies nativas de forraje) y tres épocas de crecimiento (final y comienzo del periodo lluviosa y época seca). Se encontraron diferencias ($P < 0.05$) para el contenido de PC de las especies, siendo más alto en Perimembeca (12.06%) que en Mori (6.65). El contenido de P en ambas gramíneas fue bajo. El contenido de Cu en la gramínea Mori fue adecuado en tanto épocas secas como húmedas. Los contenidos de Ca, K y Fe fueron bajos e influenciados por la época.

Summary

The propose of this study was to evaluate the crude protein, fat and mineral values in the lowland native legumes, *Paspalum repens* (Perimembeca) and *Paspalum fasciculatum* (Mori) from the Amazonian Valley. Four samples were collected in three periods: at the end of the rainy season, during the dry season and at the beginning of the rainy season. An statistical analysis was done to evaluate the nutrient differences between forage species, and to verify the effect of the year weather conditions, in an experiment entirely casualised and constituted by the factorial combinations of two forage varieties and considering the period of the study as subparcels. Statistical differences were found for the crude protein mean between the two species of forage studied, these values were referenced by other author for the lowland forages in the Amazon Valley. Both species of forage presented a phosphorus concentration mean below the value mean of check. The copper concentration of Mori forage presented a critical value at the begining of the dry season. The mean values of zinc, potassium and calcium presented a seasonal variation, but other mineral elements as phosphorus, cooper, sodium and manganese didn't. The results conclude that probably there was a nutrients bypass for natives forage caused by the periodical inundation of the lowland ecosystems. Furthermore, it was necessary to use mineral supplementation (phosphorus and copper) for feeding buffaloes in the lowland ecosystems during this period of the year.