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E41 POSTER

FORAGE MASS AND FORAGE DENSITY OF ELEPHANT GRASS CLONES UNDER ROTATIONAL STOCKING

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The elephant grass, although its high production and nutritional value, has been turned down due its management difficulty. Embrapa Dairy Cattle has the largest germplasm collection of this species and coordinates research seeking to select genotypes more adapted to grazing uses. The aim of this study was to evaluate the forage mass and density of elephantgrass clones, the CNPGL 92-198-7 and CNPGL00-1-3. The essay was carried out in a completely randomized design with a factorial scheme with three replications. There were evaluated two grazing intervals (90 and 95% light interception - LI) and two post-grazing residues (30 and 50 cm). The grazing observed a two days grazing periods. The green forage mass (GFM) varied with the interaction clone-LI. To the clone CNPGL 92-198-7 the GFM increased from 5,762 to 8,158 kg DM/ha with the increase in LI from 90 to 95%. To the clone CNPGL 00-1-3 there was no change in GFM in response to LI, with an average of 7,989 kg DM/ha. Difference between clones was observed only in IL 90%. The forage density was also affected by the interaction clone-LI. Higher forage density was observed for the CNPGL 92-198-7 in relation to the CNPGL 00-1-3 under 95% of LI (103 x 59 kg DM / cm). The highest forage density of CNPGL 92-198-7 is due to its high forage production with low stature (75 cm). Residues did not affect the variables. (Financial Support: CNPq and FAPEMIG)

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