

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

PRODUCTIVITY OF FORAGE CULTIVARS IN TWO SEASONS IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST

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The objective of this study was to evaluate the productivity of brachiaria and panicum cultivars in the Alagoan wilderness during the water season and the dry season. The experiment was carried out at the Federal University of Alagoas, *Campus Arapiraca*, in a completely randomized design. Plots of 4 m² were plotted with forage cultivars of *P. maximum* and *Urochloa* sp. Each cultivar presented a specific standard for cutting height and residual height. The evaluated species were two cultivars of *Panicum maximum* (Zuri and Massai) and three of *Urochloa* sp. (*U. decumbens* - cv. Basilisk; *U. brizantha* - cvs Piatã and Paiaguás). The experiment started in June 2017, with a duration of 10 months, considering two months of rainy period (June-July), four months of transition (August-November) and four months of dry season (December-March 2018). To obtain the dry matter, a cut was made with the aid of a square mold (1 m²). The samples were taken to the animal nutrition laboratory of UFAL/Arapiraca Campus to obtain dry matter in a greenhouse with forced air circulation at 55°C. Data were tabulated and evaluated using the Tukey test at 5% probability. It was not possible to observe the effect of seasons ($p > 0.05$) between productivity samples. However, it is important to highlight that the year 2017 was an atypical year, where there was an annual rainfall of 1.500mm, well above the annual average observed in the region. Although no seasonal effect was observed, it was possible to observe an average of 42.5 g/m² more in the dry season than in the dry season for the biomass yield of the cultivars. This effect can become significant when applied in kg / ha. In the rainy season, cv. Piatã presented higher biomass production (349 g/m²) ($p < 0.05$) to the detriment of the others, without differing ($p > 0.05$) from BRS Zuri and cv. Massai. However, in the dry season, cv. Basilisk (*U. decumbens*) presented higher productivity (232.5 g/m²), not differing from cvs. Piatã, Paiaguás and BRS Zuri. However, it was possible to observe the effect between cvs. Basilisk and Paiaguás ($p < 0.05$) and between cvs. Basilisk and Massai ($p < 0.05$), with differences between averages of 139 g/m² and 132 g/m², respectively. Therefore, cv. Piatã presented adapted to the edaphoclimatic conditions in the season of the waters of the wild in Alagoas, while the cv. Basilisk showed higher productivity in the dry season.

Keywords: biomass, brachiaria, dry, panicum, rainy

Acknowledgments: UFAL, CNPq, CAPES, FAPEAL, Rural Maceió.

Promoção e Realização:



Apoio Institucional:



Organização:

