

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

FORAGE ACCUMULATION OF Mombaça GRASS SUBMITTED TO CUTTING FREQUENCIES

Dawson José Guimarães FARIA^{*1}, Carolina Moreira ARAÚJO², Karla Alves OLIVEIRA², Altieres Gabriel Garcia NEPOMUCENO³, Letícia Aparecida Magalhães ARDUINI³, Flávio Moreno SALVADOR¹, Lorena Ferreira BENFICA⁴, Erik Kennedy de Carvalho FONSECA¹

*corresponding author: dawson@iftm.edu.br

¹ Instituto Federal do Triângulo Mineiro – campus Uberaba, Uberaba, Minas Gerais, Brasil

² Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, Brasil

³ Zootecnista pelo Instituto Federal do Triângulo Mineiro – campus Uberaba

⁴ Instituto de Zootecnia - APTA Bovino de Corte – Sertãozinho, São Paulo, Brasil

As Brazil presents different climates and biomes and climatic conditions vary according to region and season, the growth pattern of plants is different through the year. Thus, in pastures submitted to rotational stocking, the use of fixed or pre-defined calendars to determine the grazing frequency may be a limited strategy. The objective was to evaluate the forage accumulation of Mombaça grass (*Panicum maximum* cv. Mombaça) under different cutting frequencies. The experiment was carried out at IFTM - Uberaba campus, from December 2012 to December 2013. The experimental design was completely randomized, in a 2 x 3 factorial, that is, 2 cut frequencies (plants cut when they reached 90 cm of height and cut of the plants with fixed rest period of 28 days) and 3 seasons of the year (summer, fall/ winter and spring), with 3 replicates The pasture height was obtained by the average of 10 points of each experimental unit, three times a week. The residue height used was 30 cm. Were made 5.33 and 12 cuts, respectively, of the plants submitted to frequency by height and fixed days. The forage accumulation by cut, for plants cut with 90 cm was higher (3,134.89 kg ha⁻¹ of DM) than the one with the plants cut every 28 days (1,325.64 kg ha⁻¹ DM). Dry matter accumulation by cut was observed for the two frequencies of 3,038.69; 1,617.57 and 2,920.94 kg ha⁻¹ of DM, respectively for summer, fall / winter and spring, being higher in summer and spring and lower in winter. The total accumulation of dry matter in the experimental period did not differ between the treatments, being 16,608.39 and 15,907.72 kg ha⁻¹ of DM, respectively, for the grass managed by height and rest period of 28 days. Thus, it was concluded that there was no influence of the cutting frequency on the total forage accumulation.

Keywords: forage, grazing frequency, *Panicum maximum*, plant height, seasons of the year

Acknowledgments: Marangatu Sementes. Financial support from FAPEMIG.

Promoção e Realização:



Apoio Institucional:



Organização:

