Abstract

The objective of this research was to evaluate two pasture-based systems, with elephantgrass, ryegrass, white clover or forage peanut and spontaneous growth species about the accumulation rate and of disappearance of forage mass. The elephantgrass was established in rows with a distance of 4 m between rows. In the cool season, ryegrass was planted between rows of elephantgrass; white clover was sowed, in two paddocks, and in the other two the forage peanut was preserved. The experimental design was completely randomized. In order to stipulate the accumulation rate and of disappearance of forage mass, the pre- and post-graze forage mass were evaluated. The botanical and structural composition, as well as the stocking rate were analyzed. The average rate of accumulation and disappearance of forage mass and the stocking rate were of 47.29 kg of DM ha⁻¹ day⁻¹; 3.24% and 3.10 UA ha⁻¹ and of 53.16 kg of DM ha⁻¹ day⁻¹; 3.45% and 3.48 UA ha⁻¹ to the systems formed by white clover and forage peanut, respectively. Considering the accumulation rate of the pasture dry matter, the disappearance of forage mass and the stocking rate, the forage system associated with forage peanut showed a better performance.

Keywords

Arachis pintoi, Lolium multiflorum, Pennisetum purpureum, Trifolium repens, lactating cows.