

# **Performance and Correlation for Leaf Dry Matter Yield of Diverse Germplasm of *Panicum maximum* Jacq. under Two Levels of Soil Fertility in the Brazilian Cerrado**

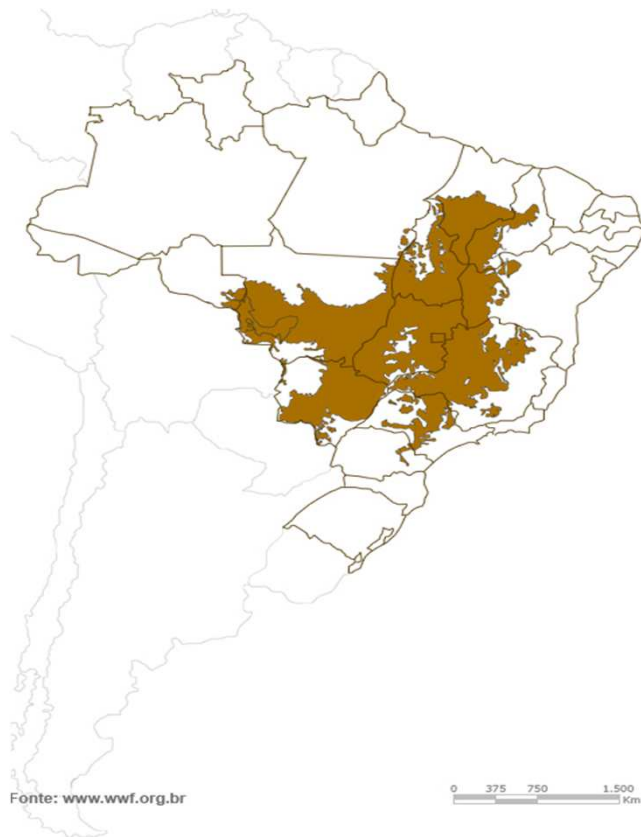
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# Beef Cattle on Brazilian Cerrado



- Area: 205 million ha
- 50 million ha - cultivated grasslands with more than 50% of beef cattle herd
- Weathered Tropical Soils – Oxisols, Ultisols and Entisols
- Extensive systems are predominant, but things are changing!!!
  - Integrated and intensive systems!





## *Panicum maximum* on Brazilian Cerrado

- Tropical apomictic autotetraploid ( $x = 8$ ) perennial forage grass
  - 16% of the seed market
- High animal production - 1.200 kg of liveweight gain.ha<sup>-1</sup>.y<sup>-1</sup>
- High demanding in technology - **Lime, fertilizers**, rotational stocking, farm management



## Cerrado Soil vs *Panicum maximum* nutrition

Soil/ Plant	<sup>a</sup> Chemical parameter					
	pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	Ca+Mg cmol <sub>c</sub> .dm <sup>-3</sup>	K cmol <sub>c</sub> .dm <sup>-3</sup>	P mg.dm <sup>-3</sup>	% Base saturation	% Al saturation
Cerrado	4.5-5.2	0.2-0.7	0.02-0.4	0.5-3.4	5.9-43.9	16.4-85.9
Panicum	>5.5	>2.0	>0.13	>4	>45	<20

- High input of fertilizers: lime, gypsum, potassium chloride, superphosphate
- Is there genotypes more efficient in using nutrients, i.e, lower losses with less nutrients?
- It would be desirable to reduce expending in fertilizers and to increase the profits of cattlemen

<sup>a</sup>Martha Jr. et al. (2007) – Cerrado: uso eficiente de corretivos e fertilizantes em pastagens

## Objectives

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- To estimate the losses of a low fertility soil on the performance of *P. maximum*;
- To calculate the correlation between a low and a high fertility soil for diverse cultivars and breeding material.

# Material and Methods

- 24 Genotypes (six cultivars, eight accessions and ten sexual plants)

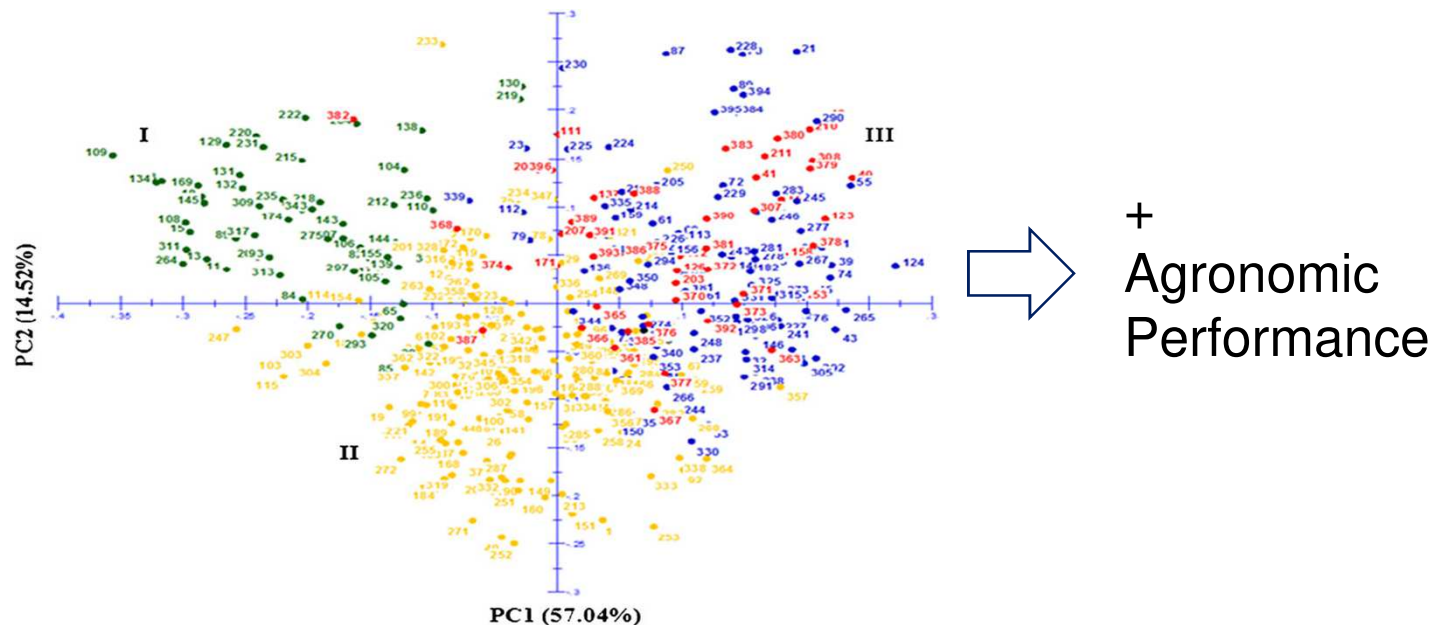


Fig. 4 Association among 396 *Panicum maximum* accessions revealed using principal components analysis (PCA) based on Jaccard's similarity coefficient calculated from 30 microsatellite loci. Samples are color-coded based on the STRUCTURE results

## Material and Methods

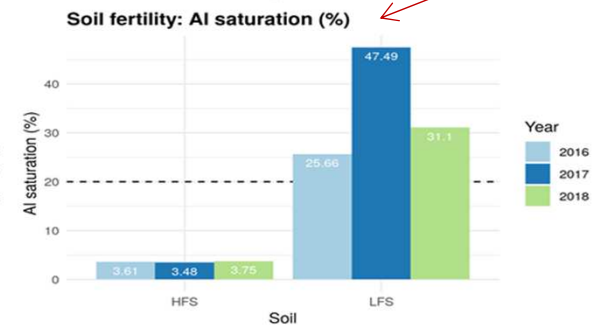
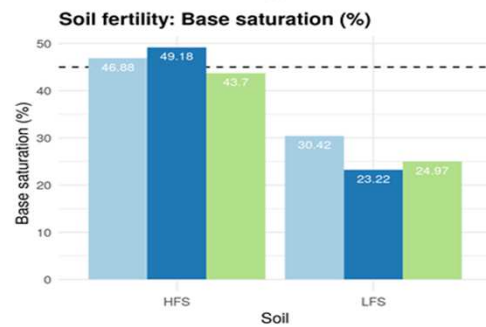
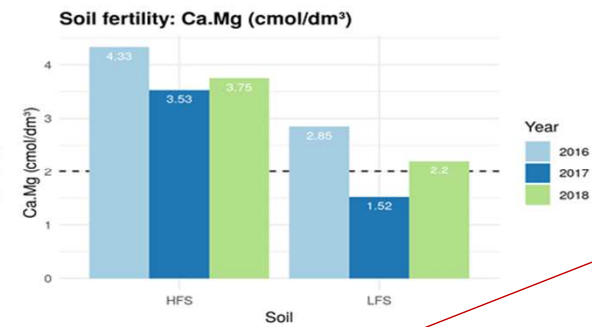
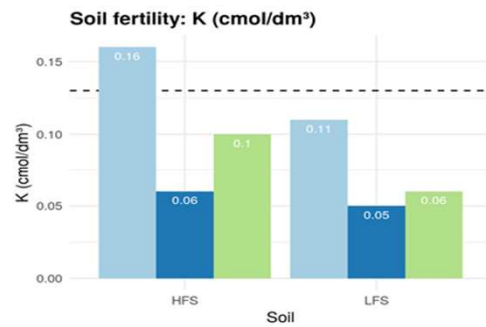
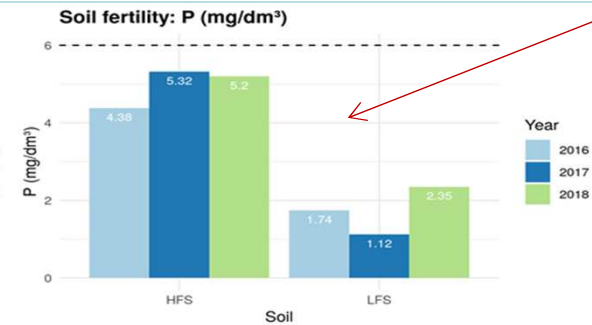
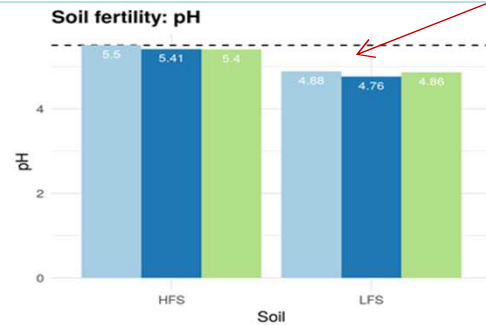
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- Soil – Haplic Ferral soil – Clay soil – 55% of Clay – Campo Grande, MS, Brazil
- Use of lime, gypsum, superphosphate (18%) and potassium chloride to generate two levels of fertility

### **Goal!!!**

- **High Fertility Soil - 6 ppm of  $P_2O_5$  and 45% of base saturation (Ca+Mg+K)**
- **Low Fertility Soil – 2 ppm of  $P_2O_5$  and 35% of base saturation**

# Levels of Soil Fertility





# Evaluations

## Low fertility soil

## High fertility soil

- Design- RCB – three replicates
- Plots - 4.5 m<sup>2</sup>
- Trait - Leaf dry matter yield (kg.ha<sup>-1</sup>.y<sup>-1</sup>)
- Seven harvests from March 2017 to February 2018
- Nitrogen fertilization after each harvest in the rainy season - 150 kg N.ha<sup>-1</sup>.y<sup>-1</sup>
- Variance components based on REML and BLUPs for genotypes (Resende, 2016)

## Heritability, accuracy and Mean BLUP (kg.ha<sup>-1</sup>.y<sup>-1</sup>)

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>LRT Test</b>
Heritability	0.91**
Accuracy	0.95
Range	10,210 - 16,662

# Economic losses for a system of growing and finishing phases

## Forage yield and liveweight gain in kg.ha<sup>-1</sup>

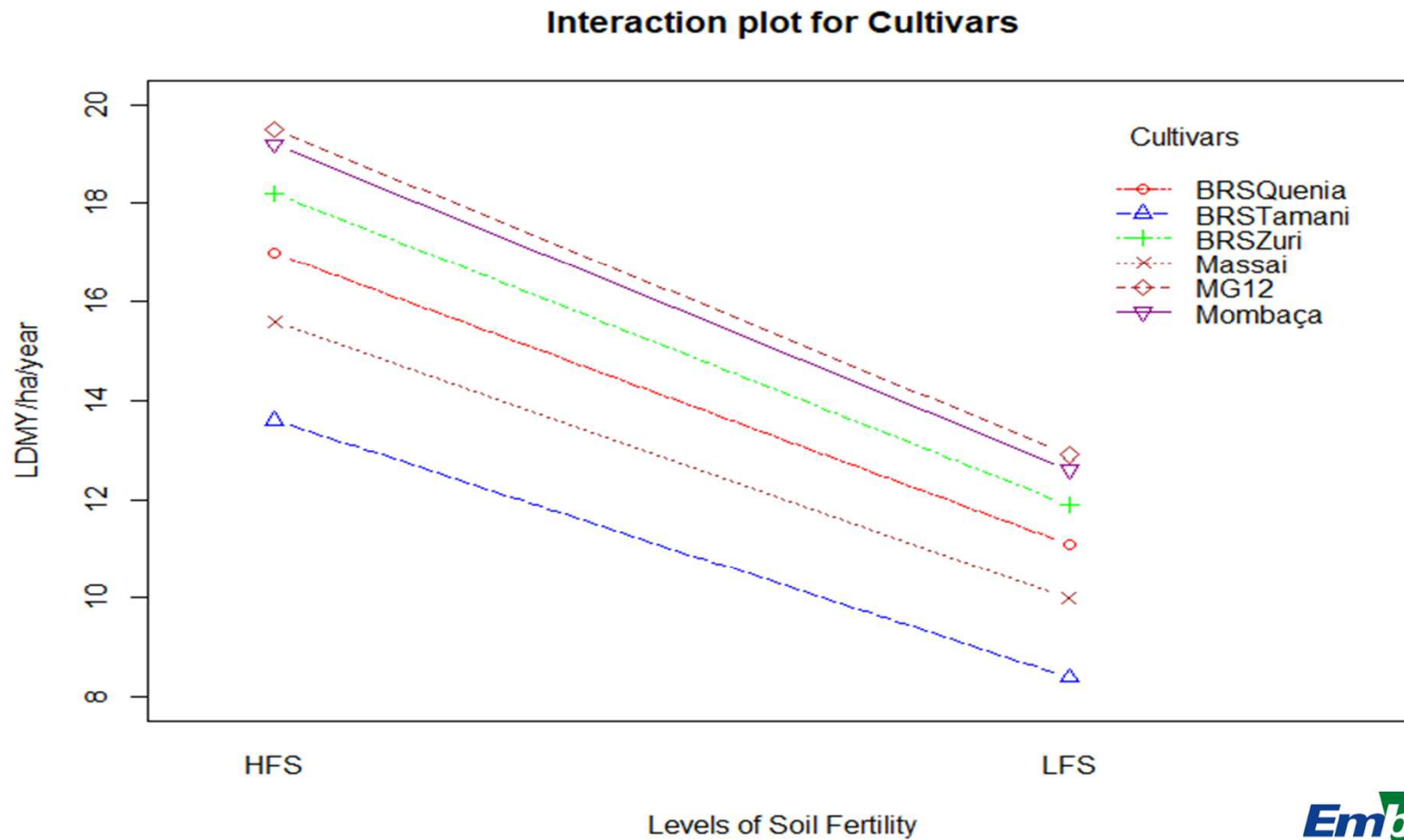
Soil	Forage yield.y <sup>-1</sup>	Forage yield.d <sup>-1</sup>	<sup>a</sup> Forage Availability .d <sup>-1</sup>	<sup>b</sup> Stocking rate	<sup>c</sup> Liveweight gain.d <sup>-1</sup>	Liveweight gain.y <sup>-1</sup>	Profit in US\$.y <sup>-1</sup>
HFS (1)	16,275	44.59	22.30	3.38	2.03	740.95	889.14
LFS (2)	10,263	28.12	14.06	2.13	1.28	467.20	560.64
2 - 1	-6,012	-16.47	-8.24	-1.25	-0.75	-273.75	<b>-328.50</b>

Parameters: <sup>a</sup>Forage availability=50%; <sup>b</sup>Animal of 330 kg with 2% of LDMY consumption; <sup>c</sup>Average daily liveweight gain=0.6.kg<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>d</sup>US\$ 1.2.kg<sup>-1</sup>.

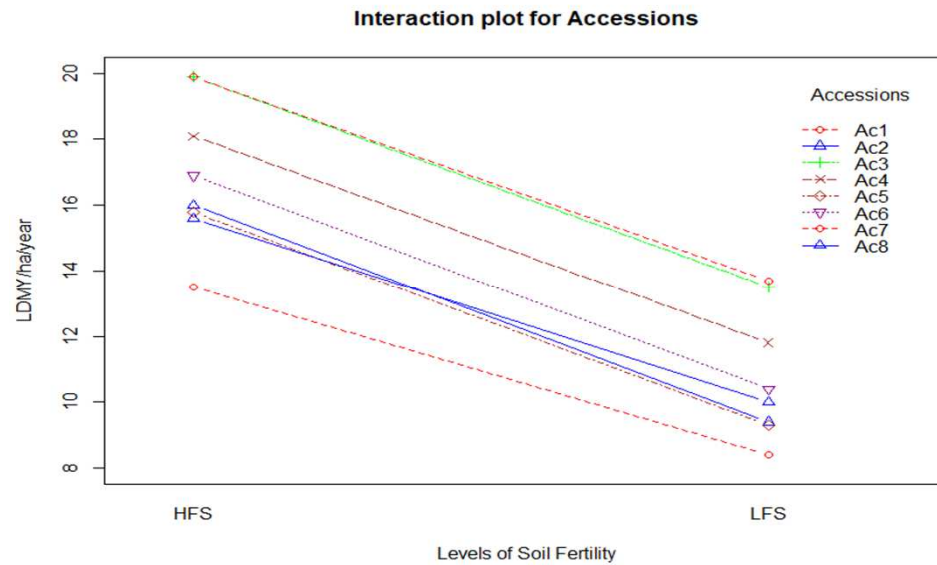
**Average losses: -37%**



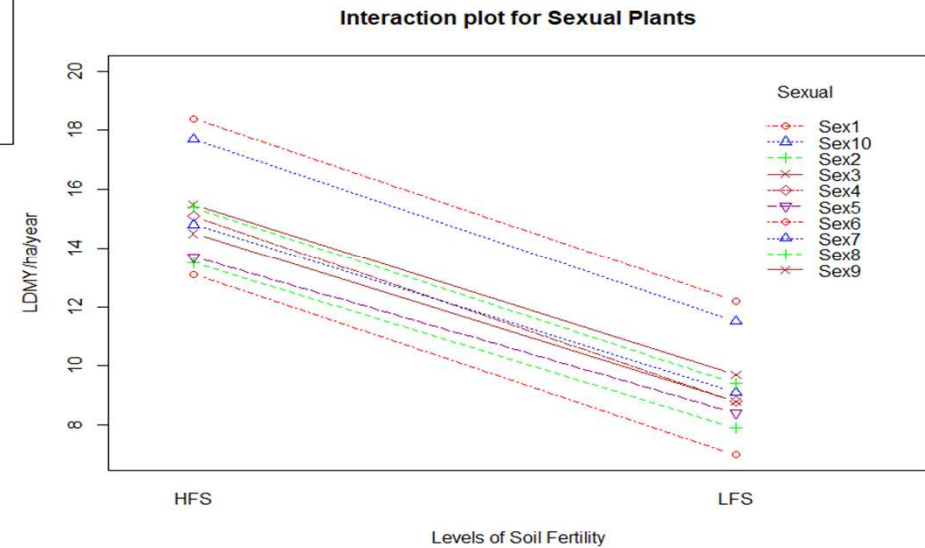
# Genotype by Soil Interaction



# Genotype by Soil Interaction



$$r_{G \times \text{Soil}} = 0.91$$





## Concluding Remarks

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- Low soil fertility caused high mean losses in *P. maximum*
- There were no cultivars or breeding material more tolerant to lower soil fertility
  - **The use of genetic tolerance is a challenge**
- Research in other areas should be encouraged
  - Example: Use of microorganisms?
  - *Tropical Grasslands* (2006), 40, 94–101

Funding:



Collaborator:

Thanks!



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