Evaluation of the valuation of the behavior of megatermal pastures of *Panicum coloratum* with the incorporation of *Lotus* in the central pampean region

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Objective

To evaluate the behavior of mega-thermal pastures of *Panicum coloratum* in south central Santa Fe, through coverage throughout the year, the proportion of roots, leaves and stems, the production of the total supply and by components in Kg. DM / ha, the quality of the total supply and by component percentages of crude protein (CP), neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF), ashes and the production of seeds of both cultivars.

• Methods and Study Site

The experiment was conducted in the laboratories and in the JF Villarino Experimental Field, Zavalla, Santa Fe (33ºS, 61ºW) of the Faculty of Agrarian Sciences, National University of Rosario, Argentina., On a vertic Argiudol soil, with 35 ppm P, 3% MO, a- In the laboratory:.150 5-liter pots were planted. The dry matter evaluation of the aerial and radical part of the species under study was carried out, from 88 days after sowing every 30 days for 6 times, b-

• In the field plots:

The experimental design used is a randomized complete block with three replications. Each block or repetition has an area of 37.5 m² (5 m x 7.5 m), with 3 plots of 12.5 m² (5 m x 2.5 m) corresponding to each of the treatments.

Conclusion

The annual production achieved is 1600 to 2000 kg DM / ha / year. Protein 6 and 6.3%, in the different years and months. It contributes quantity and quality to the animal diet during the summer. The Bambatsi cultivar is earlier in terms of inflorescence production, with Kapiviera being later, which would allow a longer time for the use of quality forage by cattle. It can be concluded that the Kapiviera INTA cultivar would present advantages of greater accumulation of biomass for the same time and greater% of protein throughout the year, which would ensure not only a greater supply of forage, but that the accumulation in roots would allow having reserves for regrowth after the first year. Constant seed fall until week 5. Subsequently, noticeable difference in the dehiscence process Greater seed harvestThe data presented here show that the species *Panicum Coloratum*, cv Kapiviera, expresses a better behavior in this environment, indicating the advantages of its use as a summer food source.