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Dynamic change of production and botanical composition in *Trifolium repens* and perennial grass mixtures over 20 years in the Karst region, Southwest China

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White clover (Trifolium repens) use is valued for its ability to substitute for fertilizer nitrogen (N) use and to improve pasture quality (Thomson 1984). It was introduced into the Karst region of China at least 100 years ago; however, its persistence and compatibility with grasses in the mixture still remains unclear.

An experiment was conducted at Zhuopu Demonstration Farm, Guizhou Province, China $(104^{\circ}07' 25'' E 27^{\circ}12' 30'' N 2442 \text{ m a}$. s l), from April 1985 to November 2005. Four mixtures consisted of white clover plus perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) (T+L), red fescue (*Festuca rubra* L.) (T+F), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) (T+P) and bromegrass (*Bromus inermis* Leyss) (T+B), grazed with Corriedale sheep between pasture mass of $1800 \sim 2500 \text{ kg DM ha}^{-1}$ and $900 \sim 1200 \text{ kg DM}$ ha⁻¹. With N, P and K fertilizer applied in the first four years then yearly application of P fertiliser only.

Results have shown that T+F had the highest mean annual net production and remained stable over 20 years, followed by T+L and T+P, while T+B was the lowest. However, T+L was significantly higher in net yield in the first four years. White clover produced similar yields and was a similar proportional of the sward composition in all mixtures, whereas the four grasses differed greatly ($P \le 0.01$), indicating that selection of companion grasses is essential for the production and persistence of binary mixtures (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Botanical composition for each treatment from 1986 to 2005.

Species of companion grasses had no significant effects on white clover production and persistence, but strongly affected total net yields of the mixtures. These findings are different from many studies, which have found that sheep grazing generally results in a decrease in white clover content (Hodgson 1990; Sheath & Clark 1996), and the companion grass species compete and affect the persistence of the clover (Nolan et al., 2001).

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