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Adaptability of dwarf napiergrass to smallholders of beef cows in southern Kyushu, Japan

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Key words: dwarf napiergrass overwintering ability pasture management yield

Introduction The northern border of the tropical grass cultivation as a perennial is located in the southern Kyushu of Japan , since the tropical grasses are inevitably suffered from the frost damage several times in a wintering season . However , the progress of aging in smallholders of beef cows needs to gain the sustainable perennial grass cultivation , instead of the annual forage crop production , typically such as maize-Italian ryegrass cropping . Dwarf-late (DL) napiergrass was assessed as the new promising tropical grass in Miyazaki , southern Kyushu (Ishii et al., 2005) , while the adaptability of this grass to the several sites in these areas remains to be uncertain . This study was conducted to evaluate the adaptability of DL napiergrass to southern Kyushu , by cultivating this grass at several sites with different climatic conditions for 2-5 years after establishment .

Materials and methods Dwarf-late (DL) napiergrass pastures, established by transplanting at 2 plants/m 2 (50 cm imes 100 cm), were set on 5 sites (Miyazaki , Minamata , Amakusa , Koshi and Shimabara) in May 2002-2005. Herbage yield was determined for 6 plants per site by cutting plants at 10 cm above the ground level for the first defoliation by cutting and/or grazing each year , and overwintering ability was determined in June of the following year. Climatic conditions in the wintering season were obtained from the meteorological observatory near the site.

Results and discussion The first cutting can be conducted at 89-98 days after the establishment, when the plant height reached to $111-132~\rm cm$. The first-cut plants varied considerably in herbage yield and percentage of leaf blade at $226-717~\rm gDM/m^2$ and 61-87%, respectively, based on the early pasture management such as the prompt weeding and fertilization (Table 1). Under the rotational grazing, herbage yield tended to increase with the year from the establishment. Overwintering ability of dwarf napiergrass shows the threshold response to the lowest temperature of the wintering season, where the critical temperature ranged-6.2 to-7.5°C, under the rotational grazing and/or cut-and-carry systems (Figure 1). Thus, the perennial use of dwarf napiergrass can be applied to the areas where the minimum temperature of a winter has never dropped below-6°C and the pasture should avoid from the continuous grazing in southern Kyushu.

Table 1 Plant characters in the first defoliation and climates at 5 sites of southern K_Yushu .

Character	Site				
	Miyazaki	Minamata	Amakusa**	Koshi**	Shimabara
Days after establishment	98	93	95	101	89
Plant height (cm)	132	111	99	142	128
Tiller number (No ./m²)	34 .8	43.0	41 .6	41 .0	50 .3
Herbage mass (g DM/m ²)	427	293	226	576	717
Percentage leaf blade	65 .6	87.0	74 .2	63.4	60 .8
Pasture management*	RG	RG	CG	CC	CC
Lowest minimum temp.(℃)	-3 .9	-2.9	-3 .1	− 7 .5	-1 .6

Figure 1 Relationship between percentage of overwintered plants (POP) and the lowest minimum temperature at 5 sites of southern Kyushu.

O: rotational grazing or cutand-carry systems, occurrent continuous grazing. Data were

obtained from 5 sites in the winter from 2002 to 2006.

Reference

Ishii , Y . , Mukhtar , M . , Idota , S . , Fukuyama , K . , 2005 . Rotational grazing system for beef cows on dwarf napiergrass pasture oversown with Italian ryegrass for 2 years after establishment . *Grassland Science* , 51 , 223-234 .

 $^{^{*}}$ Management : Rotational grazing (RG) ; Continuous grazing (CG) ; Cut-and-carry (CC) .

^{** :} Measured in the second year after establishment .